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REGION NINE POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN,
FOR THE AREA OF CALIFORNIA, HAWAII,
GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE U.S.
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Coast Guard District (12TH)
San Francisco, California

December 1971

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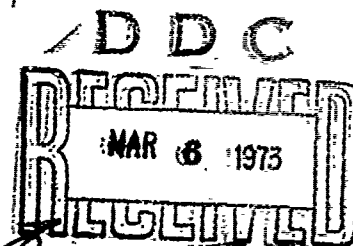
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REVISED DECEMBER 1971

FOR THE AREA OF CALIFORNIA,
HAWAII, GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA,
AND THE U. S. TRUST TERRITORY OF
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



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I M P O R T A N T

This is the basic Regional Contingency Plan including all changes to 15 February 1973. Future changes may be obtained at no cost from:

Commander
12th Coast Guard District
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Calif. 90802

Details of illustrations in
this document may be better
studied on microfiche.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Address reply to:
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10 December 1971

• From: Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District
To: Distribution

Subj: Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan, Revised
December 1971; promulgation of

1. The Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan, Revised December 1971 is effective upon receipt.
2. The Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan, Revised December 1971 supersedes the Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan, December 1970 which is hereby canceled.
3. This plan shall remain in effect until superseded.
4. Procedures for amendments are contained in the plan.
5. This plan is a non-registered, unclassified publication. Extracts may be made.
6. Comments and recommendations concerning this plan are invited and should be addressed to Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District.

Mark A. Whalen
MARK A. WHALEN

REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

[illegible]

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REGION NINE POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
(As Revised December 1971)

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan was developed in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1151, et seq.). The President, in section 4(a), Executive Order 11548, July 22, 1970, delegated authority and responsibility to CEQ to carry out subsection (c)(2) of Section 11 of the Act, providing for the preparation, publication, revision and amendment of a National Contingency Plan for the removal of oil.

101.2 Implementation of the objectives of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan requires that a nationwide net of detailed regional contingency plans be developed. This is the regional plan for the coastal waters of Region Nine (Standard Regions for Federal Administration).

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This Plan provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government to protect the environment from the damaging effects of pollution spills. It also promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such pollution spills.

102.2 The objectives of this Plan are to provide for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal. The Plan provides for: (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities, (b) establishment and identification of strike forces and emergency task forces, (c) a system of notification, surveillance and reporting, (d) establishment of Regional Centers to coordinate and direct operations in carrying out this Plan, (e) a schedule of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil spills,

(f) enforcement and investigative procedures to be followed,
(g) directions on public information releases and (h) instructions covering on-scene coordination.

103 Scope

103.1 This Plan is effective for the coastal waters, and their adjoining shorelines, of Standard Federal Administrative Region Nine. This includes: (a) inland rivers navigable by deep draft vessels, (b) ports and harbors navigable by deep draft vessels, (c) coastal territorial waters, (d) the contiguous zone, and (e) the high seas where there exists a threat to United States waters, shore-face, or shelf-bottom.

103.2 The provisions of this Plan are applicable to all Federal Agencies. Implementation of this Plan is compatible with and complementary to currently effective joint International contingency plans, assistance plans, agreements, security regulations, and responsibilities based upon Federal statutes and Executive Orders.

104 Abbreviations

104.1 Department and Agency Title Abbreviations

CEQ	- Council on Environmental Quality
Commerce	- Department of Commerce
Corps	- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHEW	- Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DOD	- Department of Defense
DOI	- Department of Interior
DOT	- Department of Transportation
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
Justice	- Department of Justice
MarAd	- Maritime Administration
NOAA	- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
OEP	- Office of Emergency Preparedness
State	- Department of State
USCG	- U. S. Coast Guard
USGS	- U. S. Geological Survey
USN	- U. S. Navy

104.2 Operational Title Abbreviations

NRC	- National Response Center
NRT	- National Response Team
OSC	- On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	- Regional Response Center
RRT	- Regional Response Team

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this Plan)

105.1 Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1151, et seq.).

105.2 Discharge - includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

105.3 United States - means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

105.4 Inland Waters - generally are those navigable fresh waters upstream from the coastal waters. (See 105.5)

105.5 Coastal Waters - generally are those U. S. marine waters navigable by deep draft vessels.

105.6 Contiguous Zone - means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This is assumed to extend 12 miles seaward from the baseline where the territorial sea begins.

105.7 Public Health or Welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

105.8 Major Disaster - means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to become of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

105.9 Oil - means oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

105.10 Hazardous Polluting Substance - is an element or compound, other than oil as defined in 105.9 which, when discharged in any quantity, into or upon navigable waters of the U. S. or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health or welfare.

105.11 Minor Spill - is a discharge of oil of less than 1000 gallons in inland waters, or less than 10,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any material in a quantity that does not pose a threat to the public health or welfare. Discharges that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; (3) become the focus of an enforcement action; or (4) pose a threat to public health or welfare, should be classified as medium or major spills depending on their degree of impact.

105.12 Medium Spill - is a discharge of oil of 1000 gallons to 10,000 gallons in the inland waters or 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons in coastal waters, or a discharge of any quantity of any material that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. See 105.11 for a definition of those spills which might be classified as a major spill even though their quantities conform to the definition of a medium spill.

105.13 Major Spill - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons in inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any quantity of material or substance that substantially threatens the public health or welfare, or generates wide public interest.

105.14 Potential Spill - is any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substance. A potential spill shall be classified as to its severity based on the guidelines above.

105.15 Primary Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: DOD, DOI, DOT and EPA.

105.16 Advisory Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of spills. These Agencies are: Commerce, DHEW, Justice, OEP and State.

105.17 Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil or hazardous polluting substance from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.

200 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

201.1 Federal Policy - The Congress has declared that it is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharge of oil or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone (Sec. 11(b)(1) of the Act). It must also be emphasized that this Nation, in November 1970, announced a goal of no intentional discharges of oil from tankers and other vessels to the seas by mid-decade.

201.2 The primary thrust of regional plans is to provide a Federal response capability at the regional level. The OSC shall determine if the person responsible for the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substances has reported the discharge in accordance with section 11(b)(4) or section 12(c) of the Act, or in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and is taking adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. The OSC should, if practicable, insure that the person responsible for the spill is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. When such person is taking adequate action, the principal thrust of Federal activities shall be to observe and monitor progress and to provide advice and counsel as may be necessary. In the event that the person responsible for a pollution spill does not act promptly, does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate actions to contain, clean up and dispose of pollutants or the discharger is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted as required in accordance with sections 11(c)(1) or 12(d) of the Act.

201.3 The Federal agencies possessing facilities or other resources which may be useful in a Federal response situation will make such facilities or resources available for use in accordance with this Plan, and as consistent with operational requirements, within the limits of existing statutory authority, and within the spirit of the President's intention to minimize discharges and their effects when they do occur.

201.4 Because Federal agencies other than OEP, or the public or private agency that caused the pollution spill, have primary responsibility and resources for alleviating or eliminating the pollution hazard, there appears to be little additional Federal assistance that could be made available as the result of a major disaster declaration. It appears, therefore, that a Presidential major disaster declaration will rarely be involved in a pollution spill.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the Primary and Advisory Federal Agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution spill. This Plan intends to promote the expeditious and harmonious discharge of these responsibilities through the recognition of authority for action by those Agencies having the most appropriate capability to act in each specific situation. Responsibilities and authorities of these several Agencies relevant to the control of pollution spills are detailed in Annex VII.

202.2 The Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for the preparation, publication, revision or amendment of the National Contingency Plan in accordance with Sec. 4(a) Executive Order 11548. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are expeditiously settled.

202.3 The Department of Commerce, through NOAA and MarAd, provides support to the NRT, RRT and OSC with respect to: marine environmental data; living marine resources; current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters; design, construction and operation of merchant ships; and maps and charts, including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

202.4 The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for providing expert advice and assistance relative to those spills or potential spills that constitute or may constitute a threat to public health and safety.

202.5 The Department of Defense, consistent with its operational requirements, may provide assistance in critical pollution spills and in the maintenance of navigation channels, salvage, and removal of navigation obstructions.

202.6 The Department of Interior, through the USGS, supplies expertise in the fields of oil drilling, producing, handling, and pipeline transportation. Also, the USGS has access to and supervision over continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control and surveillance of spills occurring from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Additionally, the Department of Interior will provide, through its Regional Coordinators, technical expertise to the OSC and RRT with respect to land, fish and wildlife, and other resources for which it is responsible. DOI is also responsible for American Samoa and the Trust Territory.

202.7 The Department of Transportation provides expertise regarding all modes of movement of oil and hazardous substances. Through the USCG, the Department serves as vice-chairman of the NRT and supplies support and expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security, marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction, manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. Additionally, the Coast Guard maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control, and surveillance for spills occurring on the navigable waters of the United States or the high seas. The USCG is responsible for chairing the RRT and for implementing, developing and revising, as necessary, the regional plans for those areas where it is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSCs (Sec. 306.2). EPA will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and the protection of the environment in the preparation of such plans.

202.8 The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for chairing the NRT. In this capacity, it will assure that the Plan is effectively and efficiently implemented with optimum coordination among Federal Agencies and will recommend changes in the Plan to CEQ, as deemed necessary. EPA is also responsible for chairing the RRT and for development, revision and implementation, as necessary, of regional plans for those areas in which it has responsibility to furnish or provide for the OSC (Sec. 306.2). Through the resources of the Office of Water Programs, EPA will provide technical expertise to NRT and the RRTs relative to environmental pollution control techniques including assessment of damages and environmental restoration.

202.9 The Department of Justice can supply expert legal advice to deal with complicated judicial questions arising from spills and Federal agency responses.

202.10 The Office of Emergency Preparedness will maintain an awareness of pollution incidents as they develop. The normal OEP procedures will be followed to evaluate any request for a major disaster declaration received from a Governor of a State. If the President declares that a pollution spill constitutes a major disaster under PL 91-606, the Director, OEP, will provide coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with OEP policies and procedures.

202.11 The Department of State can provide leadership in developing joint International contingency plans with Canada and Mexico in concert with the United States. It can also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution spill transects international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.

202.12 All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of spills and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of spills from facilities they operate or supervise, and for making resources available for National spill response operations. Primary Agencies, however, have the following additional responsibilities: for leading all Federal agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with spills from facilities they operate or supervise; to develop, within their operating agencies, the capability for a rapid, coordinated response to any spill; for providing official representation to NRT and RRT; for making information available as may be necessary; and, for keeping RRT informed, consistent with national security considerations, of changes in the availability of resources that would affect the operation of this Plan.

203 Non-Federal Responsibility

203.1 State and local governments, industry groups, the academic community, and others are encouraged to commit resources for response to a spill.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

301 Spill Response Activities and Coordination

301.1 For spill response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through a single, predesignated agent, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). He reports to and receives advice from an RRT composed of appropriate representatives from the Regional and District offices of the Primary and Advisory Agencies.

301.2 National level coordination is accomplished through the NRT which receives reports from and renders advice to the RRT. Activities are coordinated through the National and various regional response centers.

302 National Response Center

302.1 The NRC, located at Headquarters, USCG, is the Washington, D.C., headquarters site for activities relative to pollution spills. The NRC provides communications, information storage, necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning of this activity.

303 National Response Team

303.1 The NRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the National body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution spill and acts as an emergency response team to be activated under conditions specified in 303.3.

303.2 Planning and preparedness responsibilities of the NRT are:

303.2-1 Maintenance of a continuing review of regional spill response operations and equipment readiness to insure adequacy of regional and national planning and coordination for combating spills of oil and hazardous substances.

303.2-2 Review of functioning of the RRTs to insure that regional plans developed are fully coordinated among involved agencies. It shall serve as a body to which the RRTs may refer for settlement of matters which they cannot resolve.

303.2-3 Development of procedures to promote the coordination of Federal, State and local governments, and private agencies to respond to pollution spills.

303.2-4 Establishment and maintenance of a standing committee on revision of the National Plan. This committee shall provide suggested revisions to the NRT for consideration, approval and publication by CEQ. The Primary Agencies shall provide membership on this standing committee. Advisory Agencies shall participate whenever revision or proposed amendments would affect those Agencies.

303.2-5 Maintenance of the National posture with respect to pollution spills. Based on a continuing evaluation of response actions it shall consider and make recommendations to appropriate agencies relating to training and equipping response team personnel; necessary research, development, demonstration and evaluation activities to support response capabilities; and equipment, material stockpiling and other operational matters as the need arises. CEQ shall be advised of any Agency's failure to adequately respond to these recommendations. Committees shall be established, as appropriate, to consider various matters. Membership on these committees shall consist of the representatives from the Primary Agencies and such Advisory Agencies that may have direct involvement.

303.2-6 Establishment and maintenance of liaison with the U.S. National Committee for the Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil in order to insure a consistent United States posture regarding oil pollution control. The NRT shall also maintain awareness of international coordination efforts in contingency planning.

303.3 During pollution spills, NRT shall act as an emergency response team comprised of representatives from the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies to be activated when the spill of oil or hazardous polluting substances (1) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) involves national security or, (c) presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amounts of property. Any Advisory Agency may, by request to NRT, have a representative present whenever the NRT is activated for response to a spill. When activated the

NRT shall:

303.3-1 Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the OSC insuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, NRT may recommend courses of action in combating the spill through RRT for consideration by the OSC: NRT has no operational control of the OSC.

303.3-2 Consider requesting other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to take action under their existing authorities to provide resources necessary for combating a spill or deployment of personnel to monitor the handling of a spill.

303.3-3 Coordinate the actions of regions or districts other than those affected by spills to supply needed equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the RRT and OSC.

303.3-4 Act as the focal point for national public information releases and for information transfer between the OSC and the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the Agencies concerned, so as to minimize or prevent dissemination of spurious and incomplete information. Public information actions are discussed in Annex VI.

304 Regional Response Center

304.1 A RRC is a regional site for pollution spill response activities. They provide communications, information storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the proper functioning and administration of regional spill response operations. In Region Nine there are three RRCs, one at each Coast Guard district office within the region. Further reference to these RRCs is contained in the detailed appendices.

305 Regional Response Team

305.1 The RRT consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. RRT shall act within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions similar to those described for NRT. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan similar to those prescribed for NRT at the National level. Additionally, the RRT shall

determine the duration and extent of the Federal response, and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the pre-designated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution spill. Any of the Advisory Agencies, by request to the RRT, may have a representative present when RRT is activated.

305.2 The boundaries of Region Nine (standard regions for Federal administration) are followed for overall development of this basic regional plan. However, there are three Coast Guard districts within Region Nine; the Eleventh headquartered in Long Beach, the Twelfth headquartered in San Francisco, and the Fourteenth headquartered in Honolulu. The geographical boundaries of each of these districts are described in Annex IV. The commander of each district is responsible for chairing the RRT, and for developing detailed plans, for response to pollution in the coastal waters of his district. The appendices contain these detailed plans. The Twelfth Coast Guard District coordinates the planning for the three districts.

305.3 Agency membership on the RRT is as established by 305.1 above. The geographical boundary lines of responsibility/jurisdiction of the various Agencies do not all coincide with the boundary lines of Region Nine. In fact, the boundary lines of these Agencies do not all coincide with each other and do not all coincide with the boundaries of the Coast Guard districts within the region. Therefore, Agencies are responsible for providing representation to each RRT body within the region, one functioning within each of the three Coast Guard districts. Consequently, individuals representing the Agencies may vary depending on the Coast Guard district within the region in which the spill occurs.

305.4 States and Territories lying within the region are invited to furnish an observer to meetings and activities of the RRT.

305.5 Activation of the RRT shall be automatic in the event of a major or potential major spill. Any Primary Agency representative on the team may request activation during any other spill. Deactivation of RRT shall be by agreement between EPA and USCG team members.

306 On-Scene Coordination

306.1 Coordination and direction of Federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or potential spill shall be accomplished through the OSC. The OSC is the single executive agent predesignated by regional plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region. For spills in the coastal waters of Region Nine overall responsibility for OSC functions rests with the commander of the Coast Guard district in which the spill occurs. These district commanders have made certain delegations of the OSC function which are described in the appendices.

306.1-1 In the event of a spill of oil or hazardous polluting substance, the first Federal official on the site shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the arrival of the predesignated OSC (or other appropriate person, pending the arrival of the OSC).

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular spill, such as its potential impact on human health; the nature, amount, and location of material spilled; the probable direction and time of travel of the material; the resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

306.1-3 The OSC shall initiate and direct as required Phase II, Phase III and Phase IV operations as hereinafter described.

306.1-4 The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with the regional plan to initiate and continue containment, countermeasures, cleanup, restoration, and disposal functions.

306.1-5 The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities.

306.1-6 In carrying out this Plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with RRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting the natural resources and the environment from pollution damage.

306.2 EPA and the USCG shall insure that OSCs are pre-designated for each region and subregion, and for each Federally operated or supervised facility within subregions in accordance with the following criteria:

306.2-1 EPA shall furnish or provide for OSCs on inland navigable waters, and their tributaries.

306.2-2 The USCG shall furnish or provide for OSCs for the high seas, coastal and contiguous zone waters, and for Great Lakes coastal waters, ports and harbors.

306.2-3 When a spill emanates from a Federally controlled vessel or facility the controlling agency is responsible for providing the OSC. In such cases continuing response under Phases II, III, and IV must be concurred in by the RRT, or if the RRT is not activated, by the representative on the RRT having concomitant statutory authority.

306.2-4 The major consideration in selection of the OSC for a particular area or facility shall be based upon the Agency's capability and resources to provide on-scene coordination of pollution control response activities. If the responsible Agency does not act promptly or take action, the EPA or USCG shall, depending on the area in which the spill occurs, assume the OSC functions. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, EPA policies and this Plan.

306.3 Section 4(a)(4) Executive Order 11507, February 5, 1970 requires development, by all Federal agencies, of emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. Plans developed pursuant to that authority shall be in accordance with and complementary to appropriate regional oil and hazardous substances pollution contingency plans.

306.4 In the event of a nuclear pollution spill, the coordination and response procedures of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

400 FEDERAL RESPONSE OPERATIONS - RESPONSE PHASES

400.1 The actions taken to respond to a pollution spill can be separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases. For descriptive purposes, these are: Phase I. Discovery and Notification; Phase II. Containment and Countermeasures; Phase III. Cleanup and Disposal; Phase IV. Restoration; and Phase V. Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. It must be recognized that elements of any one phase may take place concurrently with one or more other phases.

401 Phase I - - Discovery and Notification

401.1 Discovery of a spill may be by a report received from the discharger in accordance with statutory requirements, through deliberate discovery procedures such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches, or similar procedures, or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies or the general public. In the event of receipt of a report by the discharger, written verification of such notification shall be provided by the receiving Federal agency within 7 working days. In the event of deliberate discovery, the spill would be reported directly to the RRC. Reports from random discovery may be initially through fishing or pleasure boats, police departments, telephone operators, port authorities, news media, etc. Reports generated by random discovery should be reported to the nearest CG or EPA office.

401.2 The severity of the spill will determine the reporting procedure and the participating Federal Agencies to be notified promptly of the spill. The severity of the spill is determined by the nature and quantity of materials spilled, the location of the spill and the resources adjacent to the spill area which may be affected by it. The annexes and appendices specify critical water use areas and detail alerting procedures and communication links. All spills should be reported to the OSC and the RRC. A major or potential major spill shall immediately be reported to the RRC and NRC via telephone and teletype. Members of the RRT and NRT shall be notified by the appropriate response center depending on the severity of the spill. Medium spills shall be reported to the RRC and the NRC as soon as practicable, utilizing teletype whenever possible.

402 Phase II - - Containment and Countermeasures

402.1 These are defensive actions to be initiated as soon as possible after discovery and notification of a spill. After the OSC determines that further Federal response actions are needed and depending on the circumstances of each particular case, various actions may be taken. These may include, public health protection activities, source control procedures, salvage operations, placement of physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of a pollutant, emplacement or activation of booms or barriers to protect specific installations or areas, control of the water discharge from upstream impoundments and the employment of chemicals and other materials to restrain the pollutant and its effects on water related resources. Surveillance activities will be conducted as needed to support Phase II and Phase III actions.

403 Phase III - - Cleanup and Disposal

403.1 This includes those actions taken to remove the pollutant from the water and related onshore areas such as the collection of oil through the use of sorbers, skimmers, or other collection devices, the removal of beach sand, and safe, non-polluting disposal of the pollutants which are recovered in the cleanup process.

404 Phase IV - - Restoration

404.1 This includes those actions taken to restore the environment to its pre-spill condition, including assessment of damages incurred, and actions such as reseeding shellfish beds.

405 Phase V - - Recovery of Damages and Enforcement

405.1 This includes a variety of activities, depending on the location of and circumstances surrounding a particular spill. Recovery of Federal cleanup costs and recovery for damage done to Federal, State or local government property is included; however, third party damages are not dealt with in this Plan. Enforcement activities under appropriate authority such as sections 11 and 12 of the Act, the Refuse Act of 1899, and State and local statutes or ordinances are also included. The collection of scientific and technical information of value to the scientific community as a basis for research and development activities and for the enhancement of our understanding of the environment may also be

considered in this phase. It must be recognized that the collection of samples and necessary data must be performed at the proper times during the case for enforcement and other purposes. Enforcement procedures, including investigative requirements, are detailed in Annex VIII.

406 Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control

406.1 The Agency furnishing the OSC for a particular area is assigned responsibility to undertake and implement Phase I activities in that area. Other Agencies should incorporate Phase I activities into their on-going programs whenever practicable. Upon receipt of information, either from deliberate or random discovery activities, that a spill has occurred, the OSC for the affected area will be notified. Subsequent action and dissemination of information will be in accordance with this plan.

406.2 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the initiation of Phase II actions and should take immediate steps to effect containment or other appropriate countermeasures.

406.3 The OSC is assigned responsibility for conduct of Phase III activities.

406.4 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the conduct of Phase IV activities utilizing techniques concurred in by the RRT.

406.5 Phase V activities shall be carried out by the individual agencies in accordance with existing statutes, with such assistance as is needed from other agencies and from the OSC.

406.6 Environmental pollution control techniques shall be in accordance with this plan. The use of chemicals must be in accordance with Annex X and must have the concurrence of the EPA representative on RRT; in his absence, the concurrence of the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator will be required.

500 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

501 Delegation of Authority

501.1 Delegation of authority or concurrence in proposed or continuing water pollution control activities may be either verbal or written by the EPA representative on RRT.

502 Multi-Regional Actions

502.1 In the event that a spill or a potential spill moves from the area covered by one contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that a polluting spill or potential spill affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated; however, pollution control actions shall be fully coordinated.

502.2 There shall be only one On-Scene Coordinator at any time during the course of a spill response. Should a spill affect two or more areas, the RRT will designate the OSC, giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. RRT shall designate the OSC if members of one RRT or of two adjacent RRTs, if appropriate, are unable to agree on the designation.

503 Notification

503.1 Sections 11 and 12 of the Act require that all harmful discharges of oil and all discharges of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U. S. must be reported to appropriate Federal authority. Designation of the Federal agents to receive such reports are contained in Title 33, Part 153, Subpart B, Code of Federal Regulations published by the U. S. Coast Guard and are available through that Agency's District Headquarters. In general, such reports are to be made to the nearest USCG or EPA office.

504 General Pattern of Response Actions

504.1 When the On-Scene Coordinator receives a report of a spill, or potential spill, the report should be evaluated. In most situations, the sequence of actions shown below should be followed.

504.1-1 Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare, the type and quantity of material spilled, and the source of the spill.

504.1-2 Effect notification in accordance with the appendices.

504.1-3 Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

504.2 The result of the report probably can be categorized by one of five classes. Appropriate action to be taken in each specific type case is outlined below:

504.2-1 If the investigation shows that the initial information overstated the magnitude or danger of the spill and there is no environmental pollution involved, it should be considered a false alarm and the case should be closed.

504.2-2 If the investigation shows a minor spill with the discharger taking appropriate cleanup action, contact is made with the discharger, the situation is monitored and information is gathered for possible enforcement action.

504.2-3 If the investigation shows a minor spill with improper action being taken, the following measures should be taken:

- a. Attempt should be made to prevent further discharges from the source.
- b. The discharger should be advised of the proper action to be taken.
- c. If, after providing advice to the discharger and this advice is not followed, the discharger should be warned of legal responsibility for clean-up and violations of law.
- d. Information should be collected for possible enforcement action.
- e. The OSC should notify appropriate State and local officials. He should keep the Regional Response Center advised and initiate Phase II and III activities as conditions warrant.

504.2-4 When a report or investigation indicates that a medium spill has occurred or that a potential medium spill situation exists, the OSC should follow the same general procedures as for a minor spill. Additionally, the OSC should make a recommendation on convening the RRT.

504.2-5 When a report indicates that a major spill has occurred, that a potential major spill situation exists, or that a spill or potential spill which could arouse wide public concern has occurred, the OSC should follow the same procedures as for minor and medium spills. RRC and NRT should, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

505 Strike Force

505.1 A nucleus National level strike force, consisting of personnel trained, prepared and available to provide the necessary services to carry out this Plan has been established by the USCG. This force, presently located on the east coast, is being augmented and will be on site at various locations throughout the country. The National level strike force will be made available if requested to assist in response during pollution spills. The National level strike force may be requested through the appropriate USCG District Commander. The strike force will direct the operation of any government-owned specialized pollution cleanup equipment and will function under the OSC.

505.2 The appendices provide for the designation of local strike force teams consisting of personnel from operating units within the region. The services of the local strike force teams may be requested through the appropriate Coast Guard District Commander.

600 PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING THE PLAN AND ANNEXES

601 Amendment of the Plan and Annexes

601.1 This basic Plan and Annexes may be amended by the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District with the concurrence of the Agencies affected by such changes.

602 Amendment of the Appendices

602.1 The detailed appendices to this Plan may be amended by the Commander of the Coast Guard District responsible for developing the given appendix with the concurrence of the Agencies affected by such changes.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 Plan Distribution

1101.1 This Plan will be distributed to all Region Nine RRT representatives, State and interstate water pollution control agencies and such other Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations which are cooperating with and participating in activities in support of the Plan. Each Coast Guard district commander within the region will make distribution of the plan to the appropriate representatives and agencies within his district and will maintain a tabulation of this distribution.

1101.2 Twenty five copies of this Plan will be forwarded to the Commandant, USCG by the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District. No other national level distribution is required.

1101.3 This Plan may be distributed on a selective basis, i.e. the basic plan and its annexes plus the State or Territorial appendix of interest to the recipient may be forwarded in lieu of forwarding all appendices in every case.

1102 Amendment Distribution and Format

1102.1 Amendments to the Plan will be made by sequentially numbered changes. Numbered changes will be effected by means of a transmittal sheet which identifies the Plan, the change number and date, the page numbers affected by the change and any other necessary instructions.

1102.2 Where a change can be effected merely by pen and ink, the transmittal sheet may be used to accomplish the change without submission of revised pages. The use of pen and ink changes will be limited to those cases where existing matter is being deleted or is of minor extent.

ANNEX II

1200 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1201 General

1201.1 The notification system on which this Plan is based begins with the initial notice of discovery. The discovery of a polluting discharge could originate with any public or private source, accidentally, or intentionally as the result of official surveillance activity by a responsible agency.

1201.2 Subsection 11(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (62 Stat. 1155; 33 U.S.C. 466), as amended by the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 91), requires that any person in charge of a vessel or of any onshore or offshore facility shall, as soon as he has knowledge of the discharge of oil from such vessel or facility into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone in harmful quantities, as determined in accordance with the provisions of 18 CFR 610, immediately notify the appropriate agency of the U. S. Government of such discharge. By Executive Order 11548 the President designated the Coast Guard as the "appropriate agency" for purposes of receiving the notice of discharge of oil. Regulations governing the procedures for making this notice are contained in 33 CFR 153.

1210 Notification Requirements

1211.1 Regardless of who originally receives the initial report of a pollution discharge, the recipient should immediately relay the report to the predesignated OSC for the area concerned or to the commander of the Coast Guard district in which the discharge occurs. The more complete the initial information available the better, but notice should not be held up pending investigation.

1211.2 The appendices contain information concerning how the various OSCs will handle notification within their areas.

1212 Minor Spills

1212.1 Reports of minor spills received by OSCs should be forwarded to higher authority in accordance with the agency directives of the OSC's parent agency.

1213 Medium Spills

1213.1 The OSC should report medium and potential medium spills to his RRC. The Coast Guard member (chairman) of the RRT should, in turn, forward the report by rapid means to the NRC and to appropriate members of the RRT.

1214 Major Spills

1214.1 The OSC should report major and potential major spills to his RRC as rapidly as possible. The Coast Guard member (chairman) of the RRT should, in turn, immediately by most rapid means, forward the report to the NRT and RRT.

1220 National Level Notification

1221 During working hours the NRC should be notified by contacting the Maritime Pollution Control Branch, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C. After hours and on weekends and holidays contact the Duty Office, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

1222 Telephone notification received at the NRC will be evaluated by the Coast Guard member of the NRT. If he considers it appropriate he will notify the remainder of the NRT.

1230 Regional Level Notification

1230.1 The specifics of notification within the various areas of Region Nine are contained in the appendices.

1260 Pollution Reports (POLREPS)

1260.1 Timely information on a spill presented in a uniform format containing all relevant information, is essential to the proper evaluation of a case. The POLREP format contained in Annex V and referred to in the appendices is such a format.

1270 Administrative Report Requirements

1271 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a pollution incident, the OSC involved will, pursuant to applicable instructions of his own agency, submit an administrative report of the incident.

1272 Spills which indicate a need for amendment to plans, introduce new control techniques, or are otherwise of widespread interest should be reported to the RRT and/or NRT as appropriate.

ANNEX III

1300 REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTERS (RRC) AND REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

1301 Regional Response Center Locations

For a given location within the region, the RRC is sited in the cognizant Coast Guard District Office. Refer to Annex IV for boundaries and addresses.

1302 Regional Response Center Purposes

1302.1 The purpose of the RRC is to provide physical facilities for coordination and control of pollution incidents.

1303 Responsibility for Regional Response Center

1303.1 The cognizant Coast Guard District Commander will provide the necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. This will include:

1303.1-1 Telephone branch lines

1303.1-2 Teletype circuits

1303.1-3 Adequate charts of U. S. navigable waters, the continental shelf and the ocean areas adjacent to U.S. territorial waters.

1303.1-4 Technical library on oil and hazardous materials pollution.

1303.1-5 Plotting and display provisions to visually depict the geographic position, movement and extent of the pollutant.

1303.2 Primary agencies will furnish competent personnel to help man the RRC as required and furnish appropriate technical manuals and materials and such administrative support as required.

1303.3 The Coast Guard Duty Officer, pursuant to his standing instructions, will provide initial notification of a spill to the Coast Guard member who will promptly notify the other members of the RRT, as required by the nature of the spill.

1304 Communications services available

1304.1 Communications facilities available within the region will vary with location. The appendices explain the facilities available at a given RRC.

1305 Weather Information

1305.1 Telephone (voice) with the National Weather Service for domestic and oceanic weather and forecasted conditions.

1306 Ocean Conditions

1306.1 Telephone and teletype connection are available for ocean surface conditions and forecasts for the Pacific from Fleetweather Central, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

1331 Regional Response Team (RRT)

1331.1 The background and concept of the RRT is contained in paragraph 305 of this Plan. The appendices contain information on specific representation and other details.

1331.2 Between periods of emergency activation the RRT should meet periodically to maintain continuity and should maintain a readiness posture.

ANNEX IV

1400 PRIMARY AGENCY BOUNDARIES

1400 Geographical Boundaries

1400.1 Maps showing regional and district boundaries of the Primary Agencies and addresses and telephone lists for the principal field offices of these Agencies follow.

1401 Environmental Protection Agency - OWP

1401.1 Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
100 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel. 415/556-2320 (duty hours)
415/556-6254 (non-duty hours)

1402 Department of Transportation - USCG

1402.1 Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District
Heartwell Building
19 Pine Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90802
Tel, Duty Officer: 213/590-2225

1402.2 Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94126
Tel, Duty Officer: 415/556-5500

1402.3 Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District
677 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel., Duty Officer: 808/536-4336 (Honolulu Commercial)
315/431-0111 DROP 223 (AUTOVON)

1403 Department of Defense

1403.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Divisions and Districts

1403.1-1 Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
South Pacific Division
630 Sansome Street, Room 1216
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel. 415/556-0914 (duty hours)
415/556-7828 (non-duty hours)

- 1403.1-1(a) District Engineer, U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
P.O. Box 2711
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90053
Tel. 213/688-5300 (duty hours)
213/688-5522 (non-duty hours)
- 1403.1-1(b) District Engineer, U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
Tel. 916/449-2232 (duty hours)
916/452-1535 (non-duty hours)
- 1403.1-1(c) District Engineer, U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
100 Mc Allister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Tel. 415/556-3660
- 1403.1-2 Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers
Pacific Ocean Division
Building 96
Fort Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. 808/543-2615 (duty hours)
808/543-2093 (non-duty hours)
- 1403.2 U.S. Army Continental Army Command
- 1403.2-1 Headquarters, Sixth United States Army
Presidio of San Francisco,
California 94129
Tel. 415/561-3891 (duty hours)
415/561-2477 (non-duty hours)
- 1403.3 U.S. Navy Naval Districts
- 1403.3-1 Commandant, Eleventh Naval District
San Diego, California 92130
Tel. 714/235-3401
933-8011 (AUTOVON)

1403.3-2 Commandant, Twelfth Naval District
Building 450, Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130
Tel. 415/765-6278
869-6278 (AUTOVON)

1403.3-3 Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Tel. 808/432-9201
421-6823 (AUTOVON)

1403.4 U. S. Air Force Reserve Region

1403.4-1 Western Air Force Reserve Region
Hamilton Air Force Base
California 94934
Tel. 415/883-3811 (duty hours)
415/883-7711 (non-duty hours)

1404 Department of the Interior

1404.1 Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey
7744 Federal Building
300 N. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Tel. 213/688-2846

1405 Standard Regions for Federal Administration

1405.1 Regional planning is based on the boundaries of the Standard Regions for Federal Administration which are shown on the following map.

1406 Sub-regional and Zone Boundaries

1406.1 Region Nine has been divided into geographical units for purposes of detailed pollution response planning. Sub-regional areas have been selected with the idea that the geographical boundaries of the sub-region will parallel the boundaries of the individual States and Territories within the Region. The California sub-regional area has been divided into two zones which coincide geographically with the boundaries of the Eleventh and Twelfth Coast Guard District respectively. The following map depicts these subdivisions.

1407 Dividing Lines Between Coastal and Inland Waters

1407.1 The Coast Guard furnishes the OSC for coastal waters and the EPA for inland waters. This part gives the dividing lines of these two areas of responsibility in Region Nine.

1407.2 The Coast Guard will furnish the OSC for all of Hawaii, American Samoa, and Guam. OSC relationships for the Trust Territories of the Pacific are still being developed.

1407.3 The dividing lines for the State of California are as follows:

Otay River. - Interstate Highway 5 Bridge.

Sweetwater River - Interstate Highway 5 Bridge at mouth.

San Diego River - Interstate Highway 5 Bridge.

San Dieguito River - Line drawn across river mouth.

San Luis Rey River - Interstate Highway 5 Bridge at mouth.

Santa Margarita River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Newport Bay - All Coast Guard responsibility.

Anaheim Bay/Huntington Harbor Complex - All Coast Guard responsibility.

Los Cerritos Channel - All Coast Guard responsibility.

San Gabriel River - Seventh Street Bridge.

Los Angeles River - Anaheim Street Bridge.

Dominguez Channel - Henry Ford Avenue Bridge at mouth.

Ballona Creek - Line drawn across creek mouth.

Santa Clara River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Ventura River - Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge crossing at mouth.

Canada Del Rufagio - Southern Pacific Railroad
Bridge crossing the mouth.

Canada De Cija - Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge
crossing the mouth.

Jalama Creek - Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge
crossing the mouth.

Santa Ynez River - Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge
crossing the mouth.

Santa Maria River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Big Sur River - Line drawn across mouth of river.

Little Sur River - Highway 1 Bridge.

Carmel River - Line drawn across mouth of river.

Moss Landing Harbor - Highway 1 Bridge.

Pajaro River - Mc Gowan Road Bridge.

San Lorenzo River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Estero De San - " " " " "

Estero Americano - " " " " "

Russian River - " " " " "

Gualala River - " " " " "

Navarro River - " " " " "

Albion River - Highway 1 Bridge.

Little River - " " "

Big River - " " "

Noyo River - " " "

Termile River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Matole River - " " " " "

Bear River - " " " " "

Eel River - Line drawn across mouth of North Bay.

Mad River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Klamath River - Line drawn across river mouth.

Smith River - " " " " "

San Francisco Bay and Tributaries:

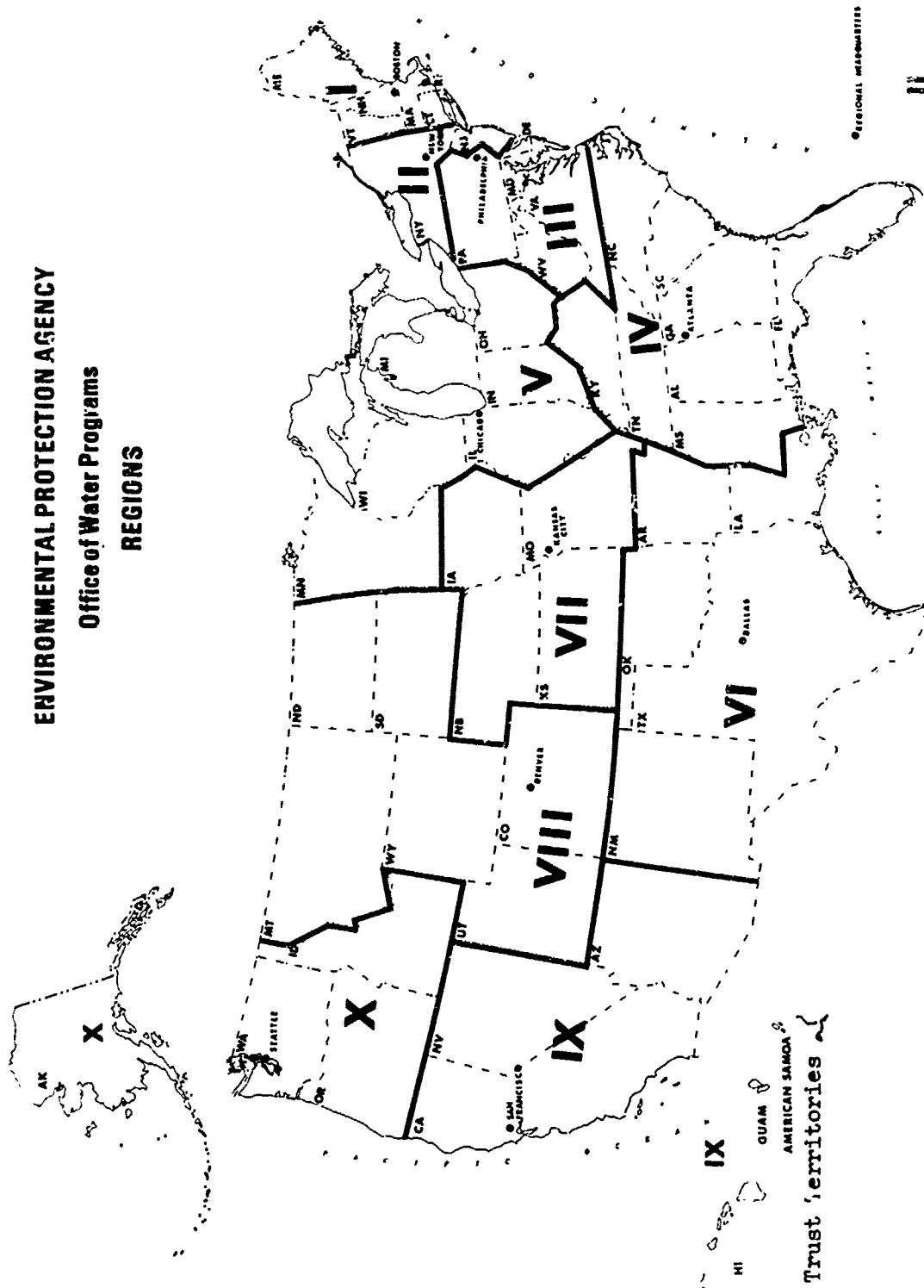
Petaluma River - The Petaluma River as far north as the junction with San Antonio Creek.

Napa River - As far north as Cutting Wharf Road.

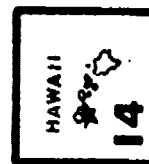
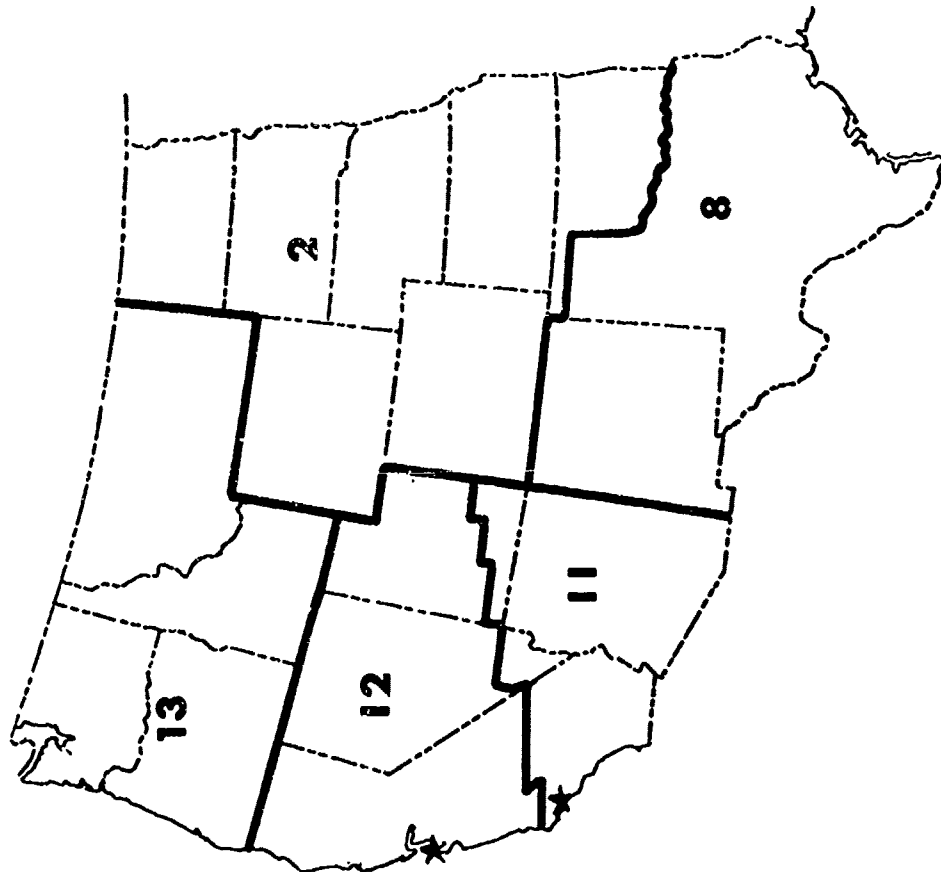
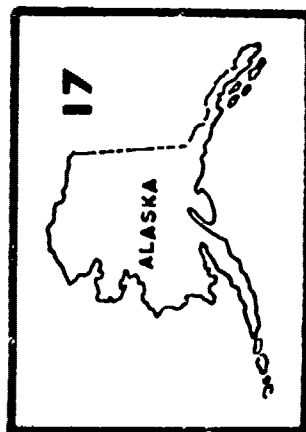
Sacramento River - As far inland as the Highway 16 Bridge at Sacramento.

San Joaquin River - As far inland as the Marengo Road Bridge at Stockton.

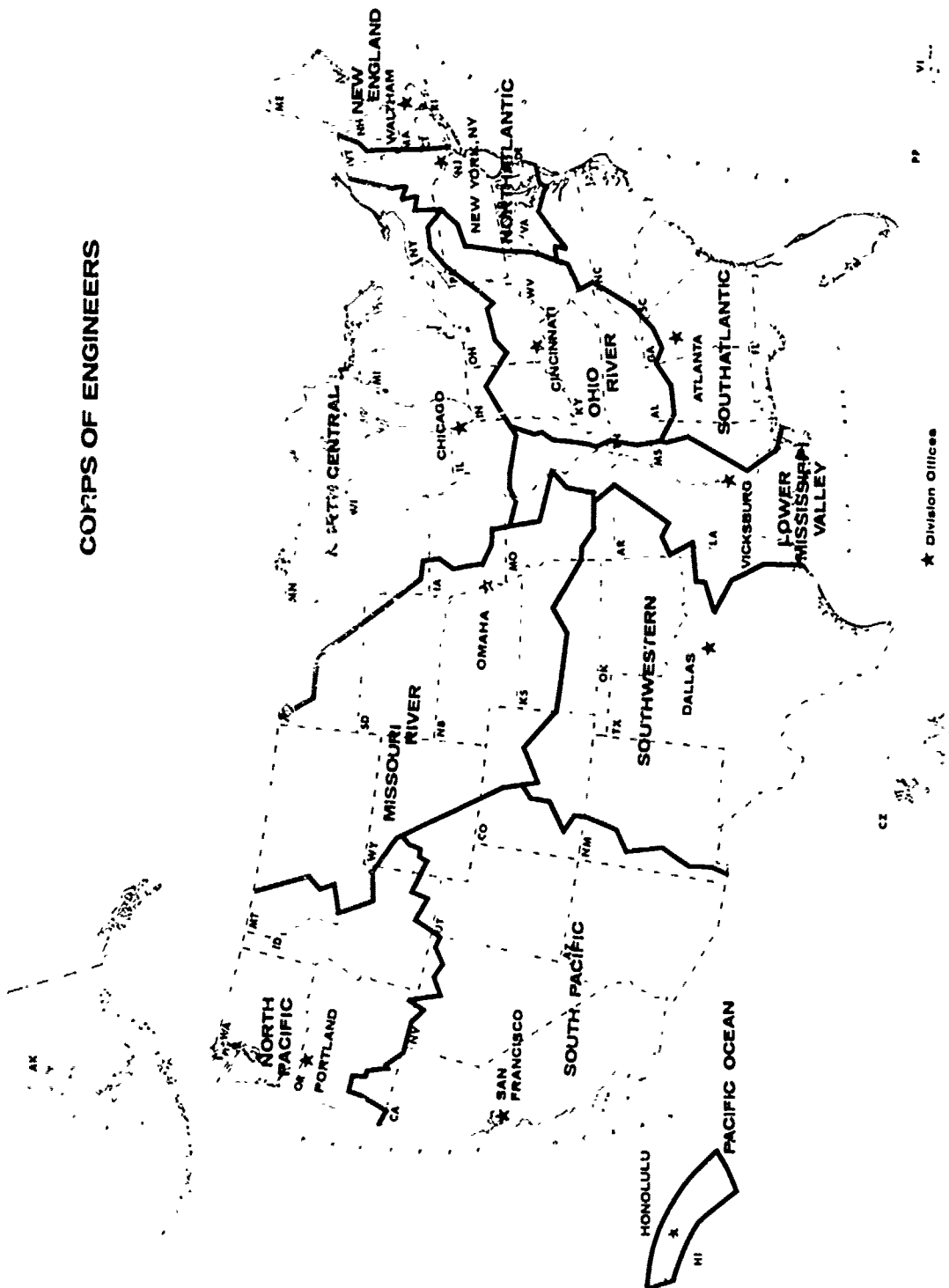
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Water Programs
REGIONS



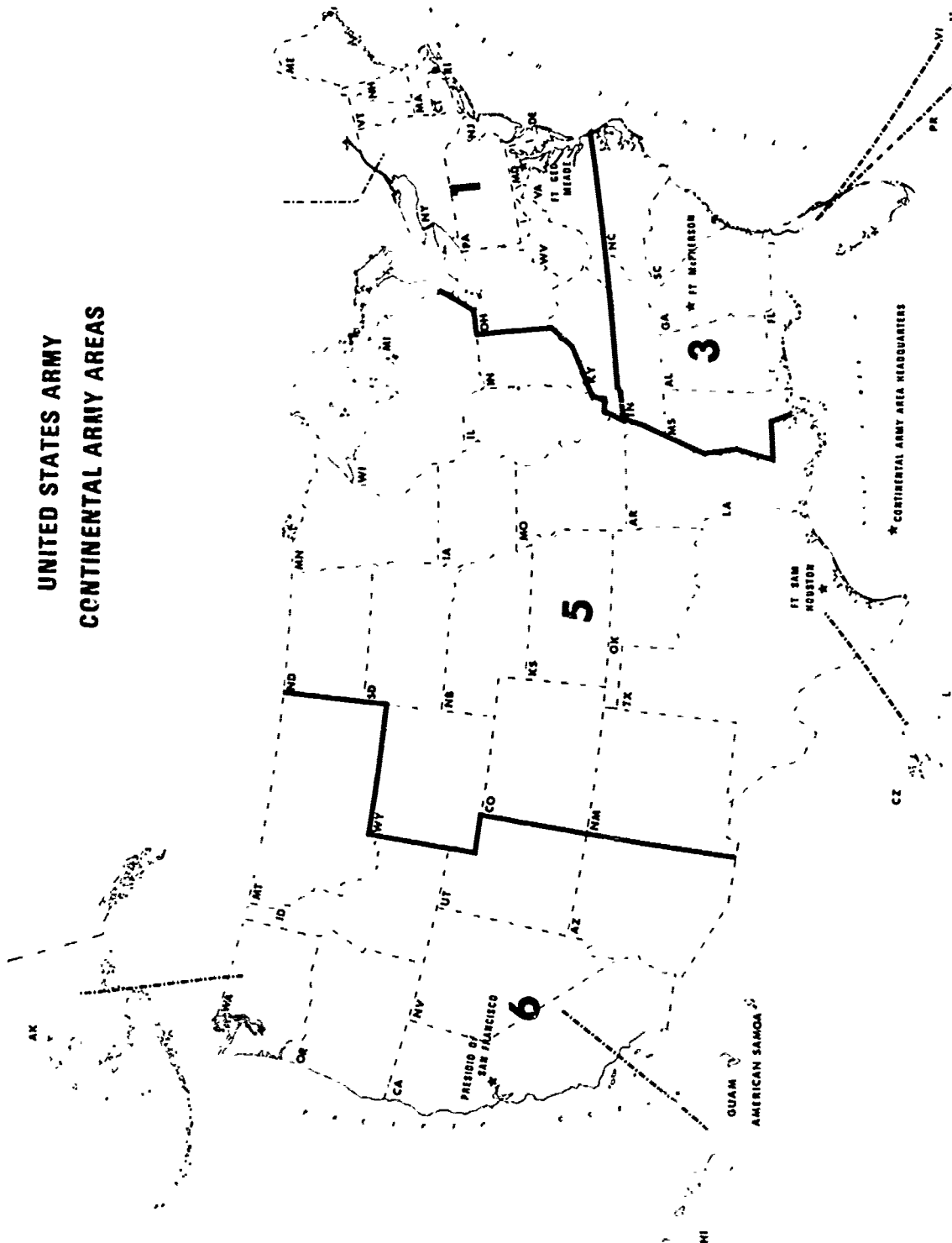
COAST GUARD DISTRICTS



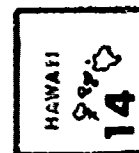
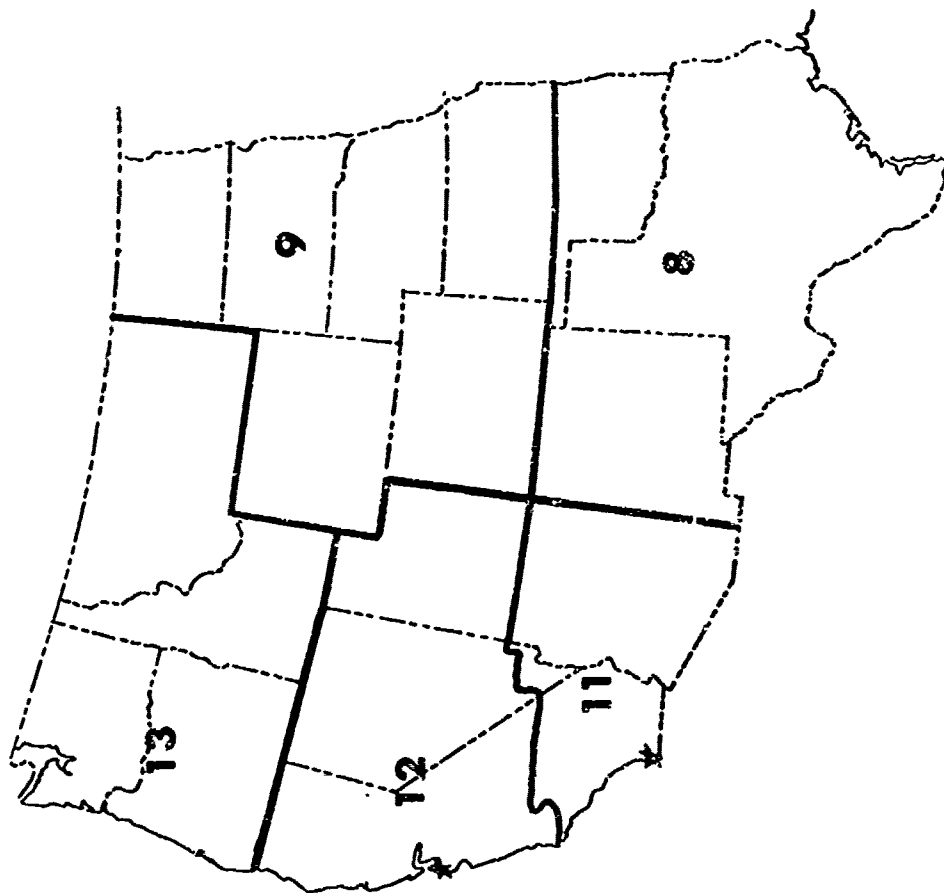
CORPS OF ENGINEERS



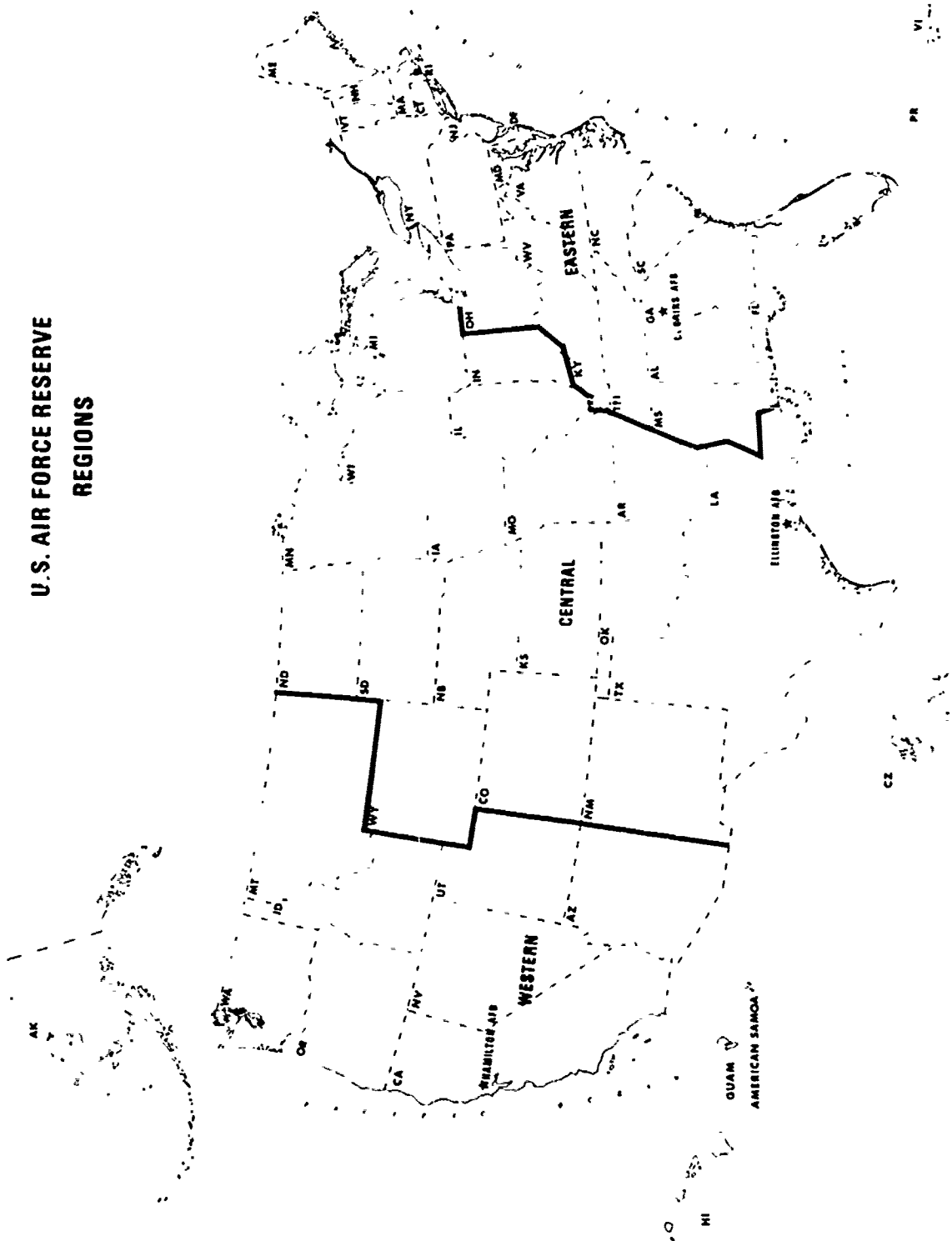
UNITED STATES ARMY CONTINENTAL ARMY AREAS



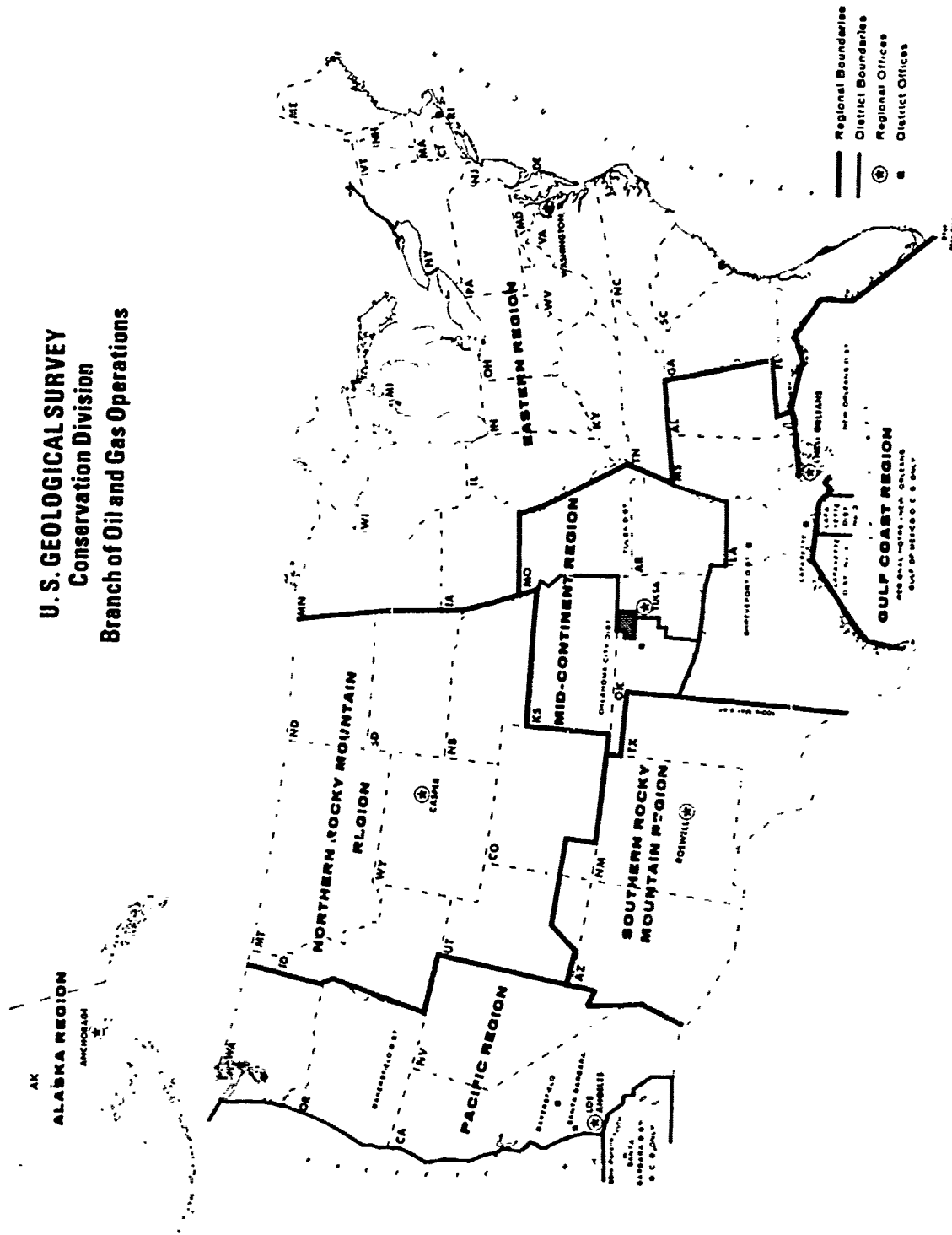
NAVAL DISTRICTS



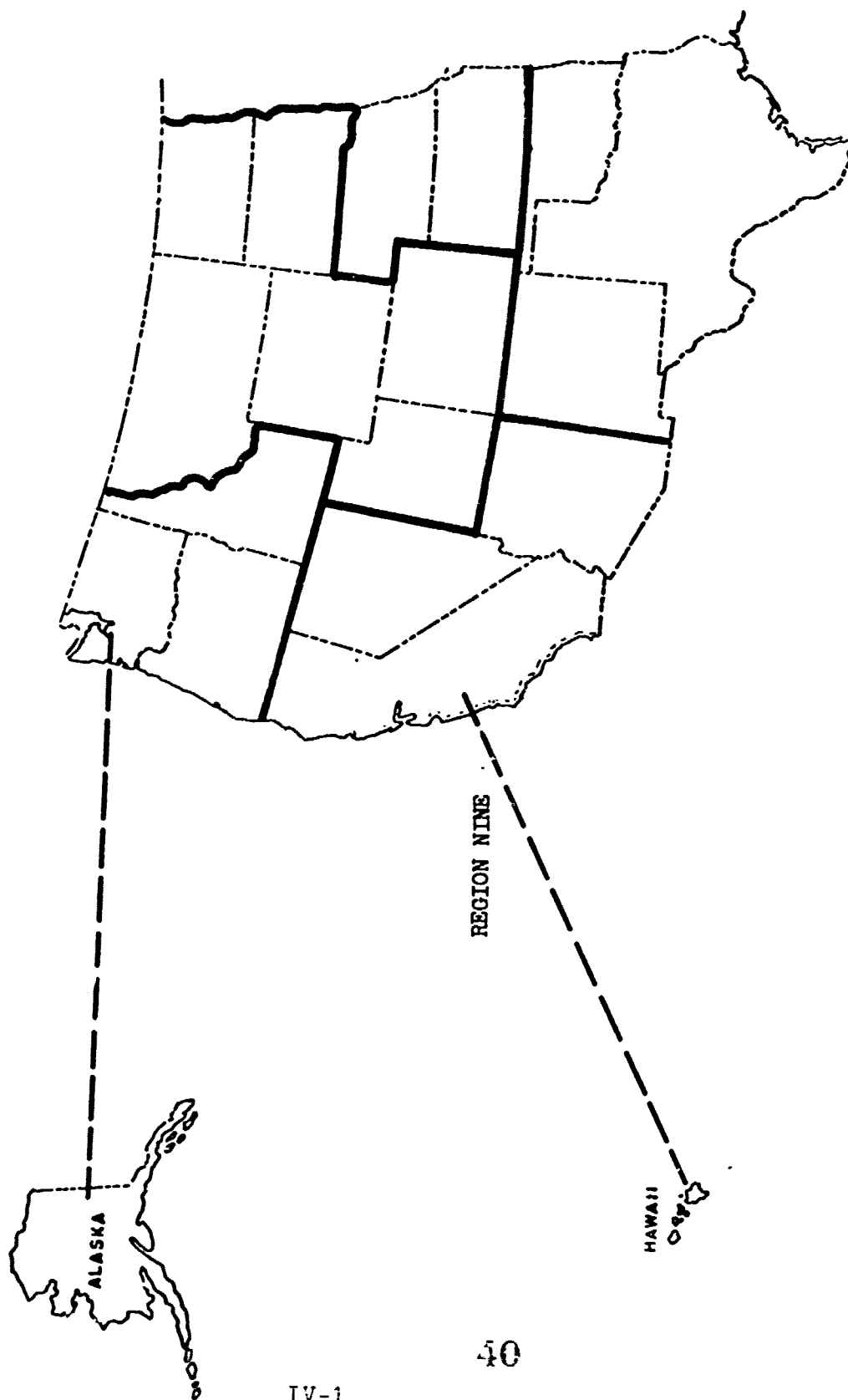
U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS



U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
Branch of Oil and Gas Operations



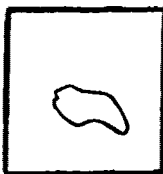
PRESIDENTIAL STANDARD REGIONS



IV-1.



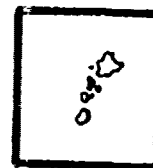
AMERICAN
SAMOA
SUB-REGION
(THREE)



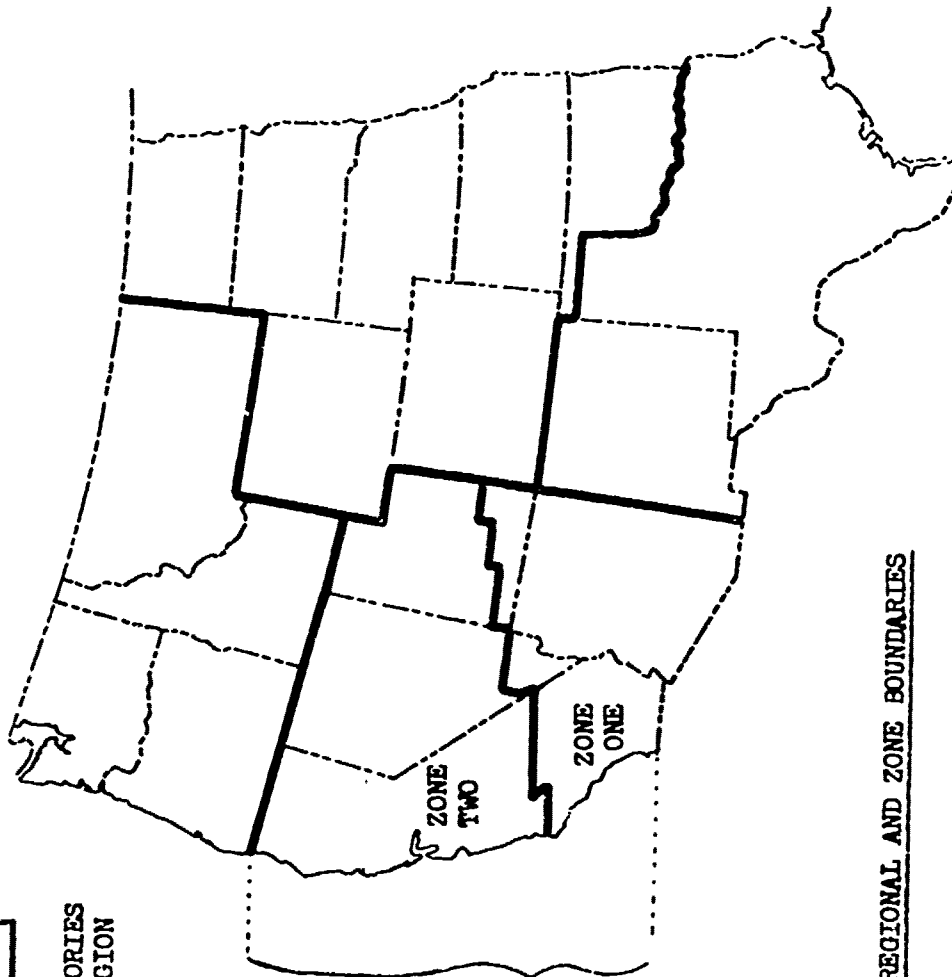
GUAM
SUB-REGION
(FOUR)



TRUST
TERRITORIES
SUB-REGION
(FIVE)



HAWAII
SUB-
REGION
(TWO)



CALIFORNIA
SUB-REGION
(ONE)

SUB-REGIONAL AND ZONE BOUNDARIES

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

1501 Purpose

1501.1 The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance spill are an integral and significant part of the operations. The same precepts govern in these instances as do other operations in which the Coast Guard, EPA and other operating agencies are involved.

1502 Objectives

1502.1 The objectives of the communications and reports are:

1502.1-1 To speed the flow of information pertaining to pollution spill;

1502.1-2 To relay advice, instructions and reports pertaining to pollution spill; and

1502.1-3 To provide for alerting, notification, surveillance and warning of a pollution spill.

1503 Communications Procedures

1503.1 Normal communication circuits of each Primary Agency may be used to effectuate this Plan. The national and district or regional offices and telephone numbers of primary alerting and notification offices of interested agencies will be maintained in NRC and as appropriate in RRC.

1503.2 The initial reporting of a pollution spill will be in accordance with this plan.

1503.3 POLREPS (Pollution Reports) will be submitted by RRT to NRT in a timely manner as developments occur and at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operation.

1504 Pollution Spill Reports

1504.1 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a pollution spill, any OSC involved will submit a complete report of the response operation and the actions taken, pursuant to applicable directives of his own agency.

Copies will be furnished to the NRT or RRT, as appropriate, together with any other pertinent information available to the forwarding group. The NRT will then evaluate each situation and will make appropriate recommendations.

1550 Message Addresses

1551 Messages intended for the NRC should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

1552 Messages intended for the NRT should be addressed to Address Indicating Group (AIG) 7762.

1553 Messages intended for a RRC or RRT should be addressed as indicated in the detailed appendices.

1570 POLREP Format

1571 Messages pertaining to a spill should be in the POLREP (Pollution Report) format. This format consists of five basic sections as follows:

1571.1 Situation: should contain full details on the spill including what happened, type and quantity of material, who is involved, extent of coverage, times, areas threatened, success of control efforts and prognosis.

1571.2 Action: should include a summary of all action taken by the responsible party, State and local forces, the Federal Government or by others.

1571.3 Plans: should include all planned action by the responsible party, State and local forces, the Federal Government or others.

1571.4 Recommendations: recommendations of the OSC and/or RRT, as applicable, should be included here.

1571.5 Status: should indicate case closed, case pends or Federal participation terminated, as appropriate.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major pollution spill occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the spill and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties and to check the spread of misinformation. National Administration Policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

1602 National News Office

1602.1 When the NRT is activated, the team chairman will contact the most appropriate Primary Agency and ask it to detail a professional information officer to establish and direct a National News Office. Requests by the Director of the National News Office for an appropriate number of professional and clerical assistants will be met by one or more of the Primary Agencies.

1602.2 The Director of the National News Office will be responsible for overall supervision of public information activities. While the Director of the Regional News Office will have considerable freedom in responding to news inquiries, he will work under the direction of the Director of the National News Office. The closest possible coordination will be maintained between the National News Office in Washington and the Regional News Office.

1602.3 Promptly after his designation, the Director of the National News Office will contact the White House Press Office and the Office of the Director of Communications for the Federal Government to arrange whatever information assistance may be required by these offices.

1602.4 All written news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the NRT or in his absence the vice-chairman. Situation reports and other factual releases will not require formal clearance.

1602.5 The Director of the National News Office will have free access to meetings of the NRT and will be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the NRT.

1602.6 At appropriate intervals the Director of the National News Office may arrange news conferences at which the Chairman of the NRT, the OSC or other informed officials will make progress reports and respond to questions from the media representatives.

1602.7 The Director of the National News Office will keep appropriate press offices posted on developments. These include the press offices of the Secretaries or Director of the Primary Agencies to the National Contingency Plan; Governors, Senators and Representatives whose States or Districts are affected by the incident; and, the mayor and other responsible local officials in affected communities.

1602.8 As long as public interest warrants, at least one written news release or status report per day will be issued by the National News Office and the Regional News Office reporting progress in combatting the spill and other developments.

1602.9 The National News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the U. S. Coast Guard at U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., where the NRC is housed. The Director of the National News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1603 Regional News Office

1603.1 When an RRT declares a pollution incident, the Chairman will contact the most appropriate agency and ask it to detail a professional public information officer to establish and direct a Regional News Office. The Regional News Office should be set up at or near the location where the OSC is stationed. Requests by the Director of the Regional News Office for appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1603.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of National News Office in contacting the press offices of State and local officials, in arranging appropriate public information liaison with industries and other concerned interests, and in issuing at least one daily written news release.

1603.3 All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT or, in his absence, the Executive Secretary.

1603.4 The Director of the Regional News Office will have free access to meetings of the RRT and should be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT.

1603.5 The Regional News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the Primary Agency which is providing the headquarters for the RRT. The Director of the Regional News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1604 Washington, D. C., Public Information Contact

1604.1 If the NRT has not been activated, the Director of the Regional News Office will ask the most appropriate Primary Agency to assign a public information officer in Washington, D. C., to serve as a contact point for queries made in Washington, D. C. The information officer assigned to this task will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of the National News Office in contacting the press offices of the White House and Congressional and Federal officials.

1605 Interim Public Information Director

1605.1 In the period following a spill and before the need for a Federal response is determined, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same Primary Agency which will provide the predesignated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of that agency.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aides and Staff Members, White House Representatives and other VIP's

1606.1 The Director of the National News Office or the Director of the Regional News Office will arrange, on request, to perform special public information services for VIP's including: notifying the media of the time, place and purpose of the VIP visit; making press conference arrangements; and, arranging for interviews with the VIP by interested members of the media.

1607 Special Public Information Procedures for Salesmen

1607.1 Public information officers assigned to pollution spills will refer salesmen to technical personnel designated to evaluate their wares.

1608 Special Public Information Procedures for the General Public

1608.1 In responding to queries from the general public, public information officers will advise the callers or arrange to have the callers advised on what the latest press release has reported.

1609 Special Public Information Procedures for Pollution Spill
Correspondence

1609.1 After the crisis has subsided, a model letter reporting on the situation will be drafted by the public information personnel assigned to the problem. After the model letter has been approved by the Chairman of the NRT or the RRT, copies will be sent to the Primary Agencies for their guidance in responding to mail inquiries.

1610 Detailed Procedures

1610.1 The appendices contain additional detailed public information procedures.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutes, Regulations and Administration orders relative to oil pollution control are administered by several Departments and Agencies. The following is a tabular summation of the more important of these legal authorities.

1710 Federal Oil Pollution Control Statutes

STATUTES	OPERATING AGENCIES INVOLVED	PROHIBITED ACT OR AUTHORIZATION	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	SANCTIONS	EXCEPTED DISCHARGES
1711 Refuse Act 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407 et seq)	1. CORPS 2. U.S.C.G. 3. Customs 4. JUSTICE	To discharge from ship... (foreign & domestic) or from shore or water front facility, any refuse matter of any kind or description (even commercially valuable petroleum).	1. U.S. navigable waters (USNW) 2. Tributaries, if refuse floats or washes into USNW. 3. On banks, if likely to be washed into USNW.	1. \$500.00 - \$2500.00, 30 days to 1 yr. or both 2. Vessel liable "in rem" for penalties.	"sewage" flowing from streets and sewers.
1712 Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 PL 91-224	1. EPA 2. DOT 3. CORPS 4. Customs 5. Justice	The discharge of oil into the water in harmful quantities	U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone	1. Failing to report prohibited discharges-(a) fine up to \$10K(b) imprisonment up to one year, or both. 2. Knowingly discharging-penalty up to 10K. 3. Violating regulations-penalty up to \$5K. 4. Cleanup costs(a) vessels-up to \$14M or \$100 per GR(b) off-shore/shoreside facilities-up to \$8M.	1. As permitted by regulation. 2. In the contiguous zone as permitted by '54 Convention.
1713 Oil Pollution Act 1961 as amended (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015) implements International Convention on Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil.	1. U.S.C.G. 2. Customs 3. CORPS 4. Justice 5. State	1. Any discharge or escape of persistent oil from vessels subject to Act i.e. all U.S. seagoing vessels including tankers (whose tanks carry only oil). Except: (a) Tankers under 150 gross tons.. (b) Other vessels under 500 gross tons.. (c) Vessels on whaling operations; (d) Vessels while using Great Lakes & tributaries; and, (e) Naval vessels and auxiliaries.	1. Prohibited zone: (a) Measured from baseline from which territorial sea is established; (b) Generally extends 50 miles to sea. (c) Extends 100 miles to sea off Northeast Coast of U.S., (d) Extends out 100 miles to sea off West Coast of Canada; and, (e) Modifications published in Notices to Mariners.	1. Penalty: (a) \$500.00 to \$2500.00 or 1 yr. or both- any person or company; (b) Ship other than one owned & operated by U.S. liable "in rem" for above penalty, and (c) Suspension or revocation of license.	1. Discharges: (a) To secure safety of ship, cargo or life at sea (b) Due to damage to vessel or unavoidable leakage, if all reasonable precautions taken after damage occurred or leakage discovered (c) Of residue from fuel or lubricating oil purification or clarification as far as possible.

(d) oily mixtures from bilges containing only lube oil drained or leaked from machinery spaces. (e) vessels, other than tanker, proceeding to a port with inadequate reception facilities.

2. Any discharge of oil from vessel subject to Act, of 20,000 or plus gross tons, whose bldg. contract executed or after May 18, 1967.
 3. Vessels, subject to Act, which are tankers or use oil fuel must keep Oil Record Book with entries of certain discharges or escapes of oils.
 4. Forward to State Dept. evidence of discharge or escape from foreign vessel.
 2. Unlimited - Except if in Master's opinion special circumstances make it neither reasonable nor practicable to retain oil on board, discharge, outside prohibited zone is permitted.
 3. Penalties re. Oil Record Book
 (a) person failing to comply - fine of from \$500.00 to \$1000.00
 (b) person making false entry (i) fine - \$500.00 to \$1000. (ii) imprisonment for 6 mos. or both.
 4. Prohibited zone (No. 1 above).

1. Enforcement - conference pursuant to Sec 10 may result in Federal legal action to enforce recommendations.
 2. Abatement action pursuant to Sec. 10(c) (5) where discharge reduces quality below established standard

1. U.S. navigable waters & tributaries.
 Interstate waters as defined in this Act., including coastal waters.

1. To participate in oil & other hazardous substances pollution spills & recommend solutions when requested by State or interstate agencies.
 2. To provide technical assistance to public & private agencies.
 3. To recommend limits on pollutants, including oil & hazardous substances.
 4. To "approve" State adopted water quality standards and to establish Federal standards where State standards are not submitted or are inadequate.
 Standards ordinarily include criteria limiting discharges of oil or hazardous substances.

President shall make recommendation to Congress not later than Nov. 1, 1970. Clean up fund of Section 11 available here.

Same as 1712

President shall promulgate regulations designating hazardous substances and recommending methods for removal.

1. Administrator EPA

1714 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1151 et. seq.).

(B) Section 12, Fed. Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by P.L. 91-224 (Apr. 3, 1970) (33 U.S.C. 1151, et. seq.)

Same as 1712

1720 Related Federal Statutes

STATUTES	ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	AUTHORIZED ACTION	TERRITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS
1721 U.S. Navy Ship Salvage Authority (10 U.S.C. 7361)	Secretary of Navy (U.S. Navy Ship System Command, Supervisor of Salvage)	1. To salvage, by contract or otherwise: (a) U.S. Naval vessels; (b) Private vessel (foreign or domestic) subject to availability of salvage forces; and, (f) if not abandoned nor under governmental control nor other salvage facilities reasonably available & competent private authority requests help, i.e. ship's master, owner, or underwriter, (ii) if abandoned or under control of U.S.C.G., F.R.P.C.A., Corps of Engineers, Office of Emergency Preparedness, or federal court - competent requesting agency becomes customer.	1. (a) for U.S. Naval vessels - Navy has direct responsibility anywhere (b) for private vessels (i) U.S. navigable waters and high seas (ii) U.S. navigable waters, U. S. territorial waters and those within the authority of requesting government agency by law or treaty * * * * *
1722 Outer Continental Shelf Land Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331-1343)	Secretary of the Interior (a) Bur. of Land Mgmt. (b) U.S.G.S. Secretary of Transportation (a) U.S.C.G.	1. To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf lands, terms & conditions calculated to prevent pollution in off-shore oil or mining operations. Regulations provide that lessee shall not pollute; shall take certain preventive actions and if pollution occurs, lessee shall make appropriate notifications and shall be liable for clean up.	1. U.S. Continental Shelf Lands * * * * *
1723 Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)	The President Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per E.O. 11575, Dec. 31, 1970	1. To declare a major disaster at the request of a governor of a State 2. If declared, to direct Federal agencies to assist by: (a) Using or lending, with or without compensation, to state & local governments, equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, etc. other than extension of credit under any act. (b) Performing, on public or private land, work to preserve life and property	(1) major disaster areas as declared by President (2) U.S.; its territories & possessions * * * * *

- (c) Provide temporary housing or emergency shelter
 (d) Clear debris & wreckage
 (e) Make emergency repairs & temporary replacements to public facilities of State and local governments.
 3. OEP can give direct financial assistance to State & local governments for items in 2 above.

1. To aid distressed persons & protect property. Sec. 88 (b) in USNW and on the high seas.
 2. To establish, maintain & operate aids to maritime navigation in USNW, waters above the U.S. continental shelf and other specified areas.
 3. To mark for protection of navigation any wreck in USNW (Sec. 86) not properly marked by owner (33 U.S.C. 409)

1. Limited only by international law re. Territorial waters

1. On request may use personnel & facilities to assist any government agency, to perform any activity for which such personnel are especially qualified.

1. U.S. Territorial waters

1. Prevent anything from being placed on board any vessel or waterfront facility as defined in 33 CFR 6.01-4, when necessary to prevent damage to U.S. waters.
 2. Establish security zones into which no person or vessel may enter or take anything.
 3. Control vessel movement & take full or partial possession or control of any vessel when necessary to prevent danger to U.S. waters
 4. Prevent mooring to or compel shifting of any vessel from waterfront facility if it endangers such vessel, other vessels, harbor, any facility therein because conditions exist in or about water front - not limited to fire hazards & unsatisfactory operations.

designated U.S.C.G. Officers (33 CFR 6) when directed by Executive order (presently implemented by E.O. 10173 as amended)

1726 Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191)

1724 14 U.S.C. 81 et seq.

U.S.C.G.

1725 14 U.S.C. 141 (a)

U.S.C.G.

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1727 Dangerous Cargo Act (46 USC 170)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish regulations for handling, storage, and use of dangerous articles or substances on board vessels	U.S. Territorial waters
		2. Authority to establish regulations for disposing of dangerous articles or substances found to be in an unsafe condition	
1728 Tank Vessel Act (46 USC 391a)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish additional rules for provision against hazards of life and property created by vessels having on board inflammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk.	U.S. Territorial waters

1750 Treaties and International Conventions

TITLE	PARTIES	SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENT	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION
1751 Treaty re. Reciprocal Rights in Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking & Salvage (35 Stat. 2035, TS 502)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1908)	1. Vessels & wrecking equipment of U.S. or Canada permitted to salvage wrecks, render aid to vessels in distress or disabled across the international boundary line.	1. In portion of St. Lawrence River through which boundary line passes. 2. Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior. 3. Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair & Ste. Marie River. 4. Canals at Sault Ste. Marie. 5. Shores & territorial waters on Pacific & Atlantic within 30 miles of boundary line. * * * * *
1752 Boundary Waters Treaty (35 Stat. 2448, TS 540)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1909)	1. Established International Joint Commission with jurisdiction over all cases re. use, obstruction or diversion of waters including water pollution. No mechanism for enforcement directly by Commission findings & recommendations reported to respective governments for enforcement action within its territorial limits. * * * * *	1. U.S. - Canadian boundary waters * * * * *
1753 Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to & Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (49 Stat. 3359, TS 905)	U.S. - Mexico (1936)	1. Vessels & rescue apparatus, public & private, may aid vessels and crew of its own nationality, when disabled or in distress. 2. Captain, master or owner of rescue vessel of either country must notify that country when entering or intending to enter territorial waters of the other country as early as possible and may freely proceed with rescue unless advised by the other country that adequate assistance is available or for any other reason rescue is not necessary. * * * * *	1. On shores or within territorial waters of the other nation - (a) Within 720 mile radius of intersection of international boundary line & Pacific Coast or (b) Within 200 miles radius of intersection of international boundary line & coast of Gulf of Mexico. * * * * *

1754 Convention of High Seas (1958) TIAS 5200 (13 U.S.T. 2312)	U.S. (1962)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	1. Article XXIV - Member nations responsible for drafting regulations to prevent pollution of seas by oil. 2. Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes & other harmful agents by vessels under its control	High Sea
*****	*****	*****	*****
1755 Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1606) (TIAS 5639)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	1. To exercise necessary controls to prevent infringement of nations' sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea.	1. Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.
*****	*****	*****	*****
1756 Convention on Continental Shelf (1953) (TIAS 5578) (15 U.S.T. 471)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	Coastal government has: exclusive & sovereign right to explore and exploit natural resources of the Shelf as long as it does not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing or conservation of living sea resources nor with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research destined for open publication.	U.S. Continental Shelf - 200 meter isobath curve contiguous to land or to a depth that admits of the exploitation of said area.
*****	*****	*****	*****
1757 Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Sea by Oil, (1954) (12 U.S.T. 2989) (1962) amended 17 U.S.T. 1523	U.S. (1961)-Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, U.K., inter alia	1. To prevent discharge or escape of oily substances by sea-going vessels - See Oil Pollution Act of 1961 as amended in 1966 for U.S. implementation. (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015) (Note: Oily substance is defined as persistent oil) 2. Maintenance of Oil Record Book.	1. Prohibited zone: All seas within 50 miles from nearest land (baseline from which territorial sea is established) and other areas as defined in the convention.

ANNEX VIII

1800 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a spill may be from any one of several agencies; it is necessary, therefore, to establish uniform procedures for notification of counsel, collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper time, bringing the Federal involvement in a spill for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible, in cleanup cost recovery, damage recovery, and civil and criminal enforcement actions under appropriate Federal statutes. Time is of great importance since wind, tide and current may disperse or remove the evidence and witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the phases of discovery and notification, containment and countermeasures, cleanup and disposal, and restoration, the OSC must take the necessary action to put counsel on notice of the event and to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use.

1802 Notification of Counsel

1802.1 Immediately upon notification that a medium or major spill has occurred the RRT or NRT members, as appropriate, shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys.

1802.2 Initial coordination of appropriate counsel will be effected by counsel of the Department responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advice regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements, and referral of the matter to the Justice Department or appropriate U. S. Attorney.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to the NRC, members of the RRT, and others, as appropriate. The representative of the Agency on the RRT having cost recovery or enforcement authority will then refer copies of the pollution reports to his respective agency counsel.

1803 Legal Notice to Ship Operators and Others

1803.1 Notice to the ship or facility operator, owner or other appropriate responsible person indicating Federal interest and potential action in a spill shall be prepared and sent by the Agency responsible for furnishing the OSC. This notice should include, among other things, Federal statutes and regulations violated, indication of responsibility for cleanup, notice that cleanup be effected pursuant to and in accordance with this Regional Contingency Plan and Federal regulations, identification of the OSC, and direction that response activity be coordinated with the OSC.

1804 Action to be Taken by OSC for Phase V Activities in Conjunction with Actions in Phases I, II, and III

1804.1 Investigate observed instances of oil or other hazardous substances pollution in the waters covered by the scope of this Plan. Investigative actions may include:

1804.1-1 Request permission to enter facility or vessel involved. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there. In those situations where statutory authority does not exist for entering or boarding and if permission to enter or board is denied, investigator should seek assistance of local U. S. Marshal;

1804.1-2 Question all persons who may be responsible for or have knowledge of the spillage and record the name, address and position of each witness;

1804.1-3 Furnish anyone who may be responsible for an offense with an appropriate warning as to his rights;

1804.1-4 Obtain signed statements wherever possible indicating where, when and how the spill occurred and its extent;

1804.1-5 When a witness makes an oral statement but will not give a written statement, reduce the oral statement to writing; and

1804.1-6 When the source of the pollution is unknown, obtain as much information as possible and note any suspect vessels or facilities.

1804.2 When investigation discloses a reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred, collect samples of oil or hazardous polluting substances from the water and from appropriate spaces and drainage points of the suspected offending vessel or vessels, shore establishments, or other sources. Collect comparative samples in unaffected water in the vicinity of the spill.

1804.3 Samples collected are to be transmitted for analysis, using special courier or registered mail (return receipt requested) and observing the procedures outlined below. Appropriate analytical laboratories are designated in the appendices. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the appropriate RRT for transmittal to counsel. The Chairman of the RRT will also forward copies of laboratory reports to NRT.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of pollution, if possible, using both color and black and white film. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: a) name and location of vessel or facility; b) date and time the photo was taken; c) names of the photographer and witnesses; d) shutter speed and lens opening; and e) type of film used and details of film processing. (The immediate developing type of photographic process may be of major assistance to the less-than-professional photographer by allowing on-the-spot inspection of results and "retakes" as needed to obtain an acceptable photograph).

1804.5 If in doubt as to whether or not a particular case may be an oil pollution or hazardous substances pollution violation, or in doubt as to how to proceed in any given case, contact the RRT for instructions and advice. If, however, time is a critical factor and/or the RRT has not yet assembled, proceed as if it were a pollution violation.

1805 Sample Collection Procedures to be Followed by OSC

1805.1 Several precautions must be observed when taking and handling liquid samples for analysis as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions.

These precautions concern the following: a) the composition of the container; b) cleanliness of the container; and, c) manner in which the sample is taken.

1805.2 In taking such samples, the following procedures are to be followed in all cases:

1805.2-1 Glass containers of one quart size are to be used. The portion of the closure (sealing gasket or cap liner) which may come into contact with the sample in the container is of considerable importance. When oil or petroleum hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the closure should be made of glass, aluminum foil, or teflon. Other pollutants may require different or special closure material and the analysis laboratory should be consulted whenever a question arises as to the appropriateness of any closure material.

1805.2-2 Previously unused containers are preferred. Containers that have been cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be used.

1805.2-3 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2-4 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are as follows: a) glass containers always must be used because plastic containers, with the exception of teflon, have been found in some cases to absorb organic materials from water and, in other cases, compounds have been dissolved from plastic containers; b) as it is desirable to take a large sample of the pollutant, proper skimming techniques should be used to obtain a sufficient amount of oil for analysis; and, c) since it is not unusual for a pollution condition to change rapidly, samples should be taken in a timely fashion, and the time sequences and places noted.

1806 Chain of Custody Record

1806.1 All samples and other tangible evidence must be maintained in proper custody until orders have been received from competent authority directing their disposition. Precautions should be taken to protect the samples from breakage, fire, altering and tampering. It is important that a chain of custody of the samples be properly maintained and recorded from the time the samples are taken until ultimate use at the trial of the case. In this regard, a record of time, place, and the name and title of the person taking the sample, and each person handling same thereafter must be maintained and forwarded with the sample.

1807 Spill Pollution Report

1807.1 The appropriate information for each pollution spill should be obtained by the OSC and reported pursuant to the appropriate instructions.

ANNEX IX

1900 FUNDING

1900 General

1900.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a spill to take appropriate remedial actions promptly. Usually this will mean that the cost of containment, countermeasures and cleanup of spills should be borne by the person responsible for the discharge. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a spill should make a substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution spill emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities insofar as practicable.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with spills unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic policies and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This Plan encourages interagency agreements whenever specific reimbursement agreements between Federal agencies are deemed necessary to insure that the Federal resources will be available for a timely response to a pollution emergency.

1901 Funding Responsibility

1901.1 The funding, including reimbursement to Federal agencies, other agencies, contractors and others, of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the predesignated OSC. This funding may be provided through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements such as the Pollution Revolving Fund described hereinafter.

1901.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

1902 Agency Funding

1902.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation of cleanup actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing cleanup actions, however, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Headquarters Office of EPA. Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose, by statute or regulation, initiation of containment and cleanup activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1902.2 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses." These funds are utilized in accordance with agency directives and this Plan.

1902.3 The Department of Defense has two specific sources of funds which may be applicable to a pollution incident under appropriate circumstances. (This does not consider military resources which might be made available under specific circumstances.)

1902.3-1 Funds required for removal of a sunken vessel or similar obstruction to navigation are available to the Corps of Engineers through Civil Functions Appropriations, Operations and Maintenance, General.

1902.3-2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1903 Disaster Relief Funds

1903.1 Certain pollution control response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. After the President has declared a major disaster and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal

agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1903.2 The Director may also make financial assistance available to State Governments and through the States to local governments in accordance with policies and procedures stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1710, "Federal Disaster Assistance."

1904 Pollution Revolving Fund

1904.1 General. A pollution revolving fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) administered by the Commandant, USCG, has been established under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. This Fund is available to pay specified costs associated with spill response operations. Regulations governing administration and use of the funds are contained in 33 CFR Part 153D. The prime purpose of the Fund is to have readily available a source of financing for the removal of a discharged pollutant by the Government or its agent when the discharger is unknown, does not act promptly, or does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate action.

1904.2 Private Response Activity. It is the Federal policy to encourage the discharger to take appropriate remedial actions voluntarily. The principal thrust of Federal activities under these circumstances is to observe and monitor progress and to provide advice and counsel. Such activities are carried out under existing programs and authorities; hence no reimbursement to Federal agencies from the Pollution Fund is authorized.

1904.3 Federal Response Activity. Federal response activities are instituted when the discharger is unknown, does not act promptly, or does not take or propose to take appropriate action. Expenditures proper for charge against the pollution fund are for Phase II and Phase III response activities for oil or hazardous polluting substances discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, when authorized by the on-scene commander. Expenditures may be handled as follows:

1904.3-1 Direct Charge. When authorized by the cognizant Coast Guard district commander, expenditures may be incurred directly chargeable to the fund. Included are contractual arrangements with private contractors (including non-profit organizations) entered into by the on-scene commander with the assistance of the district commander, and items listed in paragraph 1904.3-2(c).

1904.3-2 Reimbursable. Expenditures may be incurred by Federal agencies or states and political subdivisions thereof as authorized by the on-scene commander subject to reimbursement from the fund. Reimbursable expenditures include:

1904.3-2(a) Costs incurred by industrial type facilities, including charges for overhead in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system.

1904.3-2(b) Actual costs where an agency is required or authorized by law to obtain full reimbursement. For example, under certain conditions the Corps of Engineers collects for the cost of equipment, facilities, and services furnished at rates which include charges for overhead and related expenses, etc.

1904.3-2(c) Out-of-pocket costs specifically and directly incurred as a result of recovery activity which were not charged directly to the fund. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

1904.3-2(c)(1) Travel costs (transportation and per diem) specifically requested by the on-scene commander.

1904.3-2(c)(2) Overtime for civilian personnel specifically requested by the on-scene commander.

1904.3-2(c)(3) Incremental maintenance cost of vessels, aircraft, vehicles and equipment to the extent that these costs are increased by the hours they are utilized.

1904.3-2(c)(4) Fuel expended by vessels, aircraft, vehicles and equipment in connection with the response activity.

1904.3-2(c)(5) Supplies, materials and minor equipments procured specifically for the recovery activity.

1904.3-2(c)(6) Rental or lease costs for equipment obtained specifically for the recovery activity.

1904.3-2(d) Personnel and equipment costs which are funded by other appropriations and operations are not reimbursable as out-of-pocket costs. Also, the fund is not available for the purchase of large and expensive equipment.

1904.4 On-Scene Coordinator. The OSC predesignated in accordance with this Plan will:

1904.4-1 Contact cognizant Coast Guard district commander and determine that the pollution incident meets the criteria specified in the Act (for example an incident involving non-navigable waters is not included).

1904.4-2 Request the cognizant Coast Guard district commander to assign a specific project number for the spill and authorize a specific dollar commitment based on initial estimate of funds needed.

1904.4-2(a) Pending advice of specific project number and amount of authorized commitment, the OSC may make informal commitments when conditions are of an emergency nature and work on the discharge must be commenced immediately.

1904.4-2(a)(1) Informal commitments with private contractors (including non-profit organizations) must not exceed \$20,000 for an individual discharge.

1904.4-2(a)(2) Under these conditions, the OSC should reduce to writing the informal contractual commitments and inform the cognizant Coast Guard district commander within 24 hours, the total of all informal commitments made.

1904.4-2(a)(3) The writing confirming informal contractual commitments should contain the minimum information shown in paragraph 1904.7.

1904.4-3 Insure that commitments do not exceed authorization limitation without obtaining additional commitment authorization from cognizant Coast Guard district commander

1904.4-4 Insure appropriate surveillance by qualified Government personnel during performance to give reasonable assurance that private contractors (including non-profit organizations) are performing as agreed.

1904.4-5 Advise the Coast Guard district commander when cleanup (Phase III) has been physically completed. As soon as practicable, submit to the district commander a list summarizing the agencies, and contractors he authorized to participate in recovery activities, showing in general terms the functions each was to perform, referencing or providing any documents (such as, contracts or memoranda pertaining to those functions) and the best estimate of costs available for each.

1904.5 Agency Reimbursement Procedure. Within 60 days after termination of Phase III activities, each Federal agency, state or political subdivision thereof, concerned shall submit to the appropriate district commander an itemized list of all costs properly chargeable to the fund, as outlined in paragraph 1904.3, using the format illustrated in paragraph 1904.8. The agency shall maintain and, when requested by the district commander, furnish adequate accounting data to support the itemized list of costs submitted.

1904.6 Costs Recoverable by Fund Against A Responsible Party. Within 60 days after termination of Phase III activities, each Federal agency concerned shall submit to the appropriate district commander an itemized list of all costs recoverable against the owner or operator under Section 11(f) or (g) of the Act. The agency will use the format illustrated in paragraph 1904.9 and shall maintain and, when requested by the district commander, furnish adequate accounting data to support the itemized list of costs, submitted. The data maintained should be sufficient to stand scrutiny in a court of law. These costs will include all costs reimbursed to an agency plus the following costs to the extent not reimbursed under paragraph 1904.3 above:

1904.6-1 Personnel costs, including those assigned to operate equipment or a manned facility, such as a Coast Guard cutter, listed by hourly rates, limited to a maximum of eight hours per calendar day.

1904.6-2 Equipment costs, including any hourly rate for depreciation and maintenance determined by applying generally accepted accounting principles.

1904.6-3 Additional supplies and materials expended.

1904.6-4 All other specific determinable costs.

1904.7 Minimum Information for Written Confirmation of Informal Contractual Commitments. The writing should include the following:

1904.7-1 Description of services to be performed.

1904.7-2 Limitations as to Government's obligation. (Total of all informal contractual commitments made for an individual discharge must not exceed \$20,000 without authority of the cognizant District Commander).

1904.7-3 Maximum amount for which Government will be liable if commitment is terminated. (Total of all contractual contingent liabilities for contracts must not exceed \$20,000 without authority of the cognizant District Commander).

1904.7-4 If practical, a statement that the definitized contract will contain all the clauses required by law, statute, or regulation.

1904.7-5 Statement that the contracting officer of the cognizant district office will negotiate a definitive time and material contract as soon as practicable.

1904.8 Format for Submitting Itemized Reimbursable Costs to the Cognizant Coast Guard District Commander. A sample format follows:

From:

To : Commander, _____ Coast Guard District (f)

Subj: Reimbursement of costs incurred in connection with pollution incident project number _____

1. I certify that the costs itemized below were incurred over and above those programmed for normal operations, were directly incurred in connection with the subject project number, and are proper for charge against 62X5168, Oil Pollution Fund, Coast Guard. Accounting data and supporting documentation are on hand and will be furnished when requested.

Item

Amount

SIGNATURE

1904.9 Format for Submitting Costs Recoverable by Fund Against a Responsible Party. A sample format follows:

From:

To : Commander, _____ Coast Guard District (f)

Subj: Itemization of costs recoverable against person responsible for pollution incident connected with project number _____

1. The costs summarized below were specifically and directly incurred in connection with the subject project number. Documentation to support these costs is available and will be furnished upon request.

Item

Amount

SIGNATURE

1905 General Limitations on Funding

1905.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for containment and cleanup activities. The OSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

1906 Planning

1906.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies must be included in resource utilization planning. Local inter-agency agreements may be necessary to specify when reimbursement is required.

ANNEX X

2000 SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS TO TREAT OIL SPILLS

2001 General

2001.1 This schedule shall apply to the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, and the waters of the contiguous zone as defined in Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

2001.2 This schedule applies to the regulation of any chemical as hereinafter defined that is applied to an oil spill.

2001.3 This schedule advocates development and utilization of mechanical and other control methods that will result in removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal.

2001.4 Relationship of the Environmental Protection Agency with other Federal agencies and State agencies in implementing this schedule: in those States with more stringent laws, regulations or written policies for regulation of chemical use, such State laws, regulations or written policies shall govern. This schedule will apply in those States that have not adopted such laws, regulations or written policies.

2002 Definitions. Substances applied to an oil spill are defined as follows:

2002.1 Collecting agents - include chemicals or other agents that can gel, sorb, congeal, herd, entrap, fix, or make the oil mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate surface removal of oil.

2002.2 Sinking agents - are those chemical or other agents that can physically sink oil below the water surface.

2002.3 Dispersing agents - are those chemical agents or compounds which emulsify, disperse or solubilize oil into the water column or act to further the surface spreading of oil slicks in order to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

2003 Collecting Agents. Collecting agents are considered to be generally acceptable providing that these materials do not in themselves or in combination with the oil increase the pollution hazard.

2004 Sinking Agents. Sinking agents may be used only in marine waters exceeding 100 meters in depth where currents are not predominately onshore, and only if other control methods are judged by EPA to be inadequate or not feasible.

2005 Authorities Controlling Use of Dispersants

2005.1 Regional response team activated: dispersants may be used in any place, at any time, and in quantities designated by the On-Scene Coordinator, when their use will:

2005.1 - 1 in the judgment of the OSC, prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life or limb or substantial hazard of fire to property;

2005.1 - 2 in the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, prevent or reduce substantial hazard to a major segment of the population(s) of vulnerable species of waterfowl; and,

2005.1 - 3 in the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, result in the least overall environmental damage, or interference with designated uses.

2005.2 Regional response team not activated: provisions of Section 2005.1-1 shall apply. The use of dispersants in any other situation shall be subject to this schedule except in States where State laws, regulations, or written policies that govern the prohibition, use, quantity, or type of dispersant are in effect. In such States, the State laws, regulations or written policies shall be followed during the cleanup operation.

2006 Interim Restrictions on Use of Dispersants for Pollution Control Purposes. Except as noted in 2005.1, dispersants shall not be used:

2006.1 on any distillate fuel oil;

2006.2 on any spill of oil less than 200 barrels in quantity;

2006.3 on any shoreline;

2006.4 in any waters less than 100 feet deep;

2006.5 in any waters containing major populations, or breeding or passage areas for species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercially less marketable by exposure to dispersant or dispersed oil;

2006.6 in any waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that dispersed oil mixtures would likely, in the judgment of EPA, be carried to shore areas within 24 hours; or

2006.7 in any waters where such use may affect surface water supplies.

2007 Dispersant Use. Dispersants may be used in accordance with this schedule if other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible, and if:

2007.1 information has been provided to EPA, in sufficient time prior to its use for review by EPA, on its toxicity, effectiveness and oxygen demand determined by the standard procedures published by EPA. [Prior to publication by EPA of standard procedures, no dispersant shall be applied, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1 in quantities exceeding 5 ppm in the upper 3 feet of the water column during any 24-hour period. This amount is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre per 24 hours.]; and

2007.2 applied during any 24-hour period in quantities not exceeding the 96 hour TL_{50} of the most sensitive species tested as calculated in the top foot of the water column. The maximum volume of chemical permitted, in gallons per acre per 24 hours, shall be calculated by multiplying the 96-hour TL_{50} value of the most sensitive species tested, in ppm, by 0.33; except that in no case, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1, will the daily application rate of chemical exceed 540 gallons per acre or one-fifth of the total volume spilled, whichever quantity is smaller.

2007.3 Dispersant containers are labeled with the following information:

2007.3 - 1 name, brand or trademark, if any, under which the chemical is sold;

2007.3 - 2 name and address of the manufacturer, importer or vendor;

2007.3 - 3 flash point;

2007.3 - 4 freezing or pour point;

2007.3 - 5 viscosity;

2007.3 - 6 recommend application procedure(s), concentration(s), and conditions for use as regards water salinity, water temperature, and types and ages of oils; and

2007.3 - 7 date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to EPA ON THE:

2007.4 - 1 chemical name and percentage of each component;

2007.4 - 2 concentrations of potentially hazardous trace materials, including, but not necessarily being limited to lead, chromium, zinc, arsenic, mercury, nickel, copper or chlorinated hydrocarbons;

2007.4 - 3 description of analytical methods used in determining chemical characteristics outlined in 2007.4-1, 2 above;

2007.4 - 4 methods for analyzing the chemical in fresh and salt water are provided to EPA or reasons why such analytical methods cannot be provided; and

2007.4 - 5 for purposes of research and development, EPA may authorize use of dispersants in specified amounts and locations under controlled conditions irrespective of the provisions of this schedule.

*NOTE:

In addition to those agents defined and described in Section 2002 above, the following materials which are not a part of this Schedule, with cautions on their use, should be considered:

1. Biological agents - those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown and produced for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a spill. Biological agents shall be used to treat spills only when such use is approved by the appropriate State and local public health and water pollution control officials.
2. Burning agents - are those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. Burning agents may be used and are acceptable so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard and their use is approved by appropriate Federal, State and local fire prevention officials. *

ANNEX XI

2100 NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS

2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to respond to those spills in which cleanup is required and in which adequate action is not being taken by the responsible party or other entity.

2110 Planning and Preparedness

2110.1 The planning and preparedness functions incorporated in the Contingency Plans also apply to non-Federal resources. The State and local governments and private interests are to be encouraged to participate in Regional planning and preparedness functions.

2110.2 State and local governments are encouraged to incorporate the pollution spill contingency plans into existing emergency planning.

2120 Commitment

2120.1 Firm commitments for response personnel and other resources are solicited from State and local governments.

2120.2 It is anticipated that Federal resources would only be used if the response requirements exceed the State and local capabilities. Whenever Federal resources are required, the predesignated OSC would monitor and be available to offer advice.

2130 Volunteers

2130.1 In some pollution spill situations, volunteers who desire to assist in the response effort may present themselves. In developing sub-regional and local contingency plans the following shall be considered so as to establish suitable procedures to make use of this resource:

2130.1-1 Definition.

Volunteer - An individual who offers himself or herself for any service of his own free will while having no legal concern or interest to do so and

offers such service without expecting compensation therefore.

2130.1-2 On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Responsibilities.

During Phase II operations the OSC shall determine whether or not the services of volunteers may be effectively used during containment and cleanup operations. If volunteer services are available the OSC shall announce through the news media whether volunteers can be used. If volunteer services are not required nor desired such announcement shall be made explaining the reasons therefore (no immediate threat to critical water use areas and/or adequate personnel resources are available through the local labor force, or through active duty or reserve military personnel, etc.). When volunteer services may be utilized the press announcements shall indicate:

- a. The type of work for which volunteers are needed.
- b. Reporting location and contact agency representatives on scene.
- c. The telephone number of the volunteer coordinator at the OSC Command Post.

2130.1-3 Utilization of volunteers shall be coordinated with the appropriate state agency, if a state agency provides supervisory personnel for volunteers, and/or with the prime contractor, where such contractor controls the deployment of the labor force involved.

2130.1-4 Personnel seeking employment in lieu of offering volunteer service, shall be referred to the prime contractor, if one is employed and if such employment is available.

2130.1-5 The OSC shall coordinate logistic support for volunteer service, e.g. messing, sanitation and transportation (for remote areas), with the state agency represented at the OSC Command Post.

2130.1-6 Volunteers shall not be offered tasks involving high risk.

Annex XV

2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2501 Technical Library

2501.1 A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the experienced OSC and instructional to less experienced personnel:

2502 Specific References

2502.1 As a minimum the following reference documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC technical library.

2502.1-1 Current National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-2 Current Regional Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-3 Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment. (USDOJ, FWQA, CWR-10-1)

2502.1-4 Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U.S. Coast Guard CG-388).

2502.1-5 Oil Spillage Study Literature Search and Critical Evaluation for Selection of Promising Techniques to Control and Prevent Damage (Battelle Northwest, November 1967).

2502.1-6 U. S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities).

2502.1-7 Natural Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A, 1968).

2502.1-8 Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A February 1969).

2502.1-9 Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council).

2502.1-10 Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963).

2502.1-11 Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964).

2502.1-12 46 CFR-146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or other Dangerous Articles or Substances, and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels.

2502.1-13 33 CFR, 3, 5, 121, 122, 124-6. Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (USCG CG 239).

2502.2 In addition to this minimum library, additional technical information of a pertinent nature will be maintained in each RRC library. Such items as State or local Pollution Control Contingency Plans and disaster or other plans may be included.

2503 Definitions of Terms

2503.1 API GRAVITY: An empirical scale for measuring the density of liquid petroleum products, the unit being called the "degree API".

2503.2 ASH: Inorganic residue remaining after ignition of combustible substances determined by definite prescribed methods.

2503.3 ASPHALTS: Black, solid or semisolid bitumens which occur in nature or are obtained as residues during petroleum refining.

2503.4 BILGE OIL: Waste oil which accumulates, usually in small quantities in the lower spaces in a ship, just inside the shell plating. Usually mixed with larger quantities of water.

2503.5 BLOWOUT: A sudden violent escape of gas and oil from an oil well when high pressure gas is encountered and preventive measures have failed.

2503.6 BOILING POINT: The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere.

2503.7 BUNKER "C" OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.8 BUNKER FUEL: A general term for heavy oils used as fuel on ships and in industry. It often refers to No. 5 and 6 fuel oils.

2503.9 BUNKERING: The process of fueling a ship.

2503.10 COKER FEED (OR FUEL): A special fuel oil used in a coker furnace, one of the operating elements of a refinery.

2503.11 CONVERSION TABLES:

Knowing	Multiply by factor below to obtain				
	Gallon U.S.	Barrel U.S.	Gallon Imperial	Cubic Feet	Litre
Gallon (U.S.)	1.000	0.023810	0.83268	0.13368	3.7853
Barrel	42.0*	1.0000	34.9726	5.6146	158.984
Gallon (Imp.)	1.2009	0.02859	1.000	0.1605	4.546
Cubic Feet	7.4805	0.1781	6.2288	1.000	28.316
Litres	0.2641	0.00629	0.2199	0.03532	1.000

	Pound	Ton (Short)	Ton (Long)	Ton (Metric)
	1.00	0.00050	0.000446	0.00045359
Pounds	1.00	0.00050	0.000446	0.00045359
Ton (Short)	2000.0*	1.0000	0.89286	0.90718
Ton (Long)	2240.0*	1.120	1.0000	1.0160
Ton (Metric)	2204.6	1.1023	0.98421	1.000

One Hectolitre equals 100 Litre.

One Ton (Metric) equals 1000 Kilograms.

Conversions marked (*) are exact by definition.

2503.12 APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Barrels per Ton (long)</u>
crude oils	6.7 - 8.1
aviation gasolines	8.3 - 9.2
motor gasolines	8.2 - 9.1
kerosenes	7.7 - 8.3
gas oils	7.2 - 7.9
diesel oils	7.0 - 7.9
lubricating oils	6.8 - 7.6
fuel oils	6.6 - 7.0
asphaltic bitumens	5.9 - 6.5

(As a general rule-of-thumb use 6.5 barrels
or 250 gallons per ton of oil.)

2503.13 CRUDE OIL: Petroleum as it is extracted from the earth. There may be several thousands of different substances in crude oil some of which evaporate quickly, while others persist indefinitely. The physical characteristics of crude oils may vary widely. Crude oils are often identified in trade jargon by their regions of origin. This identification may not relate to the apparent physical characteristics of the oil. Commercial gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, diesel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and asphalts are all obtained by refining crude oil.

2503.14 DEMULSIBILITY: The resistance of an oil to emulsification, or the ability of an oil to separate from any water with which it is mixed. The better the demulsibility rating, the more quickly the oil separates from water.

2503.15 DENSITY: Density is the term meaning the mass of a unit volume. Its numerical expression varies with the units selected.

2503.16 EMULSION: A mechanical mixture of two liquids which do not naturally mix as oil and water. Water-in-oil emulsions have the water as the internal phase and oil as the external. Oil-in-water emulsions have water as the external phase and the internal phase is oil.

2503.17 FIRE POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil vaporizes rapidly enough to burn for at least 5 seconds after ignition, under standard conditions.

2503.18 FLASH POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil gives off sufficient vapor to form a mixture which will ignite, under standard conditions.

2503.19 FRACTION: Refinery term for a product of fractional distillation having a restricted boiling range.

2503.20 FUEL OIL GRADE: Numerical ratings ranging from 1 to 6. The lower the grade number, the thinner the oil is and the more easily it evaporates. A high number indicates a relatively thick, heavy oil. No. 1 and 2 fuel oils are usually used in domestic heaters, and the others are used by industry and ships. No. 5 and 6 oils are solids which must be liquified by heating. Kerosene, coal oil, and range oil are all No. 1 oil. No. 3 fuel oil is no longer used as a standard term.

2503.21 INNAGE: Space occupied in a product container.

2503.22 IN PERSONEM: An action in personem is instituted against an individual, usually through the personal service of process, and may result in the imposition of a liability directly upon the person of a defendant.

2503.23 IN REM: An action in rem is one in which the vessel or thing itself is treated as offender and made defendant without any proceeding against the owners or even mentioning their names. The decree in an action in rem is enforced directly against the res by a condemnation and sale thereof.

2503.24 LOAD ON TOP: A procedure for ballasting and cleaning unloaded tankers without discharging oil. Half of the tanks are first filled with seawater while the others are cleaned by hosing. Then oil from the cleaned tanks, along with oil which has separated out in the full tanks, is pumped into a single slop tank. The clean water in the full tanks is then discharged while the freshly-cleaned tanks are filled with seawater. Ballast is thus constantly maintained.

2503.25 OIL FILMS: A slick thinner than .0001 inch and may be classified as follows:

<u>standard term</u>	<u>gallons of oil per square mile</u>	<u>appearance</u>
"barely visible"	25	barely visible under most favorable light conditions
"silvery"	50	visible as a silvery sheen on surface water
"slightly colored"	100	first trace of color may be observed
"brightly colored"	200	bright bands of color are visible
"dull"	666	colors begin to turn dull brown
"dark"	1332	much darker brown

Note: Each one-inch thickness of oil equals 5.61 gallons per square yard or 17,378,709 gallons per square mile.

2503.26 OUTAGE: Space left in a product container to allow for expansion during temperature changes it may undergo during shipment and use. Measurement of space not occupied.

2503.27 pH: Term used to express the apparent acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solutions; values below 7 indicate acid solutions and values above 7 indicate alkaline solutions.

2503.28 POUR POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil will flow or can be poured under specified conditions of test.

2503.29 RESIDUAL OIL: A **general** term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.30 SCUPPERS: Openings around the deck of a vessel which allow water falling onto the deck to flow overboard. Should be plugged during fuel transfer.

2503.31 SLUDGE OIL: Muddy impurities and acid which have settled from a mineral oil.

2503.32 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: The ratio of the weight of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.

2503.33 SPONTANEOUS IGNITION TEMPERATURE: (S.I.T.): The temperature at which an oil ignites of its own accord in the presence of air oxygen under standard conditions.

2503.34 STOKE: The unit of kinematic viscosity.

2503.35 TONNAGE: There are various tonnages applied to merchant ships. The one commonly implied is gross tonnage although in these days tankers and other bulk-carriers are often referred to in terms of deadweight.

2503.35-1 Gross tonnage. 100 cubic feet of permanently enclosed space is equal to one gross ton--nothing whatever to do with weight. This is usually the registered tonnage although it may vary somewhat according to the classifying authority or nationality.

2503.35-2 Net tonnage. The earning capacity of a ship. The gross tonnage after deduction of certain spaces, such as engine and boiler rooms, crew accommodation, stores, equipment etc. Port and harbor dues are based on this tonnage.

2503.35-3 Displacement tonnage. The actual weight in tons, varying according to whether a vessel is in light or loaded condition. Warships are always spoken of by this form of measurement.

2503.35-4 Deadweight tonnage. The actual weight in tons of cargo, stores, etc. required to bring a vessel down to her load line, from the light condition. Cargo deadweight is, as its name implies, the actual weight in tons of the cargo when loaded, as distinct from stores, ballast, etc.

2503.36 ULLAGE: The amount by which a tank or vessel lacks being filled.
(See also OUTAGE)

2503.37 VISCOSITY: The property of liquids which causes them to resist instantaneous change of shape, or instantaneous re-arrangement of their parts, due to internal friction. The resistance which the particles of a liquid offer to a force tending to move them in relation to each other. Viscosity of oils is usually expressed as the number of seconds at a definite temperature required for a standard quantity of oil to flow through a standard apparatus.

2503.38 VISCOUS: Thick, resistant to flow, having a high viscosity.

2503.39 VOLATILE: Evaporates easily.

ANNEX XX

3000 DETAILED APPENDICES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL SUB-REGIONS
AND ZONES OF REGION NINE

3000.1 Annex IV (1406) describes the sub-regions and zones into which Region Nine is divided for pollution planning purposes. There are five appendices, one for each State and Territory. The appendix for California is divided into two sections (zones), one for Southern California and one for Northern California.

3000.2 Responsibility for publishing the appendices rests with the following who may be contacted directly regarding the matter contained therein:

3000.2-1 Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District -
Appendix I, Zone One.

3000.2-2 Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District -
Appendix I, Zone Two.

3000.2-3 Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District -
Appendices II, III, IV and V.

3000.3 Sub-regional and Zone appendices are included in the Plan on a selective basis, i.e. local level interests would receive only that appendix or appendix section applicable to their zone of interest, State or Territorial interests would receive the appendix applicable to their State or Territory, region-wide interests would receive all the appendices. The list of appendices follows:

3100 Appendix I - California (Sub-region One)

3101 Zone One Section - Southern California

3102 Zone Two Section - Northern California

3200 Appendix II - Hawaii (Sub-region Two)

3300 Appendix III - American Samoa (Sub-region Three)

3400 Appendix IV - Territory of Guam (Sub-region Four)

3500 Appendix V - The Trust Territories of the Pacific
Islands (Sub-region Five)

APPENDIX I

ANNEX XX

REGION NINE POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN, REVISED DECEMBER 1971

3100 Appendix I - California (Sub-region One)

3100.1 This appendix was developed to give detailed support to the Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan in the coastal waters of the State of California. It provides for a coordinated response by departments and agencies of the Federal Government in cooperation with the State of California and the political subdivisions of the State.

3100.2 Pollution response planning activities by the State of California:

3100.2-1 The State of California has developed the California Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan. The Plan is similar to the National and Regional Contingency Plans but has been written from the standpoint of the State of California and the State agencies. It was framed in such a way as to serve as an extension of the Federal plans. It provides for the State of California's response organization and actions, whether or not Federal forces are activated.

3100.2-2 In California, the State Operating Authority (SOA) is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for planning and directing the coordinated overall operations of all State and local government agencies engaged in combating an oil spill disaster, and to coordinate these operations with Federal agencies and private organizations. The State Operating Authority (SOA) is also chairman of California's State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC).

3100.2-3 In those cases where the OSC function is not assumed by a Federal Agency representative, the State Operating Authority (SOA) is assigned the responsibility of assuming the role of OSC. When a Federal agency representative assumes OSC, the State Operating Authority (SOA), under his leadership directs the State and local government agency oil spill response operations.

3100.2-4 In the event of a polluting discharge in the State of California the first Federal official or State of California official on the scene should immediately notify the predesignated OSC and then function as interim OSC until relieved by the predesignated OSC.

3100.3 This appendix is applicable for the coastal waters of the State of California, an area which has been designated as Sub-region One for planning purposes. This Sub-region has been further subdivided into two zones, Zone One for Southern California and Zone Two for Northern California. These zones coincide with the geographical boundaries of the Eleventh and Twelfth Coast Guard districts respectively. The detailed plans for response within these zones have been drawn up by the respective Coast Guard district commanders. Consequently, this appendix is divided into two sections and numbered as follows:

Zone One Section - Southern California - 3101

Zone Two Section - Northern California - 3102

Each section is arranged in TABS and is divided by subject matter and numbered as follows:

TAB A - Critical Water Use Areas - 3110

TAB B - Cleanup and Disposal Techniques - 3120

TAB C - Equipment and Services - 3130

TAB D - Local Strike Forces - 3140

TAB E - Potential Pollution Sources - 3150

TAB F - Scientific Advisory Groups - 3160

TAB G - Communications, Local Alert and Notification - 3170

TAB H - Sub-regional Response Team, Sub-regional Response Center - 3180

TAB I - Public Information - 3190

APPENDIX I TO ANNEX XX OF THE REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

3100 SUB-REGION ONE CONTINGENCY PLAN (ZONE 1-Southern California)

Paragraphs 101 thru 600 - General content and expansion of the basic regional plan. (NOTE: paragraph numbering corresponds to basic regional plan)

3110 TAB A - Critical Water Use Areas

3120 TAB B - Clean-up and Disposal Techniques

3130 TAB C - Equipment and Services

3140 TAB D - Local Strike Forces

3150 TAB E - Potential Pollution Sources

3160 TAB F - Scientific Advisory Groups and Technical Information

3170 TAB G - Communications, Local Alert and Notification

3180 TAB H - Sub-Regional Response Team, Sub-Regional Response Center

3190 TAB I - Public Information

SUB-REGION ONE CONTINGENCY PLAN (ZONE 1-Southern California)

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 This plan was developed to implement the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and supports the Region Nine Pollution Contingency Plan.

101.2 This plan provides for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil (and other) discharges occurring in Sub-Region One, Zone 1 - Southern California coastal waters.

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This plan and its Tabs provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response to pollution spills by departments and agencies of the federal government in cooperation with the State of California and the political sub-divisions of the state. It establishes the Sub-Regional Response Team, identifies On-Scene- Coordinators, and promotes coordination and direction of federal, state and local response systems and encourages the development of state and local government and private capabilities to handle such pollution spills.

103 Scope

103.1 This plan is effective for that portion of the Coastal Region in Zone 1 - Southern California, Sub-Region One, of Standard Administrative Region Nine which is in or adjacent to the State of California. Refer to Annex IV of the basic regional plan for exact geographical boundaries.

103.2 Refer to Basic Regional Plan.

104 Abbreviations - Refer to Basic Regional Plan.

105 Definitions - Refer to Basic Regional Plan.

200 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

201-202 Refer to Basic Regional Plan

203 Non-Federal Responsibility

203.1 This plan is intended to promote coordination between federal, state, local and private response activities

203.2 The State of California has developed the California Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan. The Plan is similar to the National and Regional Contingency Plans but has been written from the standpoint of the State of California and the state agencies. It was framed in such a way as to serve as an extension of the federal plans. It provides for the State of California's response organization and actions, whether or not federal forces are activated.

203.3 In California, the State Operating Authority (SOA) is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for planning and directing the coordinated overall operations of all state and local government agencies engaged in combating an oil spill disaster, and to coordinate these operations with federal agencies and private organizations. The State Operating Authority (SOA) is also chairman of California's State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC).

203.4 In those cases where the on-scene-coordinator function is not assumed by a federal agency representative, the State Operating Authority (SOA) is assigned the responsibility of assuming the role of on-scene-coordinator. When a federal agency representative assumes on-scene-coordinator, the State Operating Authority (SOA), under his leadership, directs the state and local government agency oil spill response operations.

306 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

306-300 Refer to Basic Regional Plan.

306 On-Scene-Coordinator

306.1 As specified in the Basic Regional Plan Coordination and direction of federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or potential spill shall be accomplished through an on-scene-coordinator (OSC). The OSC is the single executive agent predesignated by the Regional Plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region or sub-region.

306.1-1 In the event of a spill of oil, or other hazardous substance, the first official on the site from any one of the primary federal agencies or from any one of the California State agencies signatory to the California Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan shall determine whether action taken to discontinue, contain, and cleanup the spill is adequate and shall assume coordination of activities under this plan until relieved by the predesignated OSC.

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular spill, such as the nature, amount, and location of material spilled, probable direction and time of travel.

material, resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

306.1-3 The OSC shall initiate and direct as required, Phase II, Phase III, and Phase IV operations as hereinafter described. (Also refer to the basic regional plan for a more detailed description of the Phases)

306.1-4 The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with the regional and sub-regional plans to initiate and continue containment, counter-measures, cleanup, restoration, and disposal functions.

306.1-5 The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities.

306.1-6 In carrying out this plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with the SRT to insure the maximum effectiveness of the federal effort in protecting the natural resources and environment from pollution damage.

306.1-7 It is recognized that in some cases the OSC may have other functions such as search and rescue, or port safety and security which must be performed along with pollution control functions.

306.2 For the coastal areas of Sub-Region One, Zone - Southern California, the predesignated OSC is the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District. In order to more effectively coordinate cleanup activities and to more expeditiously establish and maintain liaison with local communities, the, the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District has delegated the responsibilities of OSC as follows:

306.2-1 Captain of the Port, San Diego - coastal land areas and adjacent waters of San Diego County extending seaward to encompass any area where a spill could pose a threat to United States waters, and inland as far as areas where the tide ebbs and flows and supports deep draft vessel penetration.

306.2-2 Captain of the Port, Los Angeles/Long Beach - coastal waters and adjacent waters of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, extending seaward to encompass any area where a spill could pose a threat to United States waters, and inland as far as areas where the tide ebbs and flows and supports deep draft vessel penetration.

306.2-3 Commander, Coast Guard Group Santa Barbara - coastal land areas and adjacent waters of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties extending seaward to encompass any area where a spill could pose a threat to United States waters, and inland as far as areas where the tide ebbs and flows and supports deep draft vessel penetration.

306.2-4 Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District Reserves - the prerogative to substitute another officer as OSC under conditions where greater seniority and experience qualifications are indicated.

305.2-5 Refer to paragraph 1407 of the Basic Regional Plan for specific areas of responsibility of OSC's dividing Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency.

306.3 The response to an oil or hazardous materials discharge has been separated into five phases: I - Discovery and Notification; II - Containment and Countermeasures; III - Cleanup and Disposal; IV - Restoration; V - Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. The basic Regional Plan defines these phases in detail. The TABS to this plan provide the details for accomplishing these phases. Initial notification to the OSC will stimulate the operational response and will be forwarded in accordance with TAB G. The operations to cope with the pollution incident will be coordinated and directed by the OSC and include:

306.3-1 Spill assessment. Assessment is necessary to determine the potential effect and actions required to effectively combat the spill. This assessment will include source and potential volume, properties of chemicals, and areas threatened. TABLE 1 is a checkoff list to aid the OSC in investigating, assessing, and reporting a spill.

TABLE 1 - SPILL/POLLUTION INCIDENT ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE

1. Initial Notification:

- a. Received from? _____
- b. Spill source? _____
- c. Spill substance? _____
- d. Spill amount? _____
- e. Location? _____

2. Evaluate Report:

- a. Minor? Medium? Major? spill.
- b. Appropriate actions being taken by discharger?

(1) What actions? _____

c. Location? _____

d. Source description? _____

e. Spill substance? _____

f. Amount? _____

g. Potential amount? _____

h. If vessel (1) ownership? _____

(2) local agent? _____

(3) cargo ownership? _____

(4) local agent? _____

(5) extent damage? _____

(6) ability to assist? _____

i. Declaration of incident appropriate?

(1) Threat to public health or welfare?

(2) Threat to port safety?

- j. Threatened areas: _____
- k. Severity? _____
- 3. Initiate notification of all appropriate parties. (See TAB G)
 - a. SRC notified? Recommendation on declaration of incident?
 - b. Local agencies notified?
- 4. Initiate necessary operations.
 - a. Patrols?
 - b. Surveillance?
 - c. SAR?
 - d. Salvage?
 - e. Containment and control?
- 5. Increase capabilities.
 - a. Establish command post?
 - b. Increase communications?
 - c. Additional resources requested?
- 6. Coordinate activities.
 - a. On-scene operating team activities.
 - b. Local activities?
 - c. Continue surveillance?
 - d. Documentation of incident?
- 7. Follow through.
 - a. Cleanup completed?
 - b. Report filed?

306.3-2 Warnings and evacuations. If the properties of a spill pose an immediate threat to human life or property, as with toxic gases, or explosive or flammable substances, dissemination of peacetime disaster warnings will be required (see TAB G). These warnings will recommend that local governments initiate evacuations.

306.3-3 Isolation and patrol. Actions must be taken to prevent entry or re-entry into the area of a spill. The Coast Guard will establish and enforce "security zones" as appropriate. The chairman of the SRT will request the Federal Aviation Agency to establish a restricted airspace as appropriate. The OSC will establish waterside and land-side perimeter patrols to reduce the threat of ignition of inflammables or explosives and to prevent entry of unnecessary traffic.

306.3-4 Dissemination of information. The OSC will report in POLREP format to the SRC. Further dissemination will be in accordance with TABS G and I.

306.3-5 Measuring, tracking and forecasting. A spill must be measured and remeasured, and its movements tracked and forecasted in order to effectively assess and combat its effects. Measuring and tracking may be accomplished by visual observation from aircraft, patrol vessels, or land patrols. Based on weather forecasts, current predictions, geography, and the properties of the substance spilled, predictions will be made by the OSC as to the probable extent of the spill, its movements and areas threatened. Survey results and predictions will be included in OSC POLREP to the SRC.

306.3-6 Actions to secure, abate and contain the source. It is of primary importance to secure, or otherwise limit, the source of a spill. This activity will be of the highest priority. Although other cleanup and control activities may be in progress, they should not hamper or preclude source control. Source control may include salvage, moving the source, transfer of materials, containment, destruction, or any combination thereof.

306.3-7 Actions to protect resources. Unless the actions taken at the source are completely successful, the uncontained portion of the spill could spread and threaten nearby resources. The OSC should review TAB A, determine resources requiring protection, and act accordingly. Booms should be erected to prevent the entry of a spill into harbors, boat basins, pier fronts, or other enclosed areas. The use of chemicals may be considered but only in accordance with Annex X of the basic Regional Plan and the State of California's laws and regulations governing the use of oil spill cleanup agents. Mechanical removal from the water may also be employed to reduce the volume of spilled material on the water. Since it is possible that none of the actions discussed will be fully effective alone, all actions should be considered and, if appropriate, employed simultaneously.

306.3-8 Shoreface cleanup and restoration. Due to response time delays, equipment deployment time, and less than completely successful results of containment and control efforts, a certain amount of shoreface and other property can be reasonably expected to become contaminated. Surveillance will indicate areas so effected. The OSC will take action to ensure timely and effective cleanup of the shoreface. Wildlife management and restoration will be undertaken, as determined by damage assessment, by agencies having statutory responsibility, and will be coordinated by the OSC. This includes waterfowl rehabilitation.

306.3-9 Actions specified in paragraphs 306.3-1,2,3,4, and 5, above, are required for all incidents. Actions specified in paragraphs 306.3-6,7, and 8 will be required only when the party responsible for the spill is unknown or is not taking appropriate action. TABLE 2 is a decision flow chart which graphically illustrates spill/pollution incident response patterns.

306.3-10 Support. Support will be required by the OSC and will be provided by the SRT and SRC. This includes but is not limited to:

a. Dissemination of information to the general public. Due to the urgency of operational matters, it is not appropriate that the OSC be burdened with releasing public information. However, he will function as his own interim public information officer until professional personnel are provided in accordance with Annex VI of the basic Regional Plan and TAB I of this Sub-regional Plan.

b. Accommodations for VIP's. VIP arrangements will be made by the SRT independent of the OSC's operational commitments.

c. Evaluation of oil spill cleaning agents and equipment. Personnel provided by the SRT will screen unsolicited offers of assistance.

d. Marshalling forces and procurement of supplies. The SRT will marshal forces and procure supplies for the OSC upon his request.

e. The SRT will arrange funding for expenditures made by the OSC, on his request, in accomplishing the directives of this plan.

f. Base support. The SRT will assist the OSC in the coordination and organization of communications, messing and berthing, transportation, equipment maintenance, personnel administration, and record keeping activities (including cost accounting).

g. On-scene coordination Post. The combined activities of all coordinated on scene actions may require more space and facilities than are normally available to established government activities in the area. The command post must provide the OSC the capability to communicate with the SRC and other activities, control operating units, accommodate multi-agency briefings, and have work space to administer all on scene operations. Additionally there will be space and facility requirements to accommodate the SRC, if required, to disseminate information to the public, and to

evaluate unsolicited proposals. Additional space requirements, which cannot be met by government facilities in the area, may be met by utilization of mobile trailers. Resources under government control should be utilized first. They will be requested by the OSC from the chairman of the SRT. The OSC should be authorized commercial rental of additional facilities when government facilities are exhausted or are unavailable. Installation of additional commercial telephone and teletype circuits should be arranged by the OSC when needs warrant. Funding for these facilities will be in accordance with Annex IX of the basic Regional Plan.

400 Federal Response Operations - Response Phases

Refer to basic Regional Plan.

500 Coordinating Instructions

Refer to basic Regional Plan.

600 Amendment and Changes

Refer to basic Regional Plan.

APPENDIX 1 TAB A

ZONE 1

CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

3111. General. This TAB is intended to inventory those resources that require consideration to protect the public health and welfare, and minimize environmental degradation.
3112. Population Centers. Climate and topography have been the primary influence in determining population settlement. There are three principle topographical areas in the zone that contain the majority of people, with a scattered light density along connecting coast lines and offshore islands. These areas are:
- a. The San Diego area is the coastal plain area surrounding San Diego and Mission Bay. This area has a moderate to high population density and includes the coastal communities of Solano Beach, Del Mar, LaJolla, San Diego, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City and Chula Vista.
 - b. The Los Angeles basin formed by the Santa Monica, San Gabriel and Santa Ana mountains and the coast line. This area has a high population density and includes the coastal communities of Santa Monica, Los Angeles, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes, Long Beach, Seal Beach, Huntington Beach and Newport Beach.
 - c. The Santa Barbara/Ventura basin formed by the Santa Ynez, Topatopa, and Santa Monica mountains and the coast line. This basin has a moderate population density and contains the coastal communities of Isla Vista, Goleta, Santa Barbara, Summerland, Montecito, Carpinteria, Ventura, Oxnard and Port Hueneme.
 - d. The coastal strip between Point Sal and Goleta is federally and privately owned, supports no communities and has a very low population density.
 - e. The coastal strip between Port Hueneme and Santa Monica has a low population density of private land owners.
 - f. The coastal strip between Newport Beach and Solano Beach has a low population density and includes the communities of Laguna Beach, San Clemente, Dana Point, Oceanside and Carlsbad.
 - g. Only one of the offshore Channel Islands has an official community. Avalon on Catalina Island is a part of Los Angeles County. There also are small resident communities at the Isthmus on Catalina Island, on San Clemente Island, on San Nicholas Island, on Santa Cruz Island and Santa Rosa Island.
- (See PLATE 1)
3113. Water uses. The water areas of the Zone are divided into categories including tidal and estuarine areas (including marinas, harbors, ports, river tidal prisms, and coastal wetland, nearshore areas, and offshore areas.

The primary uses of these waters to be protected vary with the type of water area and location. These uses include:

- a. Water contact and other recreational activities - swimming, wading, surfboarding, skin and scuba diving, sunbathing, picnicking, camping, esthetic enjoyment, sport fishing, boating.
- b. Fish and wildlife activities - commercial and sport fishing, kelp harvesting, game bird hunting, propagation of all forms of marine fauna, flora and fowl.
- c. Industrial water uses - power plant cooling water, industrial and municipal waste water discharges.
- d. Scientific research, training and study.
- e. Major shipping - commercial and military vessel navigation, docking facilities, military exercise.

These water areas and uses are represented in TABLES 1 and 2 and on PLATES 2, 3 and 4.

3114. Commercial operations and facilities. The zone supports many forms of water born commerce including major shipping, military activities, commercial and sport fishing, and boating; supporting facilities have developed accordingly.

a. Commercial shipping is supported at Port Hueneme, Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors and San Diego bay. The commodities and raw materials entering and leaving through these port complexes play a large role in supporting the public welfare. Port Hueneme has two commercially operated deep draft berths and supports dry cargo vessels only. Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors have a combined total of approximately 350 deep draft berths that support both tank vessels and dry cargo vessels. San Diego Bay has major commercial centers at the Broadway and G Street Piers, the San Diego 10th Avenue Marine Terminal and the National City 24th Street Terminal with assorted commercial enterprises between the San Diego Terminus of the Coronado Bridge and the 28th Street Mole Pier. These facilities handle mostly dry cargo vessels with an occasional tank vessel. TABLE 4 is a descriptive listing of these facilities; TABLE 5 lists commodities handled by the ports.

b. Each of the port complexes discussed above supports major military operations. Port Hueneme is actually controlled by the U. S. Naval Construction Battalion Center which operates five deep draft vessel berths. These berths are the main loading places for overseas shipments of supplies for deployed U. S. Naval Construction Battalions. Long Beach Harbor is the location of a U. S. Naval Base which includes a Naval Station, Supply Center, and Shipyard. San Diego Bay also has many U. S. Naval facilities including the Engineering Laboratory, the Repair Base, North Island Air Station and numerous major vessels of the First Fleet. A major incident would have serious impact on the readiness and response capabilities of these major facilities vital for national defense.

c. Commercial and sport fishing operations are a significant portion of the coastal commerce. Commercial fishing vessels operate primarily from facilities at Santa Barbara, Port Hueneme, San Pedro/Terminal Island, and San Diego. Sport fishing party and charter boats operate from facilities at most every boating harbor including Santa Barbara Harbor, Ventura Marina, Channel Islands Harbor, Port Hueneme, Marina del Rey, King Harbor, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor marinas, Long Beach Marina, Newport Beach, Dana Point Harbor, Oceanside Harbor, Mission Bay and San Diego Bay. Additionally, commercial kelp processing plants are maintained at Port Hueneme and San Diego and are supported by kelp harvesting vessels. The fisheries and kelp resources involved in maintaining these commercial enterprises are discussed further in this TAB. A major pollution incident will obviously be a threat to processing and handling facilities, vessels and resources necessary to support this commerce.

d. Recreational boats and support facilities represent a large financial investment by both public and private interests. Facilities for mooring and launching boats are located at Santa Barbara Harbor, Ventura Marina, Channel Islands Harbor, Marina del Rey, King Harbor, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors (Watchorn Basin, Fish Harbor, Slip 5, Consolidated Slip, East Basin, Cerritos Channel, Turning Basin), Long Beach Marina, Seal Beach/Sunset Beach/Bolsa Bay, Newport Beach, Dana Point Harbor, Oceanside Harbor, Mission Bay, San Diego Bay (Harbor Island, Commercial Basin, Shelter Island, Glorietta Bay, and Avalon Bay at Catalina Island). These investments will require consideration and protection during a major incident. TABLE 6 is a listing of these facilities and other boating statistics.

3115. Shorefront property. The shoreline of the zone can be characterized as sandy beaches interrupted by rocky outcroppings at Point Arguello, Point Conception, Point Dume, Palos Verdes (Point Vicente/Point Fermin area), Dana Point area, LaJolla area, and Point Loma. Most of the beach areas are accessible with limited access to some private sections and restricted access to U. S. Military sections at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Point Mugu Naval Air Station, Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station, San Mateo Coast Guard Loran Station, Camp Pendleton Marine Base and Point Loma Naval Engineering Laboratory. In addition, there are several major inlet areas, marinas, tidal river mouths, and estuarine areas that interrupt the beachline. Many sections of the beach are privately owned. No attempt is made here to list this ownership due to the volume. Listings of this type are available from the various County and City tax assessors' offices. TABLE 7 lists public beaches and other shoreline information. National monuments, state parks and beaches, and the inlet and estuarine areas are shown on PLATES 2, 3, 4 and 5 and listed in TABLE 8.

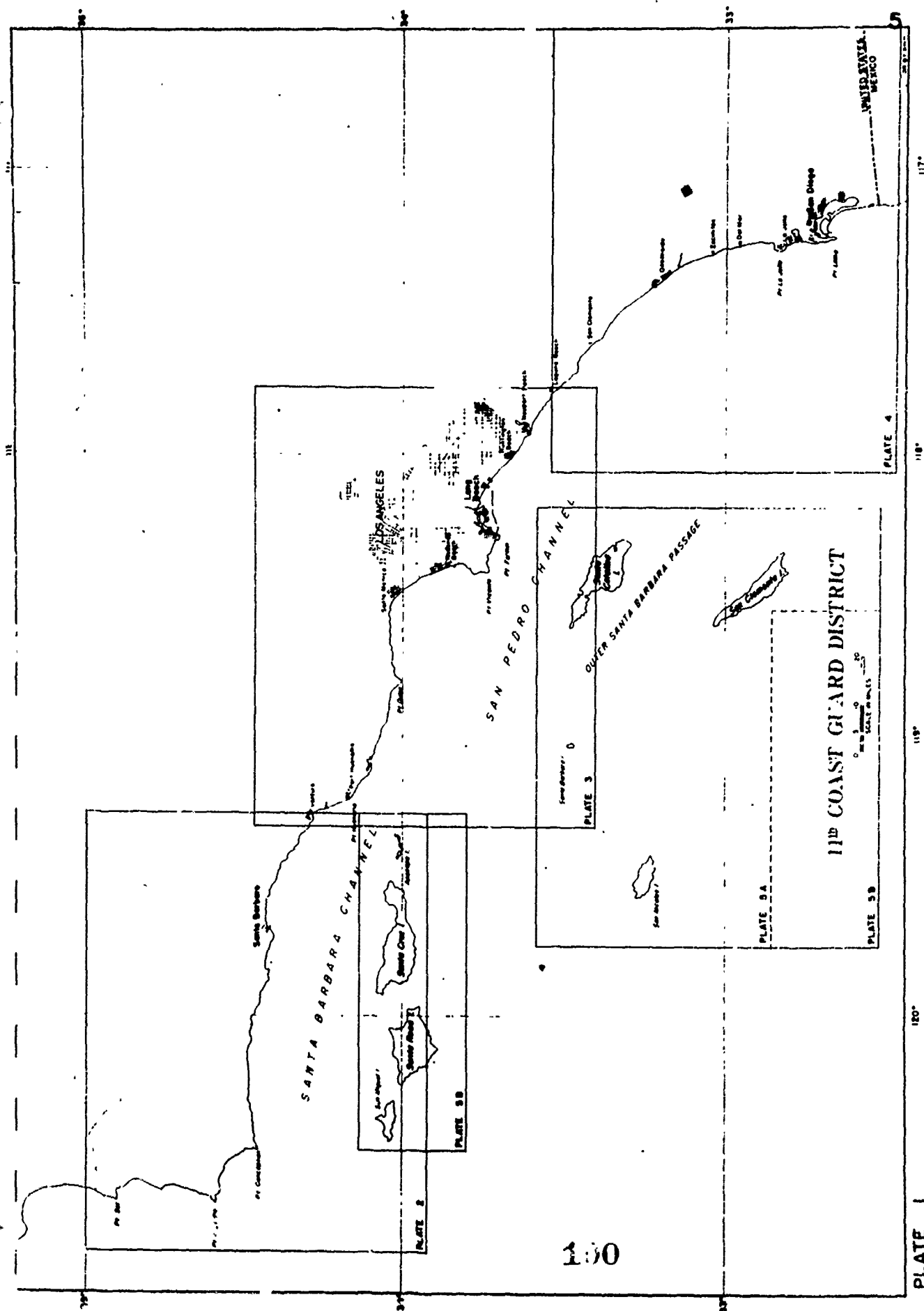
3116. Wildlife. The coastal waters and shoreline of the zone abound with several hundred species of fish, mollusks and crustaceans as well as indigenous and migratory mammals, shore and sea birds, and giant kelp beds. These waters are fished both commercially and for sport, the kelp beds are commercially harvested, the lower intertidal zone is dug for clams, and the rocky promontories are searched for lobster, crab, and abalone. Of primary concern are those species of commercial value, but an equal value must be

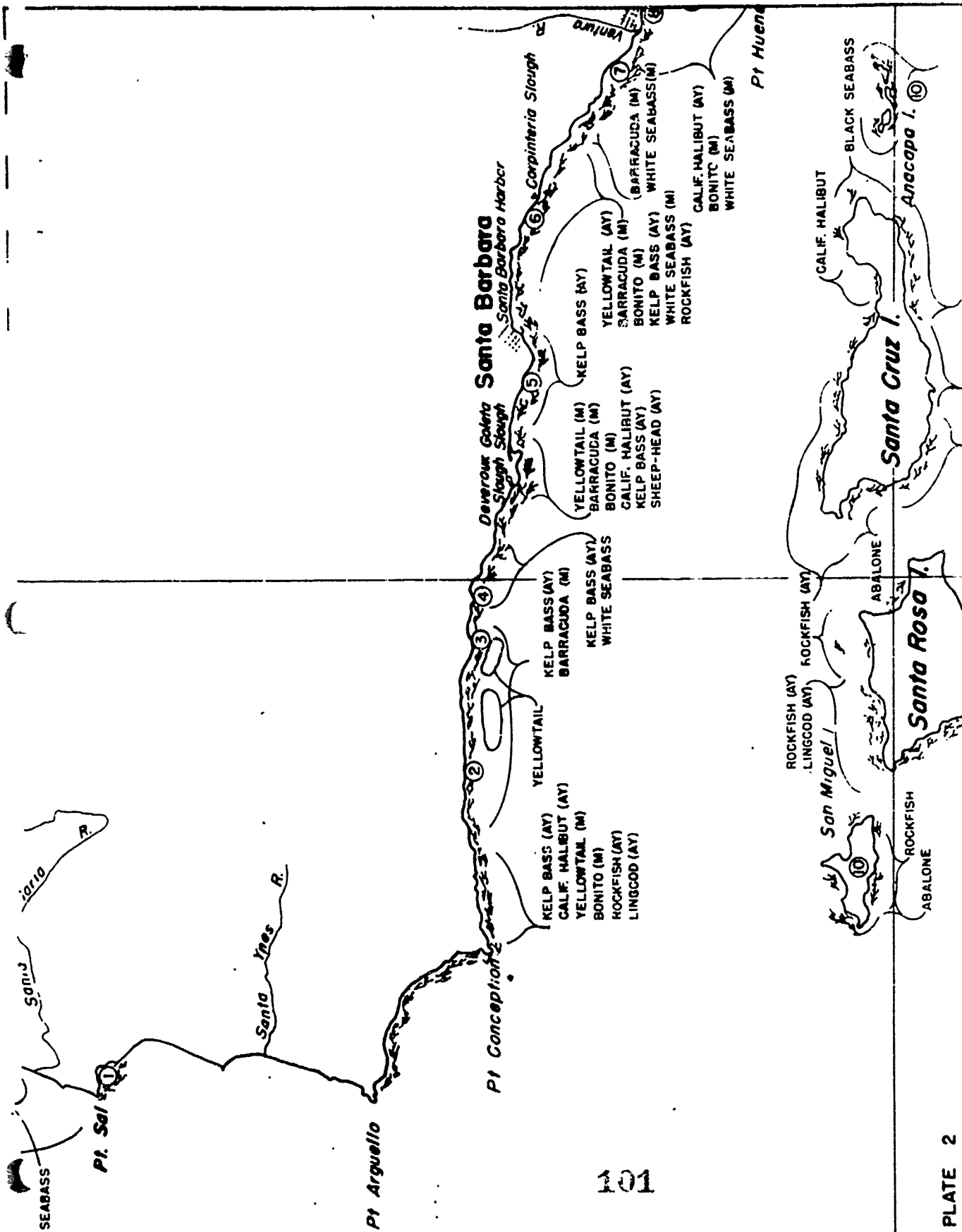
placed on all marine life in order that the least damage is done to the entire marine ecosystem. The zone lies within the Pacific Flyway waterfowl migratory pattern which will require consideration and protection be given to wetlands and open water areas. PLATES 2, 3, 4 and 5 show coastal fisheries areas and types, and kelp beds. The fish and shellfish of the zone can be conveniently divided into five categories:

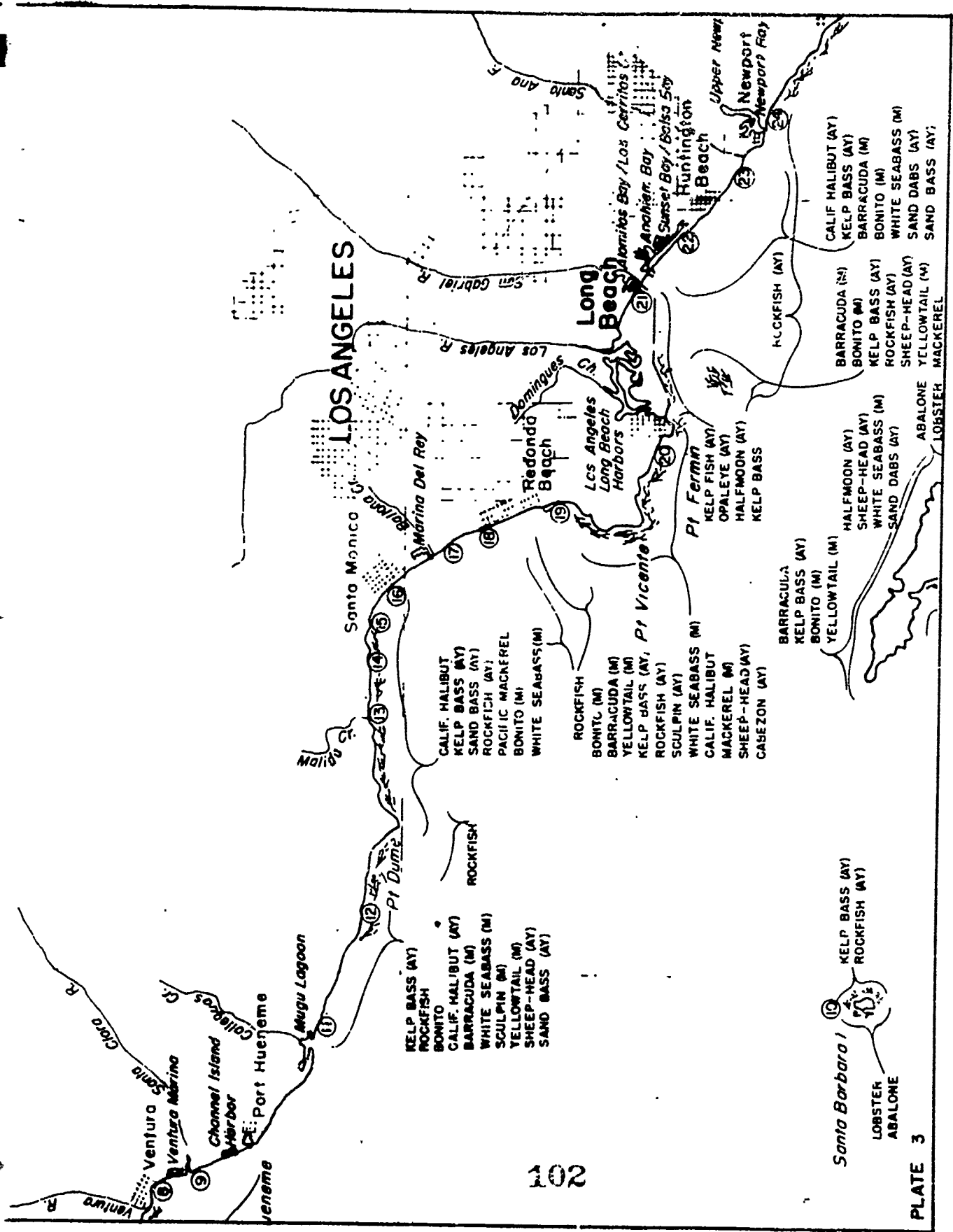
- a. Tuna and tuna like fishes - albacore, bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bonita and yellowtail - that are used for canning.
- b. Smaller surface schooling fishes - jack mackerel, pacific mackerel, anchovy, sardine, and squid (a mollusk). These species belong to a group known in California as "wetfish", a term applied to many of the smaller pelagic species in the California current. They are used principally for inexpensive canned products, for reduction to fish meal and oil, and for various animal foods.
- c. Bottomfishes, like rockfishes and flatfishes, that are marketed as fresh and frozen products.
- d. Miscellaneous fishes - primarily salmon, swordfish, white sea bass, and barracuda - used as fresh and frozen products.
- e. Crustaceans and mollusks (except squid) - crab, shrimp, abalone, oyster, spiny lobster - used as fresh and frozen products.

The fisheries for each group have been heterogeneous, employing several types of gear and various types of vessels. Use made of the fish or shellfish is the common denominator. TABLE 9 lists fishes, crustaceans, mollusks caught commercially. TABLE 10 lists the predominant fisheries of the three areas in the zone (based on 1967 landings in excess of one million pounds). TABLE 11 provides detailed information on the sea mammals in the zone and TABLE 12 provides data on the sea and shore birds. Wetlands are shown on PLATES 2, 3, 4 and 5 and include:

Deverous Slough
 Goleta Slough
 El Estero (Carpinteria Marsh)
 Mugu Lagoon
 Malibu Lagoon
 Anaheim/Sunset/Bolsa Bay
 Upper Newport Bay
 San Mateo Lagoon
 Santa Margarita River
 Buena Vista Lagoon
 Agua Hedinda Lagoon
 Batiquitos Lagoon
 San Elijo Lagoon
 San Dieguito River
 Mission Bay
 South San Diego Bay
 Tijuana River

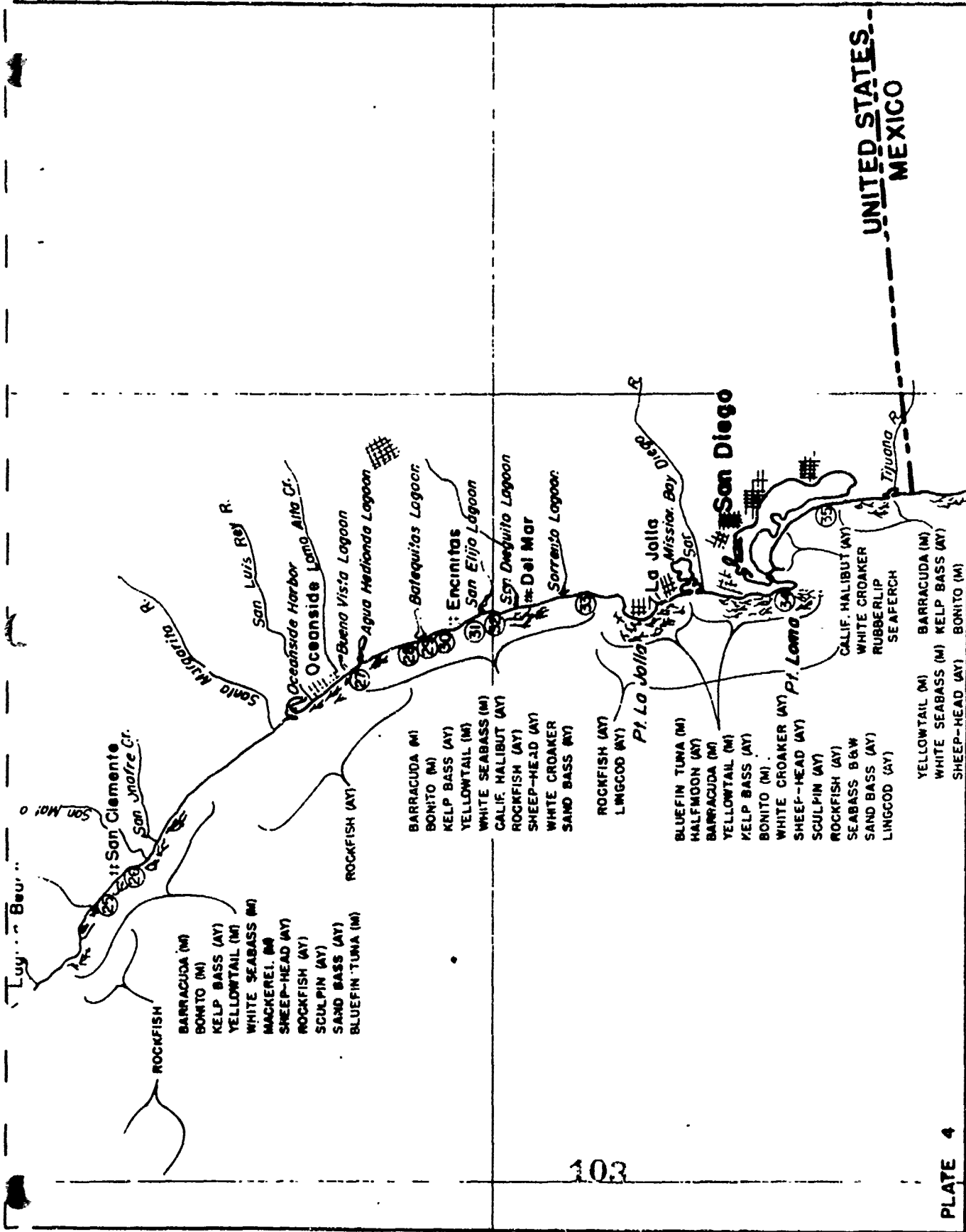






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PLATE 3



UNITED STATES--
MEXICO

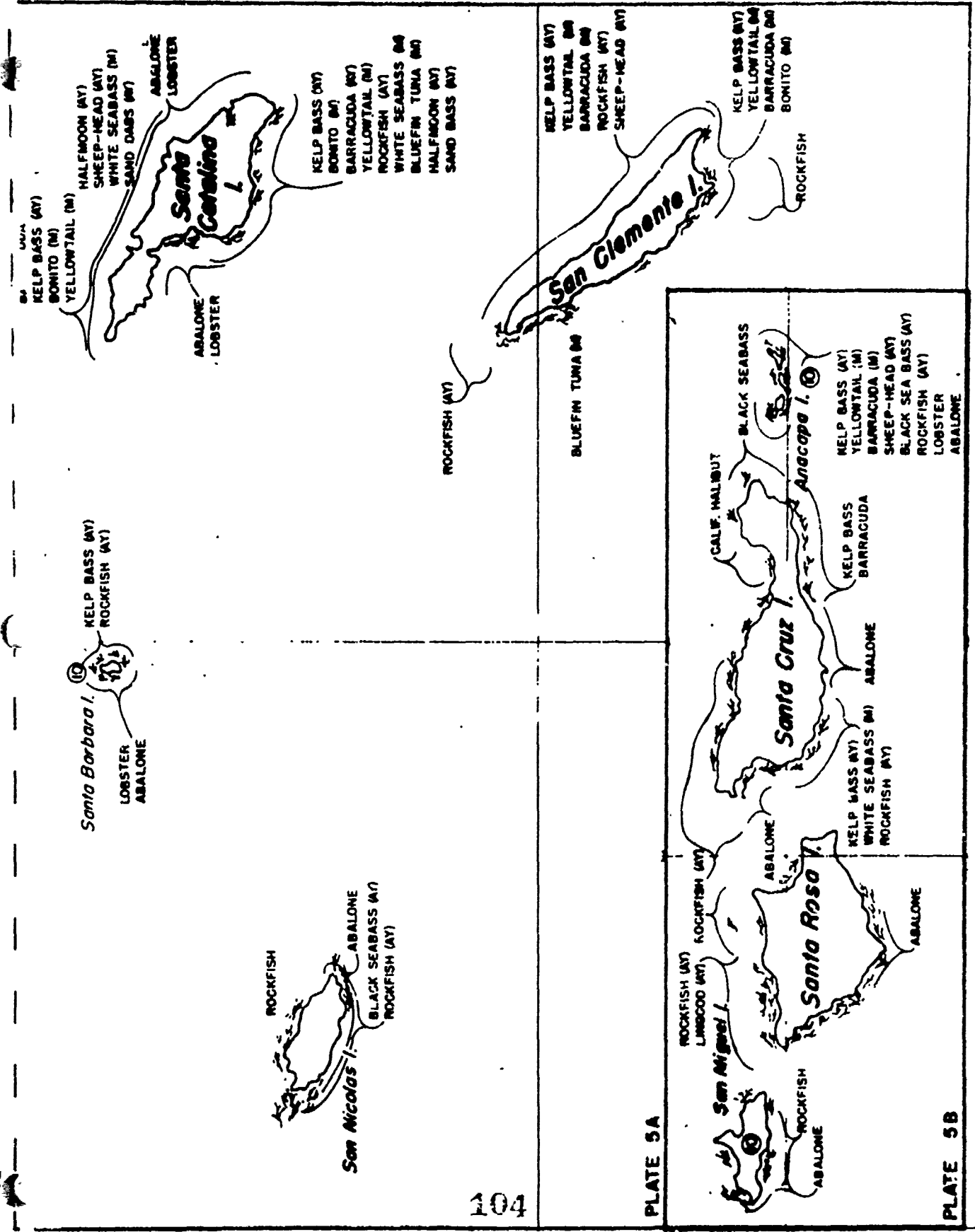


PLATE 5A

PLATE 5B

TABLE 1 - WATER USES

WATERS AREAS	BENEFICIAL USES (SEE TABLE 2)																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Santa Maria River		X	X							X	X											
Santa Ynez River		X	X							X	X											
Deverou Slough		X	X	X		X																
Guleta Slough		X	X	X		X																
Carpinteria Slough		X	X	X		X																
Santa Barbara Harbor														X						X		
Ventura River		X	X															X				
Ventura Marina/Ventura Keys		X	X							X		X						X				
Santa Clara River		X	X							X		X						X				
Channel Island Harbor		X	X				X			X	X							X				
Hueneme Harbor		X	X				X			X	X	X										
Calleguas Creek		X	X							X								X				
Mugu Lagoon		X	X		X		X									X		X				
Malibu Creek/Lagoon		X	X															X				
Marina del Rey		X	X							X		X						X				
Ballona Creek		X	X							X		X						X				
King Harbor																						
Dominguez Channel																						
Harbor																						
Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner		X	X							X		X	X	X	X							
Los Angeles River			X				X			X	X							X				
Los Cerritos Channel			X							X	X											
Alamitos Bay			X		X		X			X	X							X	X			
San Gabriel River		X	X				X			X								X				
Santa Ana River		X							X		X							X				
Upper Newport Bay		X	X						X	X	X	X						X				
Newport Bay		X	X							X	X	X						X				
Volta Bay		X	X						X	X												
Sunset Bay		X	X						X	X	X											

TABLE 1 - WATER USES - CONTINUED

	BENEFICIAL USES (SEE TABLE 2)																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anaheim Bay		X	X					X	X		X	X						X				
Aliso Creek		X	X		X																	
Dana Point Harbor																						
San Juan Creek		X	X		X													X				
San Onofre Creek		X	X		X																	
Santa Margarita Lagoon(River)		X	X		X																	
Loma Alta Lagoon		X	X		X																	
San Luis Rey River		X	X		X													X				
Buena Vista Lagoon		X	X		X																	
Batiquitos Lagoon		X	X		X																	
San Elijo Lagoon		X	X		X																	
San Diequito Lagoon (River)		X	X		X																	
Sorrento Lagoon		X	X		X																	
Aqua Hediona Lagoon		X	X		X		X			X	X							X				
San Diego River		X	X		X		X			X	X					X	X	X				
Mission Bay		X	X		X		X			X	X					X	X	X				
San Diego Bay	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Tijuana River		X	X		X				X									X				
NEARSHORE ZONE (See Table 3)																						
A		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X				
B		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X							X				
C			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X				
D			X	X	X			X	X			X						X				
E			X	X	X			X	X			X						X				
F			X	X	X			X	X			X						X				
G			X	X	X			X	X			X						X				
H			X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X				

TABLE 1 - WEATHER USES CONTINUED

BENEFICIAL USES (See Table 2)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<u>NEARSHORE ZONE (See Table 3)</u>																						
I		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
J		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
K		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
L		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
M		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
N		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
O		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
P		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
Q		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
R		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
S		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
T		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
U		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
V		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
W		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
<u>OFFSHORE ZONE (See Table 3)</u>																						
A																						
B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X												
C		X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X				X	X				
D		X	X			X	X			X	X	X										
E		X	X			X	X				X	X					X	X				X

TABLE 2 - BENEFICIAL USES OF WATER AREAS

1. Scenic Attraction
2. Esthetic Enjoyment
3. Marine habitat for sustenance and propagation of fish, aquatic and wildlife
4. Propagation of kelp
5. Habitat for bird life
6. Commercial fishing
7. Sport fishing
8. Bait fish/shellfish harvesting
9. Recreational fishing
10. Industrial water supply
11. Boating
12. Shipping
13. Navigation
14. Small craft anchorage
15. Harborage purposes
16. Scientific study
17. Scientific training
18. General beach recreation/water contact sports (swimming, water skiing, surfing)
19. Picnicing
20. Commercial unloading and processing of fish
21. Military exercises involving body contact
22. Military exercises/training

TABLE 3 - COASTAL ZONES

<u>NEARSHORE ZONE</u> *	<u>DISTANCE OFFSHORE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>
A. Point Sal-Point Arguello		13 ft at MLLW
B. Point Arguello-Rincon Point (including Channel Islands)		10 fathoms of MLLW
C. Rincon Point-San Gabriel River	1000 feet	18 ft at MLLW
D. San Gabriel River-Newport Harbor West Jetty	1000 feet	18 ft at MLLW
E. Centerline of Newport Harbor entrance Channel	One mile radius from seaward end of jetties	18 ft at MLLW
F. Newport Harbor Entrance Jetty - Abalone Point	1500 feet	60 ft at MLLW
G. Abalone Point-Dana Point		60 ft at MLLW
H. Dana Point-San Mateo Point	4000 feet	
I. San Mateo Point-San Onofre Creek	3000 feet	
J. San Onofre Creek-Las Flores Creek	8000 feet	
K. Las Flores Creek-1/2 mile south Canyon de Las Encinas	1300 feet	
L. 1/2 mile south Canyon de Las Encinas-1/4 mile north of San Diequito River	3000 feet	
M. 1/4 mile north of San Diequito River-19th St., City of Del Mar	1300 feet	
N. 19th St.-6th St., City of Del Mar	3000 feet	
O. 6th St., City of Del Mar - 1/2 mile south of Sorrento Lagoon	1300 feet	
P. 1/2 mile south of Sorrento Lagoon- Lorring St., Pacific Beach	varies to 7000 feet	60 ft of MLLW

*Nearshore zones have been established by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards in order to determine beneficial uses. These zones are measured to a controlling distance offshore or a controlling depth, or both.

<u>NEARSHORE ZONE</u>	<u>DISTANCE OFFSHORE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>
Q. Lorrington St., Pacific Beach- North Entrance Jetty, Mission Bay	1300 feet	
R. North Entrance Jetty, Mission Bay - South Boundary, Calif. Western University	5000 feet	60 ft at MLLW
S. South Boundary, Calif. Western University - tip of Point Loma	2500 feet	
T. Point Loma - Zuniga Jetty	Bay entrance to point approx. 4000 ft south of tip of Point Loma	All of San Diego
U. Zuniga Jetty North Limit, City of Imperial Beach	1300 feet	
V. North Limit, City of Imperial Beach - Tijuana River	9000 feet	
W. Tijuana River-International Boundary	1300 feet	

OFFSHORE ZONES - water seaward of nearshore zones. In Santa Barbara Channel, waters having depth of 10 fathoms or more.

- A. Point Sal - Point Arguello
- B. Point Arguello - Rincon Point
- C. Rincon Point - San Gabriel River
- D. San Gabriel River - Abalone Point
- E. Abalone Point - International Boundary

TABLE 4 - PORT FACILITIESPort Hueneme

Kelp processing
 Wholesale fish market
 Ship Chandlers
 Sport fishing
 Miscellaneous general dry cargo
 Offshore oil operations support

Los Angeles

Restaurants and tourist attractions
 Sportfishing
 Shipyards, drydocks, boat yards
 Water taxi, excursion, boat and air service

Tow boat service
 Ship chandlers and repair service
 Bulk loading (lumber, ore, scrap iron)
 Marine oil and chemical terminals
 Yacht anchorages
 Fish canneries
 Container loading
 General dry cargo
 Miscellaneous

Long Beach

Bulk loading (grain, coal, salt, iron ore)
 Container loading
 Marine oil terminals
 General dry cargo
 Shipyards
 Offshore oil operations support
 Yacht anchorages

San Diego

Kelp processing
 Wholesale fish market
 Yacht anchorages
 General dry cargo
 Bulk loading (lumber, grain)
 Marine Oil Terminals

TABLE 5 - COMMODITIES ENTERING AND LEAVING MAJOR PORTSPort Hueneme

Animals and animal products
 Food stuffs, beverages
 Lumber
 Paper
 Textiles
 Machinery
 Vehicles
 Chemicals
 Manufactured goods

Los Angeles

Food stuffs, beverages
 Sugar, Molasses, Syrups
 Animal feeds
 Natural abrasives
 Crude minerals
 iron ore and concentrates
 Iron and steel scrap
 Non - ferrous ores and concentrates
 Animal and vegetable oils and fats
 Inorganic Chemicals
 Fertilizers, Manufactured
 Lumber, plywood, veneer, worked wood
 Paper
 iron and steel products
 Tobacco
 Manufactured goods
 Hides and skins
 Cotton
 Glass
 Bulk petroleum
 Machinery transport equipment
 Automobiles

Long Beach

Bulk Petroleum
 Steel products
 Gypsum
 Salt
 Paper, Newsprint
 Lumber, Plywood
 Bananas
 Molasses
 Iron Ore
 Coke
 Potash
 Grain
 Feed
 Tallow
 Machinery
 Copra

TABLE 5 CONTINUEDSan Diego

Lumber, Plywood
Molasses
Miscellaneous Manufactured good
Toys, sporting goods
Newsprint
Textiles, clothing, footwear
China, earthenware
Transport equipment and machinery
Foodstuffs
Iron and steel
Frozen Fish
Fertilizers
Chemicals, Plastics

TABLE 6 - BOATING STATISTICSCalifornia Registered Boats (as of 31 Dec 1969)

<u>County</u>	<u>Boats</u>		
Santa Barbara	5,750		
Ventura	7,310		
Los Angeles	116,550		
Orange	32,000		
San Diego	24,950		
<u>Boating Facilities Locations</u>	<u>Berths, Dockage, Moorings</u>	<u>Launching Ramps</u>	
Santa Barbara Harbor	669	20	
Ventura Marina	(being rebuilt)	4	
Channel Islands Harbor	1000	10	
Channel Islands Marina			
Peninsula Yacht Anchorage			
Channel Islands Landing			
Marina Del Rey	2400		
Bar Harbor Marina			
Deauville Marina			
Dolphin Marina			
Fiji Marina			
Holiday Harbor del Rey			
Islander Marina			
Mariners Bay			
Mystic Cove Marina			
Neptune Marina			
Tahiti Marina			
The Anchorage			
Tradewinds Marina			
Villa Del Mar Marina			
44 Del Rey			
Redondo Beach	1200	-	
King Harbor Marina			
Portofino Marina			
Port Royal Marina			
Redondo Marina			
Los Angeles/Long Beach	5200	31	Berth
California Yacht Anchorage			LA-35
Shelter Point			LA-41
Fleitz Brothers Yacht			LA-43
Holiday Harbor #2			LA-43
Los Angeles Yacht Club			LA-267
Al Larsons			LA-257
Norma Landing			LA-79
Holiday Harbor #1			LA-201
Harbor Boat Works			LA-202
Yacht Haven			LA-202
Pacific Yacht Landing			LA-203

TABLE 6 - (Cont)

20

<u>Boating Facilities Locations</u>	<u>Berths</u> <u>Dockage</u> <u>Moorings</u>	<u>Launching Ramps</u>	<u>Berth</u>
Colonial Yacht Anchorage			LA-205A
Island Yacht Anchorage			LA-205B
Yacht Center			LA-204
Cerritos Yacht Anchorage			LA-205C
Lighthouse Yacht Landing			LA-205E
Wilmington Yacht Center			LA-184
Seventh Street Landing			LB-60
Sands End Marina			LB-67
City Yacht Anchorage			LB-79
Southwing Marina			LB-97
Terminal Island Marina			LB-102
Pierpoint Landing			LB-201
Long Beach - Alimitos Bay	2400	23	
Long Beach Marina			
Christmas Boat Landing			
Bahia Yacht			
Channel Boat Yard			
Newport Bay	3100	52	
Ardell Marina			
Balboa Bay Club			
Balboa Marina			
Balboa Yacht Basin			
Cabanas Marina			
Dunes Marina			
Carl's Landing			
Kings Landing			
Sido Yacht Anchorage			
Sido Boat Club			
Newport Harbor Yacht Landing			
Seaport Landing			
Swoles Landing			
Villa Marina			
Sunset Bay	210	-	
Seaside	520	8	
Mission Bay	1200	26	
Seaforth Marina			
Dana Marina			
Perez Cove Marina			
Hana Kai Landing			
Mission Bay Yacht Club			
Mission Bay Yacht Landing			
San Diego	1720	23	
Shelter Island Yacht Ways			
Underwood's Landing			
Sun Harbor Marina			
Silvergate Yacht Club			
San Diego Yacht Club			
Coronado Yacht Club			
Southwestern Yacht Club			
Kana Kai Club			
Halfmoon Marina			

TABLE 6 - (Cont)

<u>Boating Facilities Locations</u>	<u>Berths, Dockage, Moorings</u>	<u>Launching Ramps</u>
Kona Marina		
Marina Cortez		
Harbor Island Marina		
Bahia Boatworks		
Catalina	1000	
Avalon		
Isthmus Cove		
Big Fisherman's Cove		
Little Fisherman's Cove		
Emerald Bay		
Howlands Landing		
Big Gieger		
Little Gieger		
Fourth of July Cove		
Cherry Cove		
Catalina Harbor		

TABLE 7 - SHORELINE DETAIL

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Point Sal - Government Point	With the exception of short sections at Surf and Jaloma Beach, Coastline is mainly rocky cliffs and inaccessible. Pt. Sal to Jaloma Beach is controlled by Vandenberg Air Force Base.
Government Point - Santa Barbara Harbor	This section is characterized by high cliffs above sandy beaches with numerous canyons opening into the interior. It is predominantly privately owned with limited access at public beaches at Gaviota, Refugio, El Capitan, Goleta, Arroyo Burro.
Santa Barbara Harbor - Rincon Pt.	This section has public beaches at Santa Barbara and Carpinteria. The remaining coastline is privately owned with limited access. The coastline is predominantly sandy or cobble beach with interruptions at Sandyland by rip-rap retainer and at Carpinteria (STD OIL CO.) by a rocky Promontory.
Rincon Pt. - Port Hueneme	This section is sandy or cobble beach with unlimited access. Most of the beach is held by private ownership. There is a short section of rip-rap at Punta Gorda.
Port Hueneme - Pt. Dume	This section is sandy beach with unlimited access except for the U. S. Navy controlled Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu and a very short rocky section at Pt. Mugu.
Pt. Dume - Flatrock Pt.	Pt. Dume is an inaccessible, rocky promontory. The remainder of this section is sandy beach with unlimited access though most of the beach is held by private ownership.
Flatrock Pt. - Pt. Fermin	This section is characterized by rugged, rocky cliffs. There is limited access to this section.
Pt. Fermin - LA River	Breakwater with LA/LB Harbor facilities inside.
LA River - Newport Bay	This section is predominantly sandy beach with unlimited access.
Newport Bay - Dana Pt.	This section is predominantly high cliffs edging a narrow beach with limited access on roads or walks at canyons through the area.

TABLE 7 (continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Dana Pt. - Oceanside	This section is predominantly sandy beach backed by bluffs allowing limited access. Two sections of this beach are contained in military reservations, USCG Loran Station, San Mateo and USMC Base, Camp Pendleton.
Oceanside - Torrey Pines Park	This section is sandy beach with bluffs. Numerous access roads to the beach area make access virtually unlimited.
Torrey Pines Park - Pt. La Jolla	This section is characterized by rugged inaccessible cliffs, except for a one mile section of beach between Scripps Institute and La Jolla.
Pt. La Jolla - Pt. Loma	This section has sandy beaches interrupted by rocky promontories at Whale View Point and False Point. The Pt. Loma area is controlled by the U. S. Navy and is mostly sheer cliffs.
Zuniga Jetty - International Boundary	This section is predominantly sandy beaches with unlimited access.
The coastline is predominantly sandy beaches. Most have unlimited access. Access is limited by terrain (cliffs) and ownership (private or government control). Several inaccessible rocky promontories interrupt the coastline, most notable are Pt. Arguelio, Pt. Conception, Pt. Mugu, Pt. Dume, Pt. Vicente, Pt. Fermin, Dana Pt., La Jolla Pt., and Pt. Loma.	

TABLE 8 - PARKS AND BEACHES

(Listed from North to South, numbers correspond to circled numbers on Plates 2,3,4,5)

- (1) Pt. Sal State Beach
Ocean Beach County Park
Jalama Beach County Park
- (2) Gaviota State Beach
- (3) Refugio State Beach
- (4) El Capitan State Beach
Goleta Beach County Park
- (5) Arroyo Burro Beach County Park
- (6) Carpinteria State Beach
Hoffman Park
Hobson Park
Faria Park
Solimar Park Beach
- (7) Emma K Wood State Beach
Seaside Park
- (8) San Buena Ventura State Beach
- (9) McGrath State Beach
- (10) Channel Islands National Monument
Oxnard Shores
Hollywood Beach
Oxnard Beach
Silver Strand Beach
Ormond Beach
- (11) Pt. Mugu State Recreation Area
Sycamore Beach
- (12) Leo Carrillo State Beach
Trancas Beach
Zuma Beach County Park
Westward Beach
Escondido Beach
Corral Beach
Puerco Beach
Amarillo Beach
Surfrider State Beach
- (13) Malibu Lagoon State Beach
Carbon Beach
LaCosta Beach
Las Flores Beach
Big Rock Beach
- (14) Las Tunas State Beach
- (15) Will Rogers State Beach
Palisades Park
- (16) Santa Monica State Beach
Venice Municipal Beach
- (17) Dockweiler State Beach
El Porto Beach
- (18) Manhattan State Beach
Hermosa City Beach

TABLE 8 - (Cont)

- (19) Redondo State Beach
Torrance Beach
- (20) Royal Palms State Beach
Pt. Fermin Park
Long Beach Municipal Beach
- (21) Alamitos State Beach
Seal Beach
Surfside Municipal Beach
Sunset Beach
- (22) Bolsa Chica State Beach
- (23) Huntington State Beach
Newport Beach
- (24) Corona Del Mar State and City Beach Park
Laguna Beach
Dana Cove Park
- (25) Doheny State Park
- (26) San Clemente State Beach
Oceanside Beach
- (27) Carlsbad State Beach
- (28) South Carlsbad State Beach
- (29) Ponto State Beach
Leucida Beach County Park
Leucida Roadside County Park
- (30) Moonlight State Beach
Seacliff Roadside County Park
- (31) San Elijo State Beach
- (32) Cardiff State Beach
Solana Beach County Park
- (33) Torrey Pines State Reserve
Pacific Beach
Mission Beach
Ocean Beach
- (34) Cabrillo National Monument
- (35) Silver Strand State Beach

TABLE 9 - COMMON NAMES OF FISHES, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSKS CAUGHT COMMERCIALY

FISHES	FISHES	FISHES	FISHES
Anchovy	Hardhead	Shark	Sole
Barracuda, California	Sacramento blackfish	Blue	Dover
Bass, rock	Hardhead	Bonito	English
Kelp bass	Herring, Pacific	Leopard	Petrale
Sand bass	Hitch	Pacific Angel	Rex
Blacksmith	Lingcod	Soupfin	Sand
Bonito, Pacific	Mackerel	Spiny dogfish	Small amounts
Cabezon	Bullet	Thresher	of others
Cabrilla, spotted	Jack	Small amounts	Swordfish
Carp	Pacific	of others	Tuna
Crab	Mudsucker, longjaw	Sheephead, Calif	Albacore
White	Opaleye	Skate	Bigeye
Queenfish	Perch	Bat ray	Bluefin
Polpinfish	Pompano, Pacific	Big skate	Skipjack
Eel	Rockfish	California skate	Yellowfin
California moray	Sablefish	Longnose skate	Turbot
Wolf	Salmon	Shovelnose	Curlfin
Flounder	King	guitarfish	Diamond
Arrowtooth	Pink	Small amounts of	Hornyhead
Stary	Silver	others	Small amounts
Small amounts of	Sanddab	Smelt	of others
other flatfishes	Sardine	Eulachon	Wahoo
Lyngfish	Sargo	Jacksmelt	Whitefish, ocean
Grouper	Sculpin	Nightsmelt	Yellowtail,
Hake, Pacific	Sculpin, Pacific	Surf	California
Halfmoon	Staghorn	Smelt, whitebait	
Halibut	Sea bass, giant		
California	Sea bass, white		
Pacific	Shad		

CRUSTACEANS

Crab	Prawn
Market	Spot
Rock	Ridgeback
Sand	Shrimp
Shore	Bay
Lobster, spiny	Ghost
	Ocean
	Red

MOLLUSKS

Abalone	Clam	Mussel
Black	Freshwater	Bay
Green	Gaper	Rock
Pink	Jackknife	Octopus
Red	Purple	Oyster
White	Washington	Eastern
	Squid	Giant Pacific

TABLE 10 - PREDOMINANT FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND MOLLUSK LANDINGS *

Santa Barbara area

Anchovy
Jack mackerel
Rockfish
Tuna, albacore
Abalone
Squid

Los Angeles area

Anchovy
Pacific bonita
Mackerel, jack and pacific
Tuna, albacore
 bigeye
 bluefin
 skipjack
 yellowfin
Squid

San Diego area

Bonita
Tuna, albacore
 bluefin
 skipjack
 yellowfin

*Based on 1967 landings in excess of 1 million pounds.

TABLE 11 - SEA MAMMALS

Primary Mammal rookeries are on San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara Island, and San Nicholas Island with scattered very small rookeries on the other Channel Islands. The major rookery is at Pt. Bennett, San Miguel Island.

<u>Species</u>	<u>When Present</u>	<u>Population</u>
California Sea Lion	all year	75,000 - 90,000
Stellar Sea Lion	Early May to mid September	7100
Northern Fur Sea	20 May to 20 November (Pt. Bennett only)	200
Guadalupe Fur Sea	Males seen occasionally (Pt. Bennett only)	500
Northern Elephant Seal	Males: November-March July-September Females: December - February May - June Pups: December - April	6,000 - 8,000
Harbor Seal	all year	3,000 - 5,000
Gray Whales	December - February, migrating South March - April, migrating north	6,000 - 8,000

TABLE 12 - SEA AND SHORE BIRDS

<u>Species</u>	<u>Habitat *</u>
Loon, Common	a,b
Arctic	
Red-throated	
Grebe, Red-necked	b
Horned	b
Carad	all
Western	b
Pied-billed	b,d
Shearwater, Pink-footed	a,e
Sooty	a
Pelican, brown	c
Heron, Great Blue	all
Green	d
Black-crowned night	d
Cormorant, double, crested	all
Brandt's	c
Pelagic	e
Egret, Common	a,b,c,d
Snowy	a,b,c,d
Brant, black	b,d
Surfbird	c
Goldeneye, common	b,d
Scoter, Surf	b
Duck, Ruddy	a, b, c, d
Osprey	a, b, c, d
Rail, Clapper	l
Virginia	J
Yellow	a, b, c, d
Black	a, b, c, d
Coot, American	a, b, c, d

TABLE 12 - (Cont)

30

<u>Species</u>	<u>Habits: *</u>
Gull, Glaucous - winged	all
Western	all
Herring	all
California	all
Ring-billed	a,b,c,d
Mero	all
Bonaparte's	all
Hurman's	all
Sandpiper, Spotted	all
Least	
Western	
Willet	all
Dowitcher, Long-billed	a,b,c,d
Short-billed	a,b,c,d
Godwit, Marbled	a,b,c,d
Tern, Forster's	a,b,c,d
Common	a,b,c,d
Elegant	c,d
Caspian	a,b,c,d

*Habitats:

- a. Open ocean
- b. Ocean waters near shore, bays, and river mouths
- c. Sandy beaches and rocky shores
- d. Salt and brackish marches, tidal lagoons, and mud flats
- e. Channel Islands and adjacent waters

3120
APPENDIX 1 TAB B
ZONE 1

CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL TECHNIQUES

3121. General. This TAB is intended to enumerate the various concepts and methods that can be employed to minimize environmental degradation and protect public health and welfare.

3122. Capabilities. The methods discussed to measure and track oil on the water (remote sensing), to secure, abate and contain the source, to protect resources, and to cleanup the shoreface can only be accomplished within the capabilities of existing equipment. The mere delineation of a method, however, does not mean to imply the existence of effective equipment. In general, there are mechanical booms or barriers, recovery devices, and treating agents commercially available.

Techniques for combatting oil on the water include:

a. Mechanical containment. Many types of mechanical and air booms are commercially available and have been successfully demonstrated in protected waters. However, none of these systems has proven effective in containing an oil spill in the open ocean.

b. Mechanical removal. Mechanical skimmers are available for application in harbors, sheltered waters and open sea during calm conditions. While effectiveness varies with conditions, early deployment is encouraged.

c. Physical sinking agents. Materials are available that are known to sink oil. However, no efficient spreading system is available, and insufficient information is available concerning behavior and effect of sunken oil on ocean ecosystem or benthic community.

d. Chemical dispersion. Chemical dispersion has been the most extensively used of any combattant method. However, insufficient information is available concerning toxicity or efficiency. No adequate systems exist for efficient application and mixing of oil and chemical.

e. Physical absorption. Inexpensive absorption materials, most notable is straw, are available for treatment of an oil spill. The major limitation of this technique is the non-availability of equipment to collect the oil-soaked material on the water.

f. Combustion. Several agents are available that aid in combustion of oil on the water. These agents have had only limited experimental application which has not allowed adequate operational evaluation.

g. Biological seeding. This technique is still under study and in experimental stage.

Techniques for shoreline restoration include:

a. Physical removal. This technique employs standard construction equipment and involves the removal of oil and contaminated sand to a land fill disposal site.

b. Burial. This technique involves plowing or discing under oil soaked sand. This method has merit for light oils.

c. Absorption. Absorption materials are used in aiding physical removal.

d. Suction. Thick layers of oil may be removable by vacuum truck suction.

e. Chemical treatment. Chemical usage on the shoreface in excessive amounts or in unjudicious fashion has resulted in secondary effects (i.e. beach erosion, excessive oil penetration) that have been more severe than the oil alone. Chemicals have not proven to be a satisfactory first line beach cleaning operation.

f. Incineration. This method is under study. No operational techniques exist.

Remote sensing techniques are discussed in Annex X of the Regional Plan. Although several techniques exist, none are able to provide real time data that could be of use in forecasting. These techniques can be used only for historically recording the incident.

The above discussion indicates that the "State-of-the-art" in oil pollution control lags considerably the potential for an incident. It is this capability, however, that dictates the implementation of the concepts of this plan. The OSC can control and cleanup a pollution incident only within this capability. The SRT is responsible to monitor the extensive on-going research and development program of government and industry, and to ensure this section reflects current capabilities. As changes develop they should be transmitted to the chairman of the SRT by all members.

Present capabilities dictate emphasis be placed on removal or transfer of the source, protection of sheltered areas by available booming material, and shoreface cleanup by physical removal and disposal. Prudence dictates that every reasonable effort be made to improvise a source containment system of materials that have demonstrated a durability in a sea way and that can be moored to form several lines of barriers (i.e. barges, pole booms, plywood and drum booms) in any combination or configuration that appears economically and engineeringly sound. Mechanical or physical removal of contained oil must also be included in this system. The severe limitations of skimming and boom devices dictate that only a low dependence be placed on their efficiency. Booms can be effectively employed to guide oil to a collection point. A reasonable approach appears to be to utilize booms to guide the oil past high potential damage areas to a collection point that will suffer the least damage and be the easiest to restore to pre-spill condition. A low gradient, easily accessible, sandy beach appears acceptable. Burning agents can be considered only if no fire damage to property can be guaranteed and the resultant air pollution can be tolerated. Chemicals can be used only as excepted by paragraph 2504 of the Regional Plan, and only in accordance with the State of California Licensing and Regulation of Use of Oil Spill Cleanup Agents. No restrictions are placed on the use of chemicals to reduce an immediate threat to human life or property, except that only non-inflammable chemicals will be used. To implement the above concept, the OSC will request

those resources listed in TAB C under government control from the chairman of the SRT. When these resources are exhausted, or when only commercial resources are available, the OSC may arrange directly for commercial facilities. The concept of this plan recognizes and expects that abatement, control, and cleanup will be accomplished by commercial contractors. Funding for these services will be in accordance with directives of the agency providing the OSC.

-It is recognized that a pollution incident offers an unparalleled opportunity for operational research to improve existing capability. The SRT will coordinate any program that can be developed during an incident (See TABS G and H).

3130

APPENDIX 1 TAB C

ZONE 1

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

3131. General. The purpose of this TAB is to list those resources available for pollution control and clean-up.

3132. Salvage. Salvage operations will normally be accomplished and/or monitored by the U.S. Navy. For the purposes of this plan the Salvage Officer assigned to the Commanding Officer, Naval Shipyard, Long Beach will be the liaison officer for salvage operations. He has an extensive knowledge and inventory of available equipment - both government and commercial - for salvage operations. The Eleventh Naval District Ship Salvage Bill contains a listing of this equipment.

3133. Resources Available from Military, Contractors, and Suppliers.

ITEM CLEAN-UP CONTRACTORS

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Crosby & Overton, Inc. 1620 W. 16th St. Long Beach, Calif.	Physical removal capability; skimming barge for in-harbor use only; boom and vacuum truck equipped with suction skimmers (sheltered water only) steam/cold water pressure cleaning for rocky areas	(213) 432-5447 (24 hours)
Chancellor & Ogden, Inc. 3031 E. 1st St. Wilmington, Calif.	Physical removal capability; boom and vacuum trucks	(213) 432-8461
Wm. H. Hutchinson & Sons, Inc. 217 Lagoon Ave. Wilmington, Calif.	Physical removal capability; skimming device (in harbor) vacuum trucks; booms; hot and cold water blasting for rocky areas	(213) 830-1720 (24 hours)
Pepper Tank Cleaning Service, Inc. San Diego, Calif.	Physical removal capability; boom and vacuum trucks; barges with vacuum tanks and chemical dispersion capability	(714) 474-6551
ARA Chemical, Inc. San Diego, Calif.	Limited capability for physi- cal removal; booms; chemical dispersion capability; harbor and larger skimmers available on 24 hour notice.	(714) 442-3346

ITEM INDUSTRY COOPERATIVES

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Clean Seas, Inc. 18 Marine Center Bldg. Santa Barbara, Calif.	This organization has limited resources available at the present time. Equipment includes booms, skimmers (at sea and harbor), chemicals, manpower, boats and experienced supervisors.	(805) 963-3488 (24 hours)
	Partial list of equipment available:	
	1) Open sea oil spill recovery system (large skimmer, booms for sweeping, oil-water separator, support equipment) (similar equipment successfully operated in 3-4' waves and 10-12 kt winds at speed of 1 to 1 1/2 kts)	
	2) 500' open ocean boom (bottom tension type)	
	3) MK 11 skimmer (incline plane type)	
	4) 500' 25" gates boom	
	7) saucer type skimmers	
	1) surface vortex type action skimmer	
	1) 5700' 6" with skirt	
	2) 500' 6" with no skirt	

INDUSTRY COOPERATIVES
ITEM continued

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Petroleum Industry Coastal Emergency Cooperative (PICE) 555 E. Ocean Blvd., Suite 510 Long Beach, Calif. 90802	1) 300' 36" panel type	(213) 435-5306 (work hours) (213) 433-8346 (24 hours)
	1) 500' Navy boom	
	Limited resources available at the present time. Equipment includes booms, skimmers, chemicals, manpower, boats, etc.	
	Partial listing of equipment available:	
	1) incline plane type skimmer (30' x 15')	
	1) 1000' 6" boom with skirt	
	1) 1000' 6" anchor canvas boom	
	2) 300' booms	
	1) 400' 6" skirt boom	
	1) 800' 6" boom	
	3) 100' Hutchinson Oil spill boom	
	2) 500' 6" cork booms	
	3) 600' 5" with no skirt	

Both of the above organizations are procuring substantial amounts of equipment. The OSC is advised to contact both organizations for specific locations of available equipment in your area of responsibility.

ITEM BOOMS

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
U.S. Navy Regional Response Team Member		
Naval Station San Diego	3600 feet	
Fuel Depot San Pedro	500 feet	
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach	Limited quantity	
Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme	Limited quantity	
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	Capability to construct	
See clean-up contractors		
See industry cooperatives		

**RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

ITEM SKIMMERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
<p>U.S. Navy Regional Response Team Member</p> <p>Refer to clean-up contractors</p> <p>Refer to industry cooperatives</p>	<p>Two incline plane type for use with a Navy YO.</p> <p>One converted LCM suitable for harbor work (San Diego).</p>	

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

ITEM STRAW/ SORBENTS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
El Monte Hay Market 10900 Railroad Ave. El Monte, Calif.	Bailed straw - 1000 bails plus (estimate 28 dollars/ton delivered for Santa Barbara	(213) 283-3291
Valentine Feed and Seed 1660 S. Oxnard Oxnard, Calif.	Bailed straw/150 bails	(805) 483-2545
Smith & Reynolds Erosion Control, Inc. 1501 Hillside Ave. Norco, Calif.	Bailed straw/500 bails	(714) 737-6778
Purche Ranch 178th & Main Compton, Calif.	Bailed straw/1000 bails plus (estimate 34 dollars/ton	(213) 324-1819 (213) 830-1207
Chemline Industries P.O. Box 2371 Palos Verdes Penn., Calif.	"Pol-Pro" (synthetic fibers)	(213) 373-2969
John A. Haslett Co. Sunol Dr. Vernon, Calif.	1000 bags (5.60 per bag) Fiberperl (hydrophobic fibers)	(213) 264-2123 (work hours) (213) 863-8057 (home-James Addington)

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

ITEM STRAW BLOWERS

ITEM

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Smith & Reynolds Erosion Control, Inc. 1501 Hillside Ave. Norco, Calif.	Gasoline powered hay blower on trailer/4	(714) 737-6778
Moulder Brothers Glendale, Calif.	Gasoline powered hay blower on trailer/3 (experienced in Santa Barbara)	(213) 849-7394 (213) 245-7755

**RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

CHEMICALS

ITEM

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
<p>ARA Chemical, Inc. San Diego, Calif.</p> <p>Nokomis International, Inc. 24301 Southland Dr., Suite 301 Hayward, Calif. 94545</p>	<p>Gold crew dispersant stock- piled for overseas shipment.</p> <p>300 bbls. normally maintained on hand.</p> <p>Unlimited manufacturing capability. (license applied for)</p> <p>500 bbls., Nokomis #3 oil dispersant (licensed by state)</p>	<p>(714) 442-3346</p> <p>John MacCauley (415) 782-8811 (24 hours)</p>

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Prior to use, consult Annex
X of this plan

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

ITEM SPRAY AIRCRAFT

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Conдор Helicopters & Aviation Ventura County Airport	Grumman AG-CAT/1 2000 lb. payload; 220 gal. tanks	(805) 487-5451 (805) 642-6142 (night)
Coastal Chemical Co. Aviation Division Ventura County Airport	Grumman AG-CAT/3 2000 lb. payload; 300 gal. tanks	(805) 483-3234

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

ITEM VACUUM TRUCKS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Chancellor & Ogden, Inc. 3031 E. 1st St. Wilmington, Calif.	100 bbls. capacity - 21 50 bbls. capacity - 2	(213) 432-8461
Fix & Brain Vacuum Truck Service 233 E. D St. Wilmington, Calif.	100 bbls. capacity - 12 50 bbls. capacity - 5	(213) 432-5510
Routh Transportation 800 W. 15th St. Long Beach, Calif.	100 bbls. capacity - 11 50 bbls. capacity - 6	(213) 435-4823

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

BARGES

ITEM

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
U. S. NAVY		
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Calif.	20 YFN (dry cargo enclosed) 6 ft. draft 3 YC Dry Cargo, open top 6 ft. draft	(213) 547-8305 (ask for Mr. Crawford)
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	1 - YON 3500 bbl/8' draft 3 - YOS 1200 bbl/6' draft 7 - YC dry cargo/6' draft 3 - YC equipped w/wheeler sludge pump units/6' draft	(213) 547-6269
Naval Station, Long Beach	4 - YO self propelled 270000 gal/16' draft 2 - YOG self propelled 270000 gal/16' draft 5 - YC dry cargo/6' draft	(213) 547-6627 (Port Services)
Naval Station, San Diego	3 - YO 285000 gal (self prop.) 1 - YOG 285000 gal. 1 - YON 225000 -	(714) 235-1301

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ITEM MOBILE TRAILERS

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM

MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
<p>Angeleus Mobileleasing 1134 Santa Anita South El Monte, Calif 91733</p>	<p>Mobile trailers designated for office use. Stock of available trailers will vary. example (8 desk-size) 10' x 55' trailer standard with air conditioning and heating, carpeting and lights costs \$155/month with 5% tax. Delivery fee is \$80 to Oceanside; Removal fee \$80. All trailers require outside electrical power (220/100amp)</p>	<p>213 443 1715</p>
<p>Scotsman Mobile lease company 18010 S. Figueroa St Gardena, Calif 90248</p>	<p>Trailers in stock for short notice will vary</p>	<p>213 522 0583</p>
<p>Additional information on the rental of mobile trailers for office use is available from the State of California Disaster Office -- 213 620 5607</p>		

PORTABLE
ITEM COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
CGC GLACIER	4 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
CGC BURTON ISLAND	3 - AN/PRC-59 2 - FM-1	
CGC MINNETONKA	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC PONTCHARTRAIN	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC VENTUROS	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC WALNUT	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC CAPE JELLISON	1 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
CGC POINT BRIDGE	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC POINT BROWER	1 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
CGC POINT CAMDEN	2 - DP-16	
CGC POINT CARREW	1 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
CGC POINT DIVIDE	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC POINT EVANS	2 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC POINT HOBART	2 - DP-16	
CGC POINT JUDITH	3 - AN/PRC-59	
CGC POINT STUART	1 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
AIRSTA LOS ANGELES	5 - AN/PRC-59	
AIRSTA SAN DIEGO	8 - DP-16 3 - E-23-4	

PORTABLE
ITEM COMMS. EQUIP.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

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AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
RADSTA LONG BEACH	2 - AN/PRC-59	
STATION LA/LB	9 - DP-16	
STA PT. HUFNEME	2 - AN/PRC-59 1 - FM-5	
BASE, T. I. (ERS)	3 - AN/PRC-59 1 - DP-16	
LTSTA POINT LOMA	1 - AN/PRC-59	
LORSTA POINT ARGUELLO	2 - H-23-4	
LORSTA SAN MATEO POINT	2 - H-23-4 2 - FM-5	
BOSDET 11 (LONG BEACH)	1 - AN/PRC-59	
BOSDET PARKER DAM	3 - FM-1	
ORTC, BASE, T.I.	20 - DP-16	
DISTRICT (eee)	3 - DP-16	
DISTRICT (o)	1 - DP-16	
DISTRICT (oc)	17 - AN/PRC-59 5 - FM-1 16 - H-23-4	

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EQUIPMENT CRYSTALLIZATION:
AN/PRC-59, FM-1, H-23-4, FM-5

157.1 Mhz

NOTE: A few of these units have
been dual channeled to permit
operation on 157.1/156.8 Mhz,
157.1/157.05 Mhz or 157.1/157.15 Mhz

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PORTABLE
ITEM COMMS. EQUIP. RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
DP-16 (ORTC, STA LA/LB & GRU SDIEGO & CCGD11(o))	156.8, 157.05, 157.1, 157.15 Mhz	
DP-16 (WPB's normally assigned north of Oceanside)	157.1, 157.05 Mhz	
DP-16 (WPB's normally assigned south of Oceanside and CCGD11(eee))	157.1, 157.15 Mhz	
<u>EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH</u>		
<u>RADIO EQUIPPED MOTOR VEHICLES:</u>	<u>FREQUENCIES:</u>	
STATION POINT HUENEME (3)	157.1 Mhz	
GROUP SAN DIEGO (3)	157.1 & 157.15 Mhz	
STATION LA/LB (6)	157.1 & 157.05 Mhz	
<u>TRANSPORTABLE COMMS CENTER (TCC):</u> A transportable Communications Center (TCC) is available at CGAS Elizabeth City. This communication center can be transported by car (or other suitable vehicle) on the highway or by C-130 or HH-3 aircraft. This communications center is capable of radiotelephone, radiotelegraph and radioteletype communications in the high, very high (AM & FM) and ultra high frequency range. The TCC can provide aircraft communications, control local operating units and simultaneously relay message traffic, via radioteletype, to the district office. A TCC will be permanently stationed at CGAS San Francisco effective October 1971.		

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PORTABLE
ITEM COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
<p>State of California Department of Fish & Game</p> <p>Inquire to Commander, Eleventh Naval District has been initiated.</p>	<p>5 - Motorola "Handy Talker" 10 watt, 151.43 Mhz</p> <p>will be promulgated later date.</p>	<p>(213) 435-7741 (Patrol Captain)</p>

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM
MILITARY, CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

ITEM MANPOWER

AVAILABLE FROM	DESCRIPTION/AMOUNT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
State of California Regional Response Team Member	Conservation camp crews	
Contractors	Obtained through union hiring halls (see CONTACTORS)	
Military representatives to Regional Response team volunteers	Active or/Reserve forces Refer to para.2130 of the Regional Plan	
C.G. Headquarters	Strike forces -see TAB D	

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APPENDIX J TAB D

STRIKE FORCES

3141. Strike Forces. A contingency of forces is being developed within the Coast Guard which will serve primarily as a force ready to immediately respond to a pollution incident and provide expert services to the OSC. This contingent is at present in the budget proposal state and only a limited number of experienced personnel are available.

Specifically, two Commissioned Officers, one Commissioned Warrant Officer and five enlisted personnel are available from COMEASTAREA COGARD through COMMANDANT.

The OSC will be required to direct the strike force and other on-scene forces as outlined in paragraph 306 of the Regional Plan to effectively discharge assigned responsibilities. During the interim until budgetary action is taken, Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District will augment OSC forces for Zone One from other Eleventh District units.

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APPENDIX 1 TAB E

ZONE 1

POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

3151. General. The Eleventh Coast Guard District (Zone One) has the potential for spills of many substances. It is most probable that petroleum products will be spilled in significant quantities to create a pollution incident. Spills may originate from commercial and government vessels, onshore and offshore oil production, oil refining, and bulk shipment of oil and other hazardous materials.

3152. Oil. TABLE 1 lists potential sources for moderate and major oil spills. Additionally, onshore oil field operations have the potential for minor and moderate spills into creeks, rivers, and flood control channels that empty into the coastal waters. These fields include:

- a. Gaviota
- b. Refugio
- c. El Capitan
- d. Ventura
- e. Beverly Hills
- f. Baldwin Hills
- g. Wilmington
- h. Signal Hill
- i. Huntington Beach
- j. Terminal Island/Long Beach

3153. Hazardous Polluting Substances. The Eleventh Coast Guard District has virtually no shipments of toxic gases or waterborne poisons. Shipments of flammable and explosive liquids are handled at the marine terminals listed in TABLE 1.

3154. Enclosure (1) to this TAB - a photograph file of potential pollution sources - is maintained at the Sub-Regional Response Center.

TABLE 1 - POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

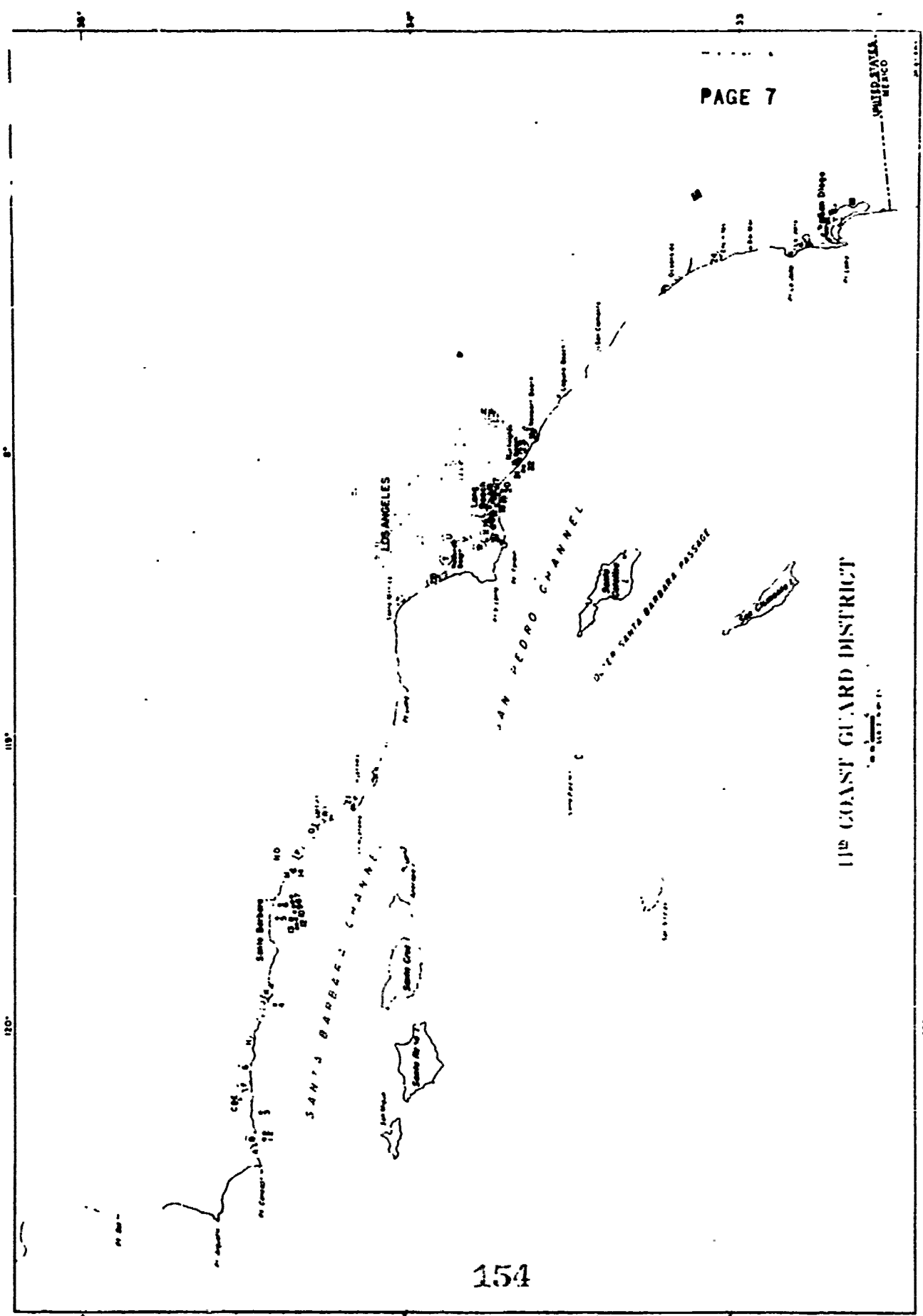
	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SPILL</u>
A	Processing/storage crude oil. Union Oil Co.. Onshore wells	Government Pt. 34-26.5 N 120-26.9W	Moderate
B	Processing/storage crude oil. Philips Petroleum Co. Oil received from offshore platform HARRY. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	Coho Bay 34-27.4 N 120-24.4W	Moderate
C.	Processing/storage crude oil Texaco. Oil received from offshore platforms HELEN and HERMAN.	Gaviota 34-28.3 N 120-11.8W	Moderate
D	Storage crude oil - Getty Oil Co. Onshore wells. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	Gaviota 34-28.3 N 120-11.8W	Moderate
E	Processing/storage gas condensate Standard Oil Co.. Offshore wells	Gaviota 34-28.3 N 120-11.8W	Moderate
F	Processing/storage gas condensate Shell Oil Co. Offshore wells	Gaviota 34-28.5 N 120-09.5W	Moderate
G.	Processing/storage gas condensate Philips Petroleum Co.. Offshore underwater completed wells	Tiaguas 34-28.0 N 120-06.2W	Moderate
H.	Processing/storage crude oil Shell Oil Co.. Onshore wells. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	El Capitan 34-27.8 N 120-02.3W	Moderate
I.	Production/storage crude oil Signal Oil Co. & Sunray Oil Co.. Onshore and offshore wells (offshore wells are on Piers).	Elwood 34-25.9 N 119-55.0W	Minor
J	Processing/storage crude oil Atlantic Richfield Oil. Received from offshore platform HOLLY.	Elwood 34-25.8 N 119-54.6W	Moderate
K.	Storage crude oil - Signal Oil Co.. Onshore wells. <u>Offshore moorings</u> .	Elwood 34-25.1N 119-53.3W	Moderate
L.	Processing/storage crude oil & gas condensate - Standard Oil Co.. Oil received from offshore platforms HILDA, HAZEL, HOPE, HEIDI. <u>Offshore moorings</u> .	Carpinteria 34-23.2 N 119-30.0W	Major

* Determination based on maximum potential volume, and physical configuration that would allow entry into coastal waters.

FACILITY	LOCATION	MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SPILL
M. Processing/storage crude oil & gas condensate-Philips Petroleum Co. Oil received from offshore platforms HOGAN and HOUGHIN.	La Conchita (Ventura) 34-22.6N 119-27.5W	Major
N. Processing/storages crude oil & gas condensate-Mobile Oil Co.. Oil received from offshore platforms "A" and "B", and from offshore piers	Punta Gorda (Ventura) 34-21.3N 119-25.6W	Major
O. Processing/storage crude oil Chancellor - Western Oil Co. Onshore wells	Punta Gorda (Ventura) 34-21.3N 119-25.6W	Moderate
P. Processing/storage crude oil Continental Oil Co.. Onshore wells	Solimar Beach 34-19.8N 119-23.8W	Moderate
Q. Storage crude oil - Getty Oil Co. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	Ventura 34-17.0N 119-17.5W	Moderate
R. Storage crude oil - Uni. Co. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	Ventura 34-13.4N 119-15.5W	Major
S. Refining/storage - Standard Oil Co. <u>Offshore moorings</u>	El Segundo 33-55.0N 118-25.6W	Major
T. Refining/storage - Mobile Oil Co.	Torrance (Crenshaw Blvd., Dominguez St.)	Moderate
U. Refining/storage - Shell Oil Co.	Compton (Dominguez Channel, Carson St.)	Major
V. Refining/storage - shell Oil Co., Texaco, Atlantic Richfield, Philips Petroleum, Getty Oil Co.	Wilmington (Dominguez Channel Sepulveda Blvd.)	Major
W. Refining/storage - Union Oil Co.	Wilmington (West Basin, L.A.)	Major
X. Transfer/storage crude oil and/or refined products.	Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor	Moderate
1. Navy Fuel Depot	LA Berths 37,38,39	
2. Union Oil Co.	LA Berths 45,46,47	
3. Standard Oil Co.	LA Berths 100,101,102	
4. Philips Petroleum Co.	LA Berths 118,119	
5. Union Oil Co.	LA Berth 150	
6. Golden Eagle Refining Co., Inc.	LA Berth 161, 164	
7. Shell Oil Co.	LA Berths 167,168, 169	

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SPILL</u>
8. Douglas Oil Co.	LA Berth 172, 173	
9. Gulf Oil Co.	LA Berth 215	
10. Mobile Oil Co.	LA Berths 237, 238, 239, 240	
11. Atlantic Richfield Oil Co.	LB Berths 56, 57, 76, 77, 78, 70, 80	
12. Texaco Oil Co.	LB Berths 85, 86	
13. Atlantic Richfield Oil Co.	LB Berths 118, 119, 120	
1. Transfer/storage bunker oil	San Diego Harbor	Moderate
	1. U. S. Naval Fuel annex LaPlaya Docks	
	2. 10th Avenue Marine Terminal	
	3. Standard Oil Co. fuel docks	
	4. 24th St. Dock	
2. Transfer/storage bunker Oil Southern California Edison Power Plants with <u>offshore loading facilities and/or pier.</u>	1. Port Hueneme (under construction)	Moderate
	2. El Segundo	
	3. Huntington Beach	
	4. Encino	
Off shore Drilling islands/platforms		Major
. HARRY - Philips Petroleum Co.	34-25.9 N 120-23.6W	
2. HERMAN - Texaco	34-25.9 N 120-22.9W	
3. HELEN - Texaco	34-26.6 N 120-17.8W	
4. HOLLY - Atlantic Richfield	34-23.4 N 119-54.3W	
5. HILDA - STANDARD Oil Co.	34-23.3 N 119-35.7W	
. HAZEL - Standard Oil Co.	34-22.9 N 119-34.0W	
. HEIDI - Standard Oil Co.	34-20.5 N 119-31.1W	
. HOPE - Standard Oil Co.	34-20.5 N 119-31.8W	
. HOGAN - Philips Petroleum Co.	34-20.3 N 119-32.5W	
10. HOUGHIN - Philips Petroleum Co.	34-20.1 N 119-33.1W	
11. HILLHOUSE - Sun Oil Co.	34-19.8 N 119-36.2W	

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SPILL</u>
2. Platform A - Union Oil Co.	34-19.9 N 119-36.8W	Major
3. Platform B - Union Oil Co.	34-19.9 N 119-37.5W	
14. Rincon Oil Island Atlantic Richfield Oil Co.	34-20.7 N 119-26.7W	
15. Island A - THUMS	33-45.6 N 118-10.8W	
16. Island B - THUMS	33-45.6 N 118-09.5W	
17. Island C - THUMS	33-44.4 N 118-08.3W	
18. Island D - THUMS	33-44.5 N 118-09.7W	
9. UNNAMED - Humble Oil Co.	33-43.3 N 118-06.5W	
0. ESTHER - Standard Oil Co.	33-43.1 N 118-05.9W	
1. EVA - Union Oil Co.	33-39.5 N 118-03-8W	
2. EMMY - Signal Oil Co.	33-39.5 N 118-02.3W	



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APPENDIX 1 TAB F

ZONE 1

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

3161. General. A pollution incident offers an unparalleled opportunity for operational research into control and cleanup techniques, and effects of spilled substance on the environment. The ERT will coordinate inquiries and proposals from academic and research institutions.

3161.1 Academic Institutions. Academic institutions in the Eleventh Coast Guard District known to have an interest in pollution incidents include:

- a. University of California, Santa Barbara
- b. University of California, Los Angeles
- c. University of California, San Diego
- d. University of Southern California, Hancock Foundation
- e. Scripps Institute

3161.2 Research Institutions. Research institutions in the Eleventh Coast Guard District known to have an interest in pollution incidents include:

- a. General Research Corporation, Goleta
- b. General Motors Research Corporation, Goleta
- c. Garrett Airesearch Corporation, Los Angeles
- d. Aero-Jet General Corporation, Los Angeles
- e. Atlantic Research Corporation, Costa Mesa
- f. Dillingham Corporation, La Jolla
- g. San Diego Zoo
- h. IBM Scientific Center, Los Angeles
- i. Oceanics Division of Lockheed Calif. Co., San Diego.
(computer circulation model of Calif. coastal waters - part of Scripps Institute)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION - ZONE 1

3162. General. A technical library of pertinent pollution control documents is maintained at the SRC as listed below. It is anticipated and expected that as new reports and documents become available within participating agencies copies will be forwarded to the chairman of the SRT for inclusion in this library.

3162.1 Contingency Plans:

a. Current National Multi-agency Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

b. Current Region Nine Multi-agency Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan. (coastal waters)

c. Current Region Nine Multi-agency Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan. (inland waters)

3162.2 Reports and studies:

a. "Oil Spillage Study, literature search and critical evaluation for section of promising techniques to control and prevent damage", Battelle Memorial Institute, November 1967

b. Oil Pollution - A Report to the President, Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Transportation, February 1968

c. Combatting Pollution Created by Oil Spills, Arthur D. Little, Inc., June 1969

d. "Study of Equipment and Methods for Removing Oil from Harbor Waters" Battelle Memorial Institute, August 1969

e. The Oil Spill Problem, First Report of the President's Panel on Oil Spills, 1969

f. Offshore Mineral Resources - A Challenge and an Opportunity, Second Report of the President's Panel on Oil Spills, 1969

g. "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee, State Regulations and Practices, Oil and Gas Operations and Oil Pollution".

h. "Biological Effects of Oil Pollution - Bibliography", USDOJ, FWPCA

i. "Chemical Treatment of Oil Slicks, USDOJ, FWPCA

j. "Oil Dispersing Chemicals", USDOJ, FWPCA

k. "Cleaning Oil Contaminated Beaches", USDOJ, FWPCA

l. "Effects of Oil Pollution and Waterfowl, A Study of Salvage Methods", USDOJ, FWPCA

m. Concept development of a hydraulic skimmer system for recovery of floating oil - WPCRS.

n. Storage of wastes from waterfront and disposal at shore facilities - WPCRS.

o. Testing and evaluation of oil spill recovery equipment - WPCRS.

p. Gelling crude oils to reduce marine pollution from tanker oil spills - WPCRS.

q. Evaluation of selected earthmoving equipment for the restoration of oil contaminated beaches - WPCRS.

s. Biological effects of oil pollution - bibliography - WPCRS.

t. Chemical treatment of oil slicks - WPCRS.

u. Oil dispersing chemicals - WPCRS.

v. Santa Barbara oil spill: short-term analysis of macroplankton and fish - WPCRS.

w. Recovery of oil spills using vortex assisted airlift system - WPCRS.

x. Santa Barbara Oil Pollution, 1969 - WPCRS.

y. Cleaning oil contaminated beaches - WPCRS.

z. Prevention and control of oil spills (conference report 1971).

3162.3 Water Quality Control Plans.

- a. "Coastal Waters, Point Arguello to Point Piedras Blancas."
- b. "Coastal Waters, Rincon Point to Point Arguello."
- c. "Coastal Waters, Rincon Point to San Gabriel River."
- d. "Coastal Waters, Santa Ana Region."
- e. "Pacific Ocean, San Diego Region."
- f. "San Gabriel River Tidal Basin."
- g. "San Diego River Basin."
- h. "Tijuana River Basin in California."
- i. "San Dieguito River Above its Tidal Prism."
- j. "San Luis Rey River Basin With Exclusion of the Tidal Prism."
- k. "Harbors, Marinas, and Tidal Prisms in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties."
- l. "Coastal Bays, Marina and Sloughs, Santa Ana Region."
- m. "Coastal Lagoons in San Diego County and Southeast Orange County."
- n. "Mission Bay Including Tidal Prism of San Diego River and Agua Hedionda Lagoon."
- o. "San Diego Bay."

3162.4 Brochures describing service companies and equipment.

a. Service Companies

Marine Pollution Control Corp., Detroit, Michigan
 East Coast Services, Inc., Braintree, Massachusetts
 Murphy Pacific Marine Salvage Co., New York, N. Y.
 Pepper Tank Cleaning Service Inc., San Diego, California
 Eureka Marine Co., Oakland, California
 Surface Separator Systems, Inc.
 M&O Ship Service Co., San Francisco, California; Branch Office -
 Superior Marine Corp., Long Beach, California

b. Chemicals, burning agents.

- "Jansolv-60", Sunshine Chemical Co.
- "Ridslik", Ashland, Chemicals
- * "Pyraxon", Guardian Chemical Co.
- "Polycomplex A-11", Guardian Chemical Co.
- "Anti-Oil"
- "Ara Chem", Ara Chem, Inc.
- * "Cab-O-Sil ST-200", Cabot Corp.
- "Core it 7664", Enjay Chemical Co.
- "LCP-12", Crain Industrial Products Corp.
- "Micro-Spers", Space Chemicals Co.
- "Gamosol", Gamlen Chemical Co.
- "Disperse Oil", Pepper Tank Cleaning Service
- * "Spill-Away", Ameracre-Esna Chemical Specialties Division
- "Clock 06:39", Cleaning Compounds Corp.
- "Aquacene 100", Metropolitan Petroleum Petrochemicals Co., Inc.
- "H-4000 Degreaser", Graphco, Inc.
- * "Sea Beads", Pittsburg Corning Corp.
- * Burning agent, No. gellant, all others dispersants

c. Absorbants

- "Ekpoerl", Grefco Inc.
- "Mistron Vapor", "Mistron ZSC", United Sierra
- "Capillardiamin", U. S. Chemical Corp.

d. Bioagents

- "DBC Plus", Cultured Chemicals Division of Gerald Co. Bower, Inc.
- "Bacto-Zyme", Nevada Enzymes, Inc.

e. Containment Devices

- "Air Barrier" Submersible Systems Inc.
- "Sealdboom", Uniroyal
- "Sea Skirt", "Sea Sweep", Pollution Research and Control, Inc.
- "Float Fence", Logan Diving, Inc.
- "Gates Boom Hose", Gates Rubber Co.
- "Retainer Wall", Offshore Safety Systems, Inc.
- "Sea Curtain", Kepner Plastics Fabricators, Inc.
- "Slickbar", Nierad Industries, Inc.
- "Warne Boom", William Warne and Co., Ltd.
- "Sea Fence, "Air Barrier" Ocean Science and Engineering, Inc.
- "T-T", Hurum Shipping and Tracking Co., Ltd.
- "Oil Spill Containment Boom", Muehleisen Mfg., Co.
- "Spillguard", Johns-Manville
- "Kain Filtration Boom System", Starcross Oklahoma, Inc.
- "Galvaing Floating Safety Barrier", Gamlen-Maintree and Co.
- "Pollution Control Canopy", Logan Diving, Inc.
- "Fabridam", Firestone Coated Fabrics Co.
- "Fabriboom", Firestone Coated Fabrics Co.
- "Oscar Seal", The Ruth Co.
- U. S. Navy Plywood and Drum Boom

f. Skimming Devices

- "Floating Oil Skimmer", Surface Separator Systems, Inc.
- "Oil Recovery Barge" (M/V PORT SERVICES), Surface Separator Systems, Inc.
- "T-T Oil Recovery System", Hurum Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd.
- "Floating Saucer", Acme Products Inc.
- "Slick-Sled", Water Pollution Controls, Inc.
- "Mop-Cat", Worthington Corp.
- "Reclam-Azor", Wells Products Corp.
- "Vee Boom Skimming Barge", Shell Chemicals
- "Sea Sweeper", British Petroleum, Ltd.
- "Marine Scavenger", Aquatic Controls Corp.

3162.5 Wildlife Information

- a. Marine Mammals of California, Daugherty, A. E.
California Department of Fish and Game
- b. "The Seals, Sea-Lions and Sea Otter of the Pacific Coast", USDOI
- c. Inshore Fishes of California, Baxter, J. L.
California Department of Fish and Game
- d. Offshore Fishes of California, Fitch, J. E.
California Department of Fish and Game
- e. Warmwater Game Fishes of California, Fitch, J. E.
California Department of Fish and Game
- f. Marine Baits of California, Turner, C. H. and Sexsmith, J. C.
California Department of Fish and Game
- g. Pacific Southwest Fisheries, Leet, W. S., and Cramer, F. K.
- h. Extracts from "Atlas of Eastern Pacific Marine Game Fishing,
Squire, J. L. Jr.
- i. "The California Marine Fish Catch for 1967",
California Department of Fish and Game
- j. Extracts from Waterfowl Tomorrow, USDOI
- k. Birds of the Santa Barbara Region, Metcalf, T. N., Auduborn Society
- l. California Fish and Wildlife Plan,
California Department of Fish and Game

3162.6 Coast Guard Publications

- a. Boarding Manual (CG-253)
- b. Laws Governing Marine Inspection (CG-227)
- c. Rules and Regulations for Military Explosives and Hazardous Munitions (CG-108)
- d. Rules and Regulations for Uninspected Vessels (CG-258)
- e. A Manual for Safe Handling of Inflammable and Combustible Liquids (CG-174)
- f. Rules of the Road, International-Inland (CG-169)
- g. Fire Fighting Manual for Tank Vessels (CG-329)
- h. Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities
- i. Rules and Regulations for Licensing and Certification of Merchant Marine Personnel (CG-191)
- j. Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (CG-388)

3162.7 Miscellaneous

- a. Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment (USDOJ, FWPCA, CWR 10-1)
- b. Handbook of Toxicology, National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council
- c. Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations, American Petroleum Institute
- d. Wastes from Watercraft, USDOJ, FWPCA Report to Congress August 7, 1967
- e. Miscellaneous Charts and Maps
- f. Environmental Reporter.
- g. Environmental Law Handbook.
- h. Environmental affairs.

TAB GCOMMUNICATIONS

3171. General. Timely and efficient dissemination of information to all interested parties is paramount to the successful coordination of operations undertaken in response to the reported oil or hazardous materials discharge.

3172. Communications facilities. Normal communication circuits and facilities of participating agencies will be used by these agencies for internal communication. Communications between agencies may be accomplished on compatible inter-agency circuits or coordinated through the SRC. TABLE 1 and PLATES 1 and 2 describe and illustrate those facilities and circuits available through the SRC. These circuits will be utilized by the OSC to forward traffic to the SRC, and the SRC to relay information to SRT members and the NRC. TABLE 2 lists facilities available to SRT members for intra and inter-agency communications.

3173. Notification and reporting. Notification is two-fold: (1) information concerning the discharge must be forwarded to the predesignated OSC as rapidly as possible to allow the OSC to make an assessment of the situation; and (2) the rapid dissemination of the fact of the discharge having occurred and the initial assessment from the OSC must be made to all interested parties to enable a timely response. Notification to the OSC can be from many sources including government agencies, industry, press, and the public. The predesignated OSC's must maintain liaison with all concerned segments of the community, industry and government within their assigned areas of responsibility to ensure they are aware of his assigned responsibilities, and that they provide him with timely notification of oil or other hazardous materials discharges. The OSC must apprise the SRC of this initial notification, and investigate and evaluate all reported discharges. Initial OSC notification to the SRC may be by telephone followed up by teletype message. Initial assessment and all subsequent information will be forwarded expeditiously by teletype in POLLUTION REPORT format, (See PLATE 3). The SRC will expedite notification by telephone and/or teletype POLREP message and the situation dictates. The SRC and OSC have notification responsibilities that are divided as follows:

a. SRC (National)(Utilize AIG #909. Distribution under AIG #909 is as follows):

Action - Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Info - Commander, Eastern Area, U. S. Coast Guard
Commander, Western Area, U. S. Coast Guard
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. (EPA)
Department of Interior (DOI)
Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.
Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)

Classification - UNCLAS

Purpose - Water Pollution Situation Reports (POLREPS)

b. SRC (Regional)(No AIG distribution established)

- (1) Commandant, Eleventh Naval District
- (2) Environmental Protection Agency, Southwest Region, San Francisco

- (3) Office of Emergency Preparedness, Region 9, San Francisco*
 - (4) U. S. Public Health Service, San Pedro*
 - (5) District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles *
 - (6) National Marine Fisheries Service, San Pedro
 - (7) National Marine Fisheries Service, Portland, Oregon *
 - (8) California Disaster Office, Sacramento (CDO will relay to all interested state agencies) *
 - (9) U.S. Attorney, local office *
 - (10) Regional Supervisor, Oil & Gas, Santa Rosa *
 - (11) National Park Service *
 - (12) Commander, Naval Base, San Diego *
 - (13) Commander, Naval Base, Long Beach *
 - (14) Commander, Pacific Missile Range *
 - (15) Commanding Officer, Naval Shipyard, Long Beach **
 - (16) Naval Ships Systems Command, Washington, D.C. **
 - (17) Western Oil and Gas Association *
 - (18) Local scientific community *
 - (19) U.S. Geological Survey *
 - (20) U.S. Customs *
- * as appropriate ** salvage only

c. On-Scene-Coordinator:

- (1) Federal agency field units. (Regional and district offices will be notified by SRC)
- (2) Area Marine Patrol Captain, California Department of Fish and Game.
- (3) Regional Water Quality Control Board
- (4) State of California, Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas (local office).
- (5) County and coastal communities included in area responsibility.
- (6) Lesser jurisdictions included in area of responsibility (marinas, port districts, etc.).

PLATES 4 and 5 illustrate notification and reporting channels.

A detailed directory of positions, names, and telephone numbers is maintained at the SRC and by the OSC's.

Initial notification will be followed by timely POLREPs sent as information develops.

3174. Peacetime Disaster Warnings. If the properties of the chemical spilled pose an immediate threat to human life and property, as through toxic gases or explosives or flammable substances, it will be required to disseminate peacetime disaster warnings to the local governments of threatened areas with the utmost speed. The OSC will make every reasonable attempt to accomplish direct communications (by telephone) with the seats of government, and will immediately forward the below informa-

tion to the SRC. The SRC will forward this information to the State Warning Point, Sacramento, California for entry into and dissemination to the affected areas and the general public. The SRC will also forward the information to Coast Guard radio facilities, marine operators, and local private marine radio facilities, such as the Marine Exchange for further dissemination as PAN broadcasts. Federal military facilities will be included in OSC and SRC warning dissemination via AUTOVON, AUTODIN, or other established communications systems. OSC and SRC emergency directory must include appropriate telephone numbers to accomplish the warning dissemination. Peacetime disaster warnings must be concisely worded to assure speed and accuracy of dissemination, and must include:

- a. Source of warning.
- b. Type of threat or destruction expected.
- c. Time expected.
- d. Probable area affected.
- e. Probable severity.
- f. Local action to be taken.

TABLE 1 - FACILITIES

1. DISTRICT COMMUNICATION CENTER.

a. AF5129. AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK(AUTODIN). CCGDELEVEN is a tributary station of the U. S. Air Force Automatic Switching Center (ASC), NORTON AFB, San Bernardino. This capability provides rapid secure on-line teletype communications worldwide.

b. 7GT313 PRIVATE LINE TELETYPEWRITER (TWPL). Southern leg of the 11CGD leased private line teletype network for operational and administrative traffic. This is a Defense Communication Agency circuit controlled by CCGDELEVEN and can be bridged with circuit 7GT314 upon request.

c. 7GT314 PRIVATE LINE TELETYPEWRITER (TWPL). Northern leg of the 11CGD leased private line teletype network for operational and administrative traffic. This is a Defense Communication Agency circuit controlled by CCGDELEVEN and can be bridged with circuit 7GT313 upon request.

d. GT7996 PRIVATE LINE TELETYPEWRITER (SARPAC/83B3). Leased Coast Guard wide teletype network extending from Long Beach north to CCGDTHIRTEEN and to all east coast districts via torn-tape relay through USCG Headquarters. It operates as a selective calling direct net. Messages may be sent to the 14th District through CCGDTWELVE, and to the 17th District through CCGDTHIRTEEN.

e. 7ZT323 PRIVATE LINE TELETYPEWRITER (TWPL). Leased circuit between CCGDELEVEN MARINE OPERATOR SAN PEDRO (KOU), and U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles Forecast Office for passing weather and marine information.

2. DISTRICT RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER:a. GENERAL

(1) 7GP293 SARTEL. Conference type hotline telephone linking those military commands possessing a search and rescue potential and/or capability. It provides a rapid means of disseminating search and rescue information between drops.

(2) GP93617-001 AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK (AUTOVON). SAGE-BUTC special purpose ADC-wide telephone network provided primarily for tactical use.

(3) 7GP315 ARTC PRIVATE HOTLINE. Connects Rescue Coordination Center Long Beach with Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center which covers the Southern California area to Las Vegas.

(4) 7GP872 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWER CIRCUIT. Direct dialing circuit between Rescue Coordination Center Long Beach and FAA Towers in the Southern California area.

(5) 63GP41 PRIVATE HOTLINE. Connects Rescue Coordination Center Long Beach with CG Radio Station Long Beach.

~~1. The following information is for the use of the~~
~~2. The following information is for the use of the~~
~~3. The following information is for the use of the~~

~~4. The following information is for the use of the~~
~~5. The following information is for the use of the~~
~~6. The following information is for the use of the~~

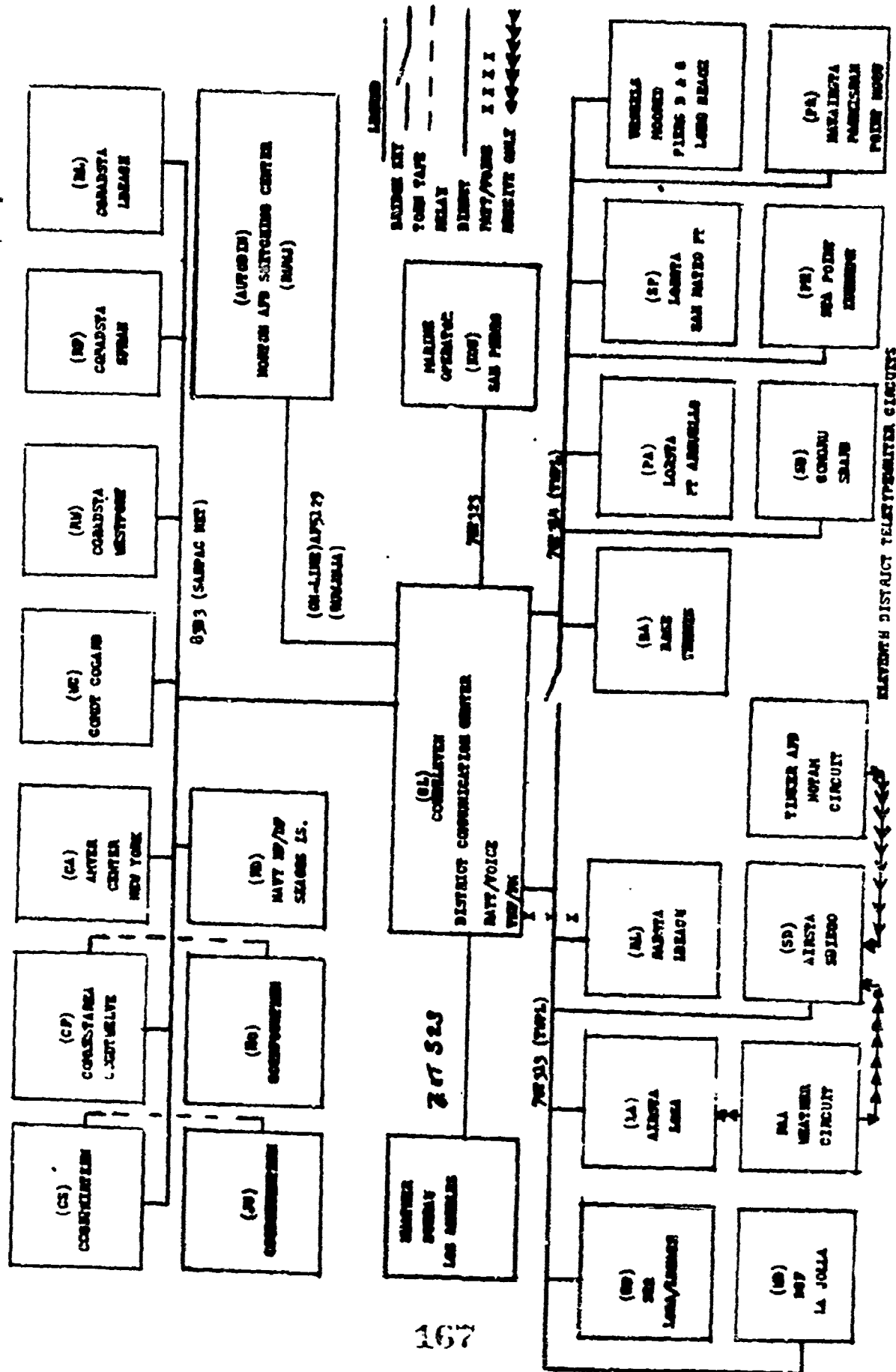
(2) Commercial telephone. Commercial telephone
of the Civil Defense warning system are the following:
Civil Defense warning system. Also see Appendix A, page 11
and 12.

(9) Commercial telephone. Commercial telephone
switchboard with direct inward dialing.

* Also available to all Commander, Eleventh Corps, and all
quarters telephone instruments during working hours (11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.).

3. PORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

For a listing of equipment available for and in all
spills see TAB C under "Portable communications
equipment".



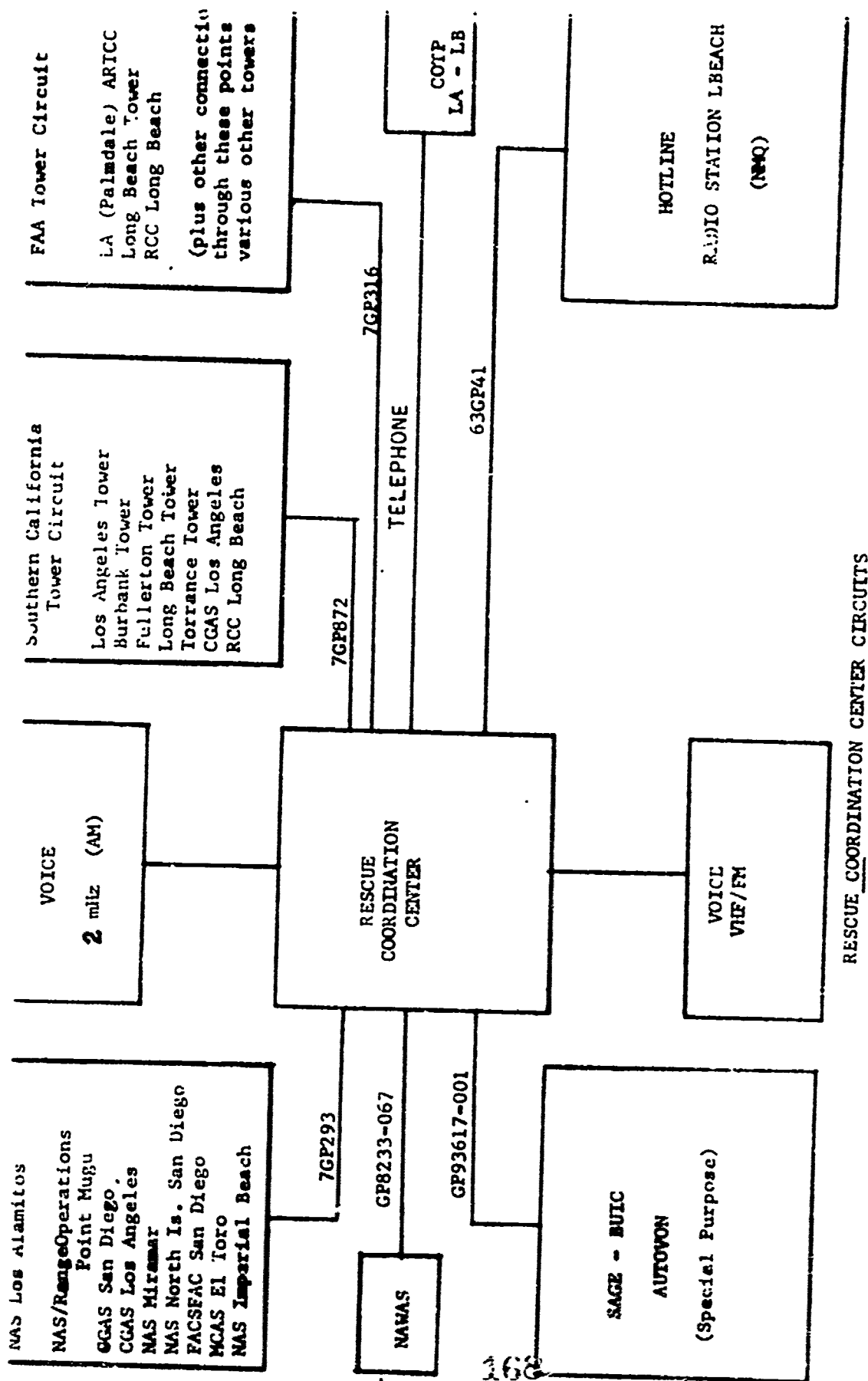


PLATE 3 - POLREPPFORMAT

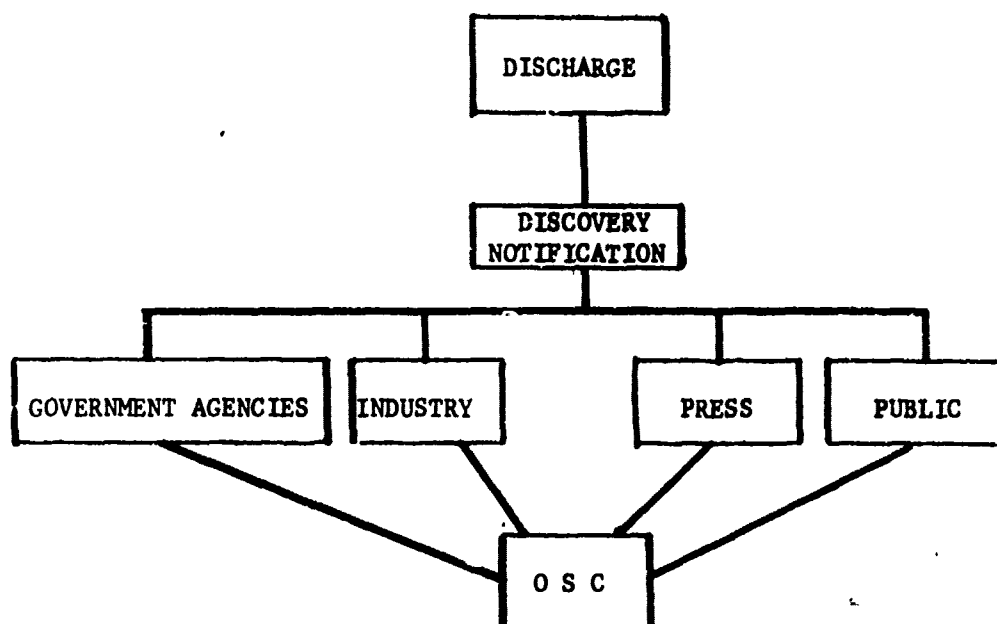
1. Heading
 - a. Date - Group (send priority)
 - b. Addressees as appropriate
 - c. Classification
2. Text
 - a. Name and location of the vessel or facility which made the spill. Time spill occurred.
 - b. Name of the person making the report and his title with said facility. (First Mate, Superintendent) time of notification.
 - c. Type of oil spilled or description if unknown.
 - d. Rough estimate in gallons of amount of oil spilled.
 - e. Cause of spill if known. (Broken Pipeline)
 - f. Extent of coverage. (From Pier one to Berth 82)
 - g. Areas threatened, (see Tab A - Quivira Basin Marine, Doheny State Beach, etc)
 - h. Control efforts taken (booms rigged) and success of control efforts (oil contained) taken by responsible party.
 - i. Control efforts or measures taken by Federal, State and Local authorities.
 - j. Planned actions by responsible party, Federal, State and Local authorities.
 - k. Agencies notified (appropriate or just Fish and Game, Etc.)
 - l. Recommendations (Declare an incident - Major, medium, no Federal action other than surveillance).
 - m. Status (case closed, case pends, or Federal participation terminated, as appropriate).

SAMPLE MESSAGE

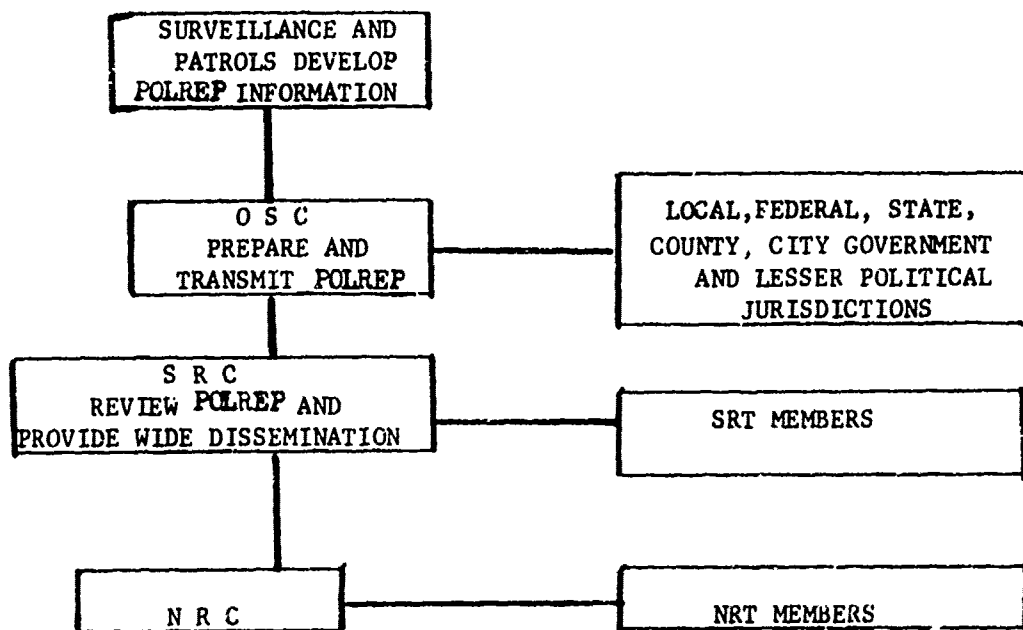
P 232323Z OCT 70
 FM COGARD STA LOSA/LBEACH
 TO CCGDELEVEN
 BT
 UNCLAS
 TO O
 OIL SPILL
 POLREP ONE AND FINAL
 A. F/V GOODLIFE BERTH 388 LOSA OCCURED 1600U.
 B. HENRY W. DOGOOD, MASTER REPORTED 1615U.
 C. DIESEL FUEL.
 D. 25 GALS.
 E. FUEL DRUM BROKE ON DECK.
 F. BERTH 388 to 385; 45% COVERAGE.
 G. NONE.
 H. ATTEMPTING TO CONTAIN WITH FIRE HOSES, MARGINAL SUCCESS.
 I. NONE.
 J. MASTER CALLED CLEAN UP CREW.
 K. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED.
 L. MINOR SPILL, NONE.
 M. CASE CLOSED.
 BT

TABLE 2 - COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>
Coast Guard	Teletype (AUTODIN) Telephone, commercial, (AUTOVON, FTS) Radio (HF, VHF, UHF, SSB)
Navy	Teletype (AUTODIN) Telephone (commercial, AUTOVON, FTS) Radio (HF, VHF, UHF)
Army	Teletype (AUTODIN) Telephone (Commercial, AUTOVON) Radio (HF, VHF, UHF)
Corps of Engineers	Teletype (TWX) Telephone (commercial, FTS)
Federal Water Quality Administration	Teletype (TWX) Telephone (commercial, FTS)
Office of Emergency Preparedness	Teletype (TWX) Telephone (commercial, FTS)
Public Health Service	Telephone (commercial, FTS)
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	Teletype (TWPL) Telephone (commercial, FTS)
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	Telephone (Commercial, FTS)
California Disaster Office	Teletype Telephone Microwave Radio
U. S. Attorney	Telephone
National Park Service	Telephone
Western Oil and Gas Association	Telephone

PLATE 4 - NOTIFICATION OF DISCOVERY OF DISCHARGE

All agencies, public and private, are encouraged to report all observed spills to the predesignated OSCS as delineated in the regional plan.

PLATE 5 - REPORTING

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APPENDIX 1 TAB H

ZONE 1

SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (SRT) AND
SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (SRC)

3181. General. This TAB is intended to detail the peoples who will respond to a pollution incident.

3182. Sub-Regional Response Team. The SRT is composed as listed below or by a designated representative.

a. Primary Members.

(1) Department of Transportation.

Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District - Chairman
Heartwell Building
19 Pine Avenue
Long Beach, California 90802

Representative: CAPT G. W. WALKER
Chief, Operations Division
Phone: (213) 590-2224
Duty Officer: (213) 590-2225

(2) Environmental Protection Agency.

Regional Coordinator, Region IX
Environmental Protection Agency
760 Market St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Representative: James C. McCarty
Director, Surveillance and Analysis
Division
Phone: (415) 273-7025
home: (415) 254-0480

(3) Department of Defense.

(a) Commandant, Eleventh Naval District
937 Harbor Dr.
San Diego, Calif. 92130

Representative: CDR R. D. FASIG
District Operations Officer (Code 31)
phone: (714) 235-3544
Duty Officer: (714) 235-3547
autovon: 933-8544

(b) Commanding General
Sixth U. S. Army, Southern Sector
Fort MacArthur
San Pedro, Calif. 90731

Representative: Chief, Director of Plans,
Training and Security
phone: (213) 831-7553
(213) 831-7546
Duty Officer: (213) 831-7211

(c) Commander, Western Air Force Reserve Region
Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif. 94934

Representative: COL W. F. HOPMAN
Director of Disaster Preparedness
phone: (415) 838-3811
Duty Officer: (415) 838-1110
autovon: 997-1110
Ops Duty Officer, Reserve Region

(d) Division Engineer, South Pacific Division
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94126

Representative: U.S. Army Engineer District, LA
P.O. Box 2711
300 N. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90053

Ronald E. Searls
Chief, Waterways Control Section
Construction and Operations Division
phone: (213) 688-5637
ans. svc.: (213) 688-5522 (24 hr.)

(4) Department of the Interior.

(a) Supervisor, Regional Oil and Gas
U. S. Geological Survey Pacific Region
7744 Federal Building
300 N. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Representative: Donald W. Solanas
Supervisor, Regional Oil and Gas
phone: (213) 688-2845
home: (714) 523-3735

(b) Regional Director, Region 1
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
P.O. Box 3737
Portland, Oregon 97208

Representative: Jack E. Downs
U. S. Game Management,
Agent-in-Charge
560 Capitol Mall
Room 4066
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
phone: (916) 449-2202/2203
home: (916) 967-0082

(5) State of California.

Representative: James G. Stearns
State Operations Authority
c/o Director, Calif. Conservation Dept.
1416 Ninth St.
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
phone: (916) 445-3976 (24 hr.)
home: (916) 428-3382

b. Advisory Members.

(1) Department of Commerce.

(a) Representative: Fredrick K. Cramer
Resource Management Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
300 S. Ferry St.
Room 2016
San Pedro, Calif. 90731
phone: (213) 831-9281 (Ext. 575)
home: (213) 436-0896

Alternate: Douglas Beach
Ass't, Resources Management Administration
phone: (213) 831-9281 (Ext. 575)
home: (213) 438-0944

(b) Representative: National Weather Service
11102 Federal Building
11000 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Attention: Marine Meteorologist
phone: (213) 824-7214

- (2) Regional Director, Region IX
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
50 Fulton St.
San Francisco 94102

Representative: CAPT C. J. BUHROW, MD
Acting Medical Officer-in-Charge
U.S. Public Health Service
San Pedro, Calif. 90731
phone: (213) 832-0213 (Ext. 58)
home: (714) 842-4800

- (3) Superintendent
Channel Island Monument
National Park Service
200 S. "A" St.
Oxnard, Calif. 93030
working hours: (805) 487-5311

- (4) Ralph Burns
Regional Director, Region 9
Office of Emergency Preparedness
450 Golden Gate Ave.
P. O. Box 36134
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Representative: Bob Winsor (415) 556-8794

- (5) Manager, Land and Water Department
Western Oil and Gas Association
609 S. Grand Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90017
working hours: (213) 624-6386
home: (213) 283-1373

- (6) Department of Justice.

Liaison with: David H. Anderson
Ass't U. S. Attorney
Special Prosecutions Section
312 N. Spring St.
Room 1200
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012
phone: (213) 628-2429

Keith McWilliams
Ass't U. S. Attorney
Civil Division, Annex A
325 W. "F" St.
San Diego, Calif. 92101

phone: (714) 293-5665

3183. Sub-Regional Response Center. Facilities at Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District headquarters, Heartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California in combination will be utilized as the Sub-Regional Response Center. These facilities include the Rescue Coordination Center, Communication Center, and Conference Rooms. Several staff components, including Search and Rescue, Aids to Navigation, Pollution Control, Communication, will provide services as required. SRC coordination will be by Chief, Operations Division and the Pollution Control Office will be the focal point of the SRC activities.
3184. The Sub-Regional Response Team will render advisory assistance to the predesignated on-scene commander and will provide logistical support, including but not limited to personnel and equipment for the accomplishment of those activities specified on TAB D.
3185. Due to the physical size of Sub-Region One, Zone One physical boundaries are identical with those of the Eleventh Coast Guard District. Paragraph 304 of the Regional Plan specifies: that the Regional Response Center shall be sited in the cognizant Coast Guard District Office. For administrative purposes, the Sub-Regional Response Team shall also constitute the Regional Response Team.
3186. The Sub-Regional Response Team shall be responsible for performing those duties and functions as outlined in paragraph 305 of the Regional Plan.

ZONE 1

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

3191. General. A pollution incident will generate widespread interest and concern. This will be reflected in inquiries from the news media, on-scene familiarization by prominent officials, unsolicited proposals from concerned organizations and persons, and inquiries from concerned citizens. Responsibility to respond to these demands rests with the SRT. Forces and facilities will be obtained from SRT members or commercial sources and will be in excess of the OSC needs. It can be reasonably expected that attention will be focused on the scene of the pollution incident. This TAB is developed to enable a response to this attention.
3192. Sub-Regional News Office. When an incident is declared, a Sub-Regional News Office will be established in close proximity to the On-Scene Command Post. The Public Information Officer assigned to Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District will coordinate activities and act as the director of this news office. The Director of the Sub-Regional News Office will be provided a minimum of four persons for appropriate professional and clerical staffing. Space requirements will be met by utilizing mobile trailers inventoried in TAB C or through rental of temporary vacant office space, a motel suite or other suitable space. At a minimum, an administrative teletype network will be established between the news office and the SRC, three telephone circuits will be installed and the numbers assigned given wide dissemination. Typewriters, duplicating equipment, and office furniture will be provided from Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District spares or rented locally. The Director of the News Office will maintain close liaison with the OSC to ensure he is well informed on the situation. He will issue timely news releases of the factual information, without formal clearance, as the situation develops and to roughly parallel the OSC's POLREP preparation. Prepared news releases will be forwarded to the SRC, which will provide further dissemination when appropriate. All participating agencies are encouraged and requested to provide input to the news releases to enable a coordinated release of properly credited information. This will enable continuity of information and reduce disparity. The news Director will coordinate with the National News Director, and maintain appropriate liaison with industry and other concerned organizations public relations personnel.
3193. Procedures for Prominent Individuals. The Director of the News Office will make all arrangements to accommodate VIP's including over flights, briefings, and media notifications and press briefings. These arrangements will be coordinated with the OSC. If operational commitments of the OSC preclude utilization of on-scene forces, the Director will request additional forces from the SRT. All participating agencies are expected and encouraged to provide sufficient notice of VIP itinerary to the Director via the SRC.
3194. Procedures for processing unsolicited proposals. In addition to the News Office, the Chairman of the SRT will form a team of experts from participating agencies in proximity to the On-Scene Command Post. Space and office and clerical equipment will be provided as with the News Office.

At a minimum, two telephone circuits will be installed and the numbers assigned will be given wide dissemination. All salesmen and organizations or persons with proposals will be referred to this team. The chairman of the SRT may request from the Commandant of the Coast Guard assistance from the Science advisor's staff and the Research and Development staff to augment the capabilities of this team in coordinating the national interest from academic and research institutions.

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

REGION NINE POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

3102 Detailed Response Information for Northern California Coastal Waters.

3102.1 This zone coincides geographically with the boundaries of the Twelfth Coast Guard District. The Commander of the Twelfth Coast Guard District has overall responsibility for the OSC functions for spills in the coastal waters of the zone. He has established internal procedures within his organization to assure that the OSC functions will be fulfilled for any spill within the coastal waters of his district.

3102.2 Notice of a spill in the coastal waters of this zone should be immediately reported to the office of the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District (415/556-5500 twenty four hours every day), or to the nearest Coast Guard unit.

(3102.3 The OSC for Federally operated vessels or facilities are:

3102.3-1 The Commandant, Twelfth Naval District has assumed overall responsibility for the OSC functions for spills in this zone which emanate from U. S. Navy vessels or facilities. He has established internal procedures within his organization to assure that the OSC function will be fulfilled.

3102.3-2 The Division Engineer, South Pacific Division, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has assumed overall responsibility for the OSC functions for spills in this zone which emanate from Corps of Engineers vessels or facilities.

3102.3-3 The OSC function for other federally operated vessels or facilities in the coastal waters of this zone will be initially fulfilled by the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District.

The Federal Agency which operates such a facility is responsible for furnishing the OSC to respond to its own spills. However, since the Coast Guard maintains an around the clock organization suited to a rapid response, a representative of the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District will initially assume OSC until such time as the responsible agency's OSC is able to assume effective control of the operation.

3102.4 The TABS which follow contain detailed data for response to spills in this zone.

TAB A

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3112 Critical Water Use Areas

3112.1 Purpose. To provide information on the primary and secondary uses of the coastal waters in Zone Two of Sub-region One (Northern California) in order to help provide priorities with regard to critical water use areas.

3112.2 Commercial and sport fishing areas and periods of activity are given in TABLE 1 of this TAB. Other critical water use areas are as follows (TABLES 2, 3, and 4 are graphic illustrations of these water use areas):

3112.2-1 Del Norte County:

- a. Pelican State Beach. Approximately five miles south of the Oregon border. Day use and picnicking.
- b. Mouth of the Smith River. Approximately ten miles south of the Oregon border. Smith River is one of the most productive Salmon and Steelhead streams in the Northwest. The lagoon at the mouth of the river is a natural habitat for shore birds and a wintering ground for migratory game birds.
- c. Hunter Rocks and Prince Island. Off the mouth of the Smith River. Both are major rookeries (breeding grounds) for sea birds and sea lions.
- d. Pelican Bay. From the mouth of the Smith River south to Point St. George. Clamming and fishing for surf fish and rock fish.
- e. Crescent City. This is a population center, the largest community in Del Norte County. Crescent City Harbor formed by a breakwater. Fishing and pleasure craft moored in harbor. Clamming in the mud flats of the bay.
- f. Castle Island. Between Point St. George and Crescent City. Major rookery for sea birds and sea lions.

g. Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, Prairie Creek State Park, and Redwood National Park. Extending from approximately 3 miles south of Crescent City into Humboldt County. These parks are for day use and camping. Natural habitat for many species of marine animals, fish, and birds. The Klamath River is an important salmon and steelhead stream. Surf and rock fishing along this entire coastline.

3112.2-2 Humboldt County:

a. Prairie Creek State Park and Redwood National Park as described under Del Norte County.

b. Dry Lagoon State Park and Big Lagoon Beach. Day use by public. Sandy Beaches used for picnicking, surfishing. Big Lagoon opens to ocean during winter storms. Used for water skiing and fishing.

c. Patricks Point State Park. Approximately 5 miles north of Trinidad, California. Large number of campsites. Rocky points with tide pools and rockfishing. Agate Beach is a rare pebbled beach used by many people seeking semi-precious stones.

d. Trinidad, California. Trinidad State Beach is a day use beach used for picnicking. Trinidad Bay is a small harbor used by commercial and sports fishing boats. Trinidad is a major Salmon fishing location. Sea bird rookeries and sea lions inhabit the rocks north and south of Trinidad Head.

e. Little River State Beach and Clam Beach. Approximately 5 miles south of Trinidad. Day use park. Clam beach. One of few beaches in California where you can dig for razor clams.

f. Mouth of Mad River. Approximately 5 miles north of Arcata. Surfishing on beach in this area. Flanked by large sand dunes which are home to shore birds.

g. Eureka - Humboldt Bay. Eureka is a population center with approximately 35,000 inhabitants. Arcata, on the north end of the bay, has another 10,000 population. North Humboldt Bay has 3600 acres of allotted oyster beds. This represents about three-fourths of the oyster beds in all of California. Arcata Bay is also a major area for use by migratory game birds from October through February. Harbor seals and shore birds use the sand bars and islands in Arcata Bay. Large beds of eel grass are also present, which provide food for Black Brant and a habitat for Dungeness Crabs. The southern portion of Humboldt Bay is largely an area of mud flats. This area is used by migratory birds. Excellent clamming and crabbing is also found in the southern bay. Pacific Gas and Electric has a nuclear power plant just north of Fields Landing in this part of the bay. Commercial and sport fishing boats operate out of Humboldt Bay, as it is a center for crab and salmon fishing.

h. Mouth of the Eel River. The Eel River is a major steelhead and salmon stream, and has large numbers of these fish entering the mouth of the river at certain times of the year. The lagoon at the mouth of the river provides a habitat for shore and migratory birds.

i. Eel River south to the Mendocino County Line. This area is very wild, inaccessible, and virtually unpopulated. There is not much fishing done along this coast, although the marine resources are no doubt there. Major sea bird rookeries are located at False Cape, Sugarloaf Rocks, and Steamboat Rock. There is a small community at Shelter Cove.

3112.2-3 Mendocino County:

a. The Mendocino Coast is rough and rocky, with few sandy beaches. It is a natural habitat for many marine animals, including sea lions, shore birds, and abalone. Rockfish abound inshore, and there is salmon fishing offshore. Bottom trawling from April to September.

- b. Cape Vizcaino. Near Rockport. Major sea bird rookery, sea lions.
- c. Westport Union Landing State Beach. Nine miles south of Rockport. Day use for picnicking. Abalone area.
- d. Mackricher State Park. Three miles north of Fort Bragg. Camping, rockfishing, sea lions.
- e. Fort Bragg - Noyo River. Small population center. A number of commercial and sport fishing boats operate out of this area.
- f. Russian Gulch and Van Damme State Parks. 8 and 11 miles south of Fort Bragg, respectively. Both have camping and day use. Rocky, rugged coastline. Rockfishing, skindiving.
- g. Goat Island. Off the town of Mendocino. Major sea bird rookery.
- h. Devil's Basin Rocks and White Rocks. South of the mouth of the Navarro River. Major sea bird rookeries, sea lions.
- i. Point Arena area. Manchester State Beach has camping and day use. Point Arena area and Sea Lion Rocks are habitat for sea lions.
- j. Fish Rocks. Approximately 4 miles north of Gualala. Major sea bird rookery, sea lions.

3112.2-4 Sonoma County:

- a. Gualala Point. Major sea bird rookery. Gualala River is a minor steelhead stream.
- b. Jenner - Mouth of the Russian River. Summer resort area. Fishing and swimming in the Russian River. Russian River is the most southerly of the major steelhead streams.
- c. Sonoma Coast State Beaches. Extending from Russian River south to Bodega Bay. Day use park, sand beaches and rocky coastline. Heavy summer use.

d. Bodega Bay area. Bodega Rock is a major rookery for sea birds. Bodega Harbor offers habitat for migrating game birds. Tide flats are inhabited by clams and crabs. Doran County Park is located on the harbor sand spit.

3112.2-5 Coastal Marin County:

a. Tomales Bay. Approximately 480 acres of cyster allotments located in Tomales Bay. Harbor seals and sea lions. Wintering ground for migratory game birds from October through February. Eel grass beds provide food for Black Brandt and habitat for crabs and other marine animals. Clams in the mud flats.

b. Point Reyes National Seashore. Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon provide habitat for waterfowl, as do the undeveloped beaches and dunes for shore birds. Open to public with heavy usage.

c. Bolinas Bay. Large concentration of harbor seals. Bolinas Lagoon is a wintering ground for migratory waterfowl.

d. Stinson Beach. Day use state park and public beach. Sandy beach. Large summer use, picnicking, swimming.

3112.2-6 San Francisco Bay:

a. Population center. The entire bay area is a large center of population. The bay, with its shipping and industries, is a means of livelihood for thousands of people. Thousands of others use the bay for sailing, fishing, swimming, boating, or just for viewing. Saving the bay is a major goal of several ecology groups.

b. Golden Gate. Great aesthetic value. An attraction for the tourist trade. Marin Headlands State Park is located on the Marin County side of the Gate. Bakers State Beach is on the south side of the Gate, and is heavily used by sunbathers and swimmers.

c. Central San Francisco Bay. That area bounded by the Golden Gate Bridge, the Richmond-San Rafael bridge, and the San Mateo Bridge. Yacht harbors located in Sausalito-Richardson Bay, Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and San Francisco. Angel Island State Park is a day use park. Alameda State and Regional Beaches are on the western side of Alameda, and are heavily used during the summer months by swimmers and sunbathers. The areas around the Golden Gate Bridge, as well as the tidal flats off Alameda and South San Francisco provide excellent Striped Bass fishing in the late spring and early summer.

d. South San Francisco Bay. Below the San Mateo Bridge. This part of the bay is mostly shallow water, with many tidal mud flats and marshy areas. The marsh areas south of San Mateo and at Alviso, the end of the bay, are habitat for sea birds and migratory waterfowl. The grass shrimp is found in the tidal flats of this area.

e. San Pablo Bay. Bounded on the south by the Richmond Bridge and on the north by the Carquinez Bridge. This area is largely shallow tidal flats. Migratory game birds use the area in the winter. Clams and crabs are found on the mud flats. The flats offer excellent fishing at times of the year for striped bass or sturgeon.

f. Suisun Bay and Grizzly Bay. These waters are bordered by large areas of swamp land which represent some of the largest areas in the state used by migratory game birds. Other sea birds and waterfowl make these areas a year around home.

3112.2-7 Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Delta: From Pittsburg upriver to Sacramento and Stockton. The entire delta region is an interconnecting system of waterways. Brannen Island State Park has camping and a boat launching ramp. Besides the two rivers, there are numerous sloughs, canals, and islands. The delta area is used all year by vacationers, campers, boaters, fishermen, and hunters. It is wintering grounds for migratory game birds and offers excellent hunting for same.

Sportsmen fish for sturgeon, striped bass and catfish in this area. Also, the Sacramento River is a salmon stream. Numerous fishing camps and yacht harbors are found in the delta.

3112.2-8 Farralon Islands: Major rookeries for sea birds and hauling grounds for sea lions, particularly the large south island.

3112.2-9 Coastal San Francisco County: Seal Rocks. Major hauling grounds for sea lions. Ocean Beach is the only large sandy beach in metropolitan San Francisco. It is heavily used by sunbathers, swimmers, and surfers.

3112.2-10 Coastal San Mateo County:

a. Thornton Beach and Sharp Park State Beaches are day use parks. Mussel Rocks are in the same vicinity and are habitat for large concentrations of shellfish.

b. Pacifica south to Montara State Beach. Rocky headlands alternating with small sand beaches. Picturesque. Popular for picnicking during the summer months.

c. Half Moon Bay. Day use State Park. Small boat harbor.

d. San Mateo Coast State Beaches. From Half Moon Bay south to Point Ano Nuevo. Day use parks on various types of coastline. Sandy beaches and rocky bluffs. Surfing and rockfishing. Large, harvestable kelp beds. Point Ano Nuevo has the largest concentration of sea lions of any hauling ground in the state.

3112.2-11 Santa Cruz County:

a. Santa Cruz. Population center. Large sandy beach which is extremely popular during the summer. Santa Cruz has a small boat harbor, with some commercial and many sport fishing boats.

b. From Santa Cruz south to Watsonville. Six state parks. Mostly sandy beaches. Large areas which provide habitat for shore birds and small mammals.

3112.2-12 Monterey County:

a. Moss Landing. Small boat harbor with some commercial fishing vessels. PG&E power plant, with water intake and outflow. Salinas River State Park. About five miles south of Castroville.

b. Monterey - Carmel area. Population center. The entire area is very picturesque and is a popular tourist attraction. Monterey has a small boat harbor with yachts and fishing craft, overlooked by a fisherman's wharf. Between Monterey and Carmel is the famous 17 mile drive and Cypress Point. This is a privately owned, but open to the public, beach. Kelp beds and sea lions, roosting area for birds. This is the northernmost area in California where the rare sea otter can be found.

c. Carmel. Picturesque long sandy beach. Popular for sunbathing, swimming, and surfing. Kelp beds and sea otters.

d. Sea Otter Game Refuse. Extends from Point Pinos south to Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. This is a refuse set aside for the protection of the rare sea otter, which was once near extinction. The sea otters live in the neighborhood of kelp beds and feed on abalone and other bottom mollusks.

e. Point Lobos State Park. Day use, just south of Carmel. Has been preserved as one of the most natural and unspoiled pieces of coastline in the state. Rugged, rocky coast. Kelp beds, abalone, sea otters, sea lions, nesting ground for sea birds.

f. Point Sur. Sandy beach and rocky reef. Kelp beds, sea otters, sea lions.

g. Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park. Camping and day use. Rugged coastline of spectacular beauty. Kelp beds, sea otters, rockfishing, abalone.

h. Big Sur south to the San Luis Obispo County line. Largely uninhabited. Rocky coastline. Kelp beds, sea otters, abalone, rockfishing, sea bird rookeries.

3112.2-13 San Luis Obispo County:

a. From the Monterey County Line to Point Estero. Not heavily populated. Rough coastal shoreline, kelp beds, abalone, rockfishing, sea lions, sea bird rookeries. Sea otters have been observed as far south as Point Estero, although the southern boundary of the game refuse is Cambria.

b. Morro Bay area. Cayucas Beach, Morro Strand Beach, Atascadero Beach, and Morro Bay State Parks. Morro Bay is a small population center. This area is very popular for camping and vacationing due to the proximity of the population centers of Southern California. Commercial and sport fishing boats operate out of Morro Bay. There is fishing for bass and halibut in the bay. Morro Bay has large beds of eel grass, making it an important stop-over in the migration of the Black Brant Goose. There are approximately 650 acres of oyster bed allotments on the mud flats of Morro Bay. Also on these mud flats is a large population of clams. On the seaward side of the Morro Bay Strand Pismo Clams are found in the surf. PG&E has a power plant at Morro Bay.

c. Pismo Beach. Popular summer resort area with picnicking, sunbathing, and swimming along the miles of sandy beach. Pismo Beach is known for its population of Pismo Clams, which are found in the sand along the surf line. Pismo Beach State Park is located about 10 miles south of Pismo Beach. There are sandy beaches with large dunes which provide habitat for shore birds and mammals.

TABLE 1 - MARINE RESOURCES AREAS IN ZONE TWO OF SUB-REGION ONE

	OREGON BORDER TO FALSE CAPE	FALSE CAPE TO CAPE VIZCAINO	CAPE VIZCAINO TO SALT POINT	SALT POINT TO PIGEON POINT	PIGEON POINT TO POINT SUR	POINT SUR TO POINT CONCEPTION
BOTTOMFISH TRAWLING	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT	MARCH NOV	MARCH APRIL	ALL YEAR	ALL YEAR
CRAB FISHING	DEC JULY	DEC JULY	DEC JULY	NOV JUNE	NOV JUNE	LIMITED NOV JUN
SHRIMP TRAWLING	MAY OCT	MAY OCT	MAY OCT	MAY OCT		LIMITED MAY OCT
SALMON TROLLING	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT	APRIL SEPT
ALBACORE TROLLING	AUGUST OCT	SEPT OCT	AUGUST OCT	AUGUST OCT	AUGUST OCT	AUGUST OCT
LOONGLINE FISHING	LIMITED	LIMITED	LIMITED	DEC FEB	DEC FEB	DEC FEB
OYSTER CULTURE	ALL YEAR			ALL YEAR		ALL YEAR
SPORT FISHING	JUNE SEPT	JULY AUGUST	JUNE AUGUST	JUNE AUGUST	JUNE OCT	ALL YEAR
PELAGIC FISHING				NOV MARCH	MARCH AUGUST	AUGUST MARCH
ABALONE				MINOR	MARCH JAN	MARCH JAN
PRAWN TRAPPING					NO SET TIME	
GILLNETTING					OCT MARCH	
KELP BEDS					ALL YEAR	ALL YEAR

TABLE 2 - CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

X - Critical Areas

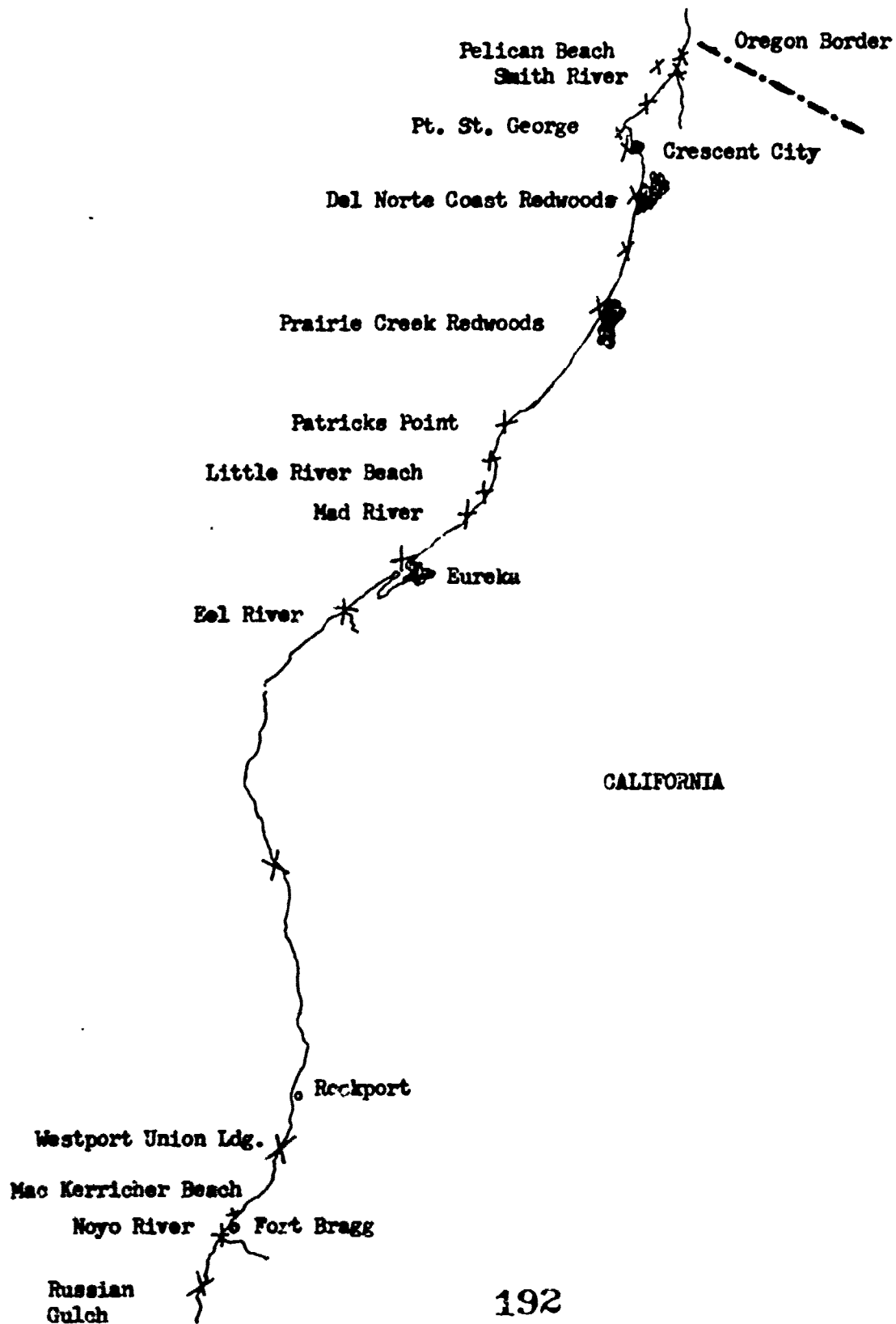


TABLE 3
CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

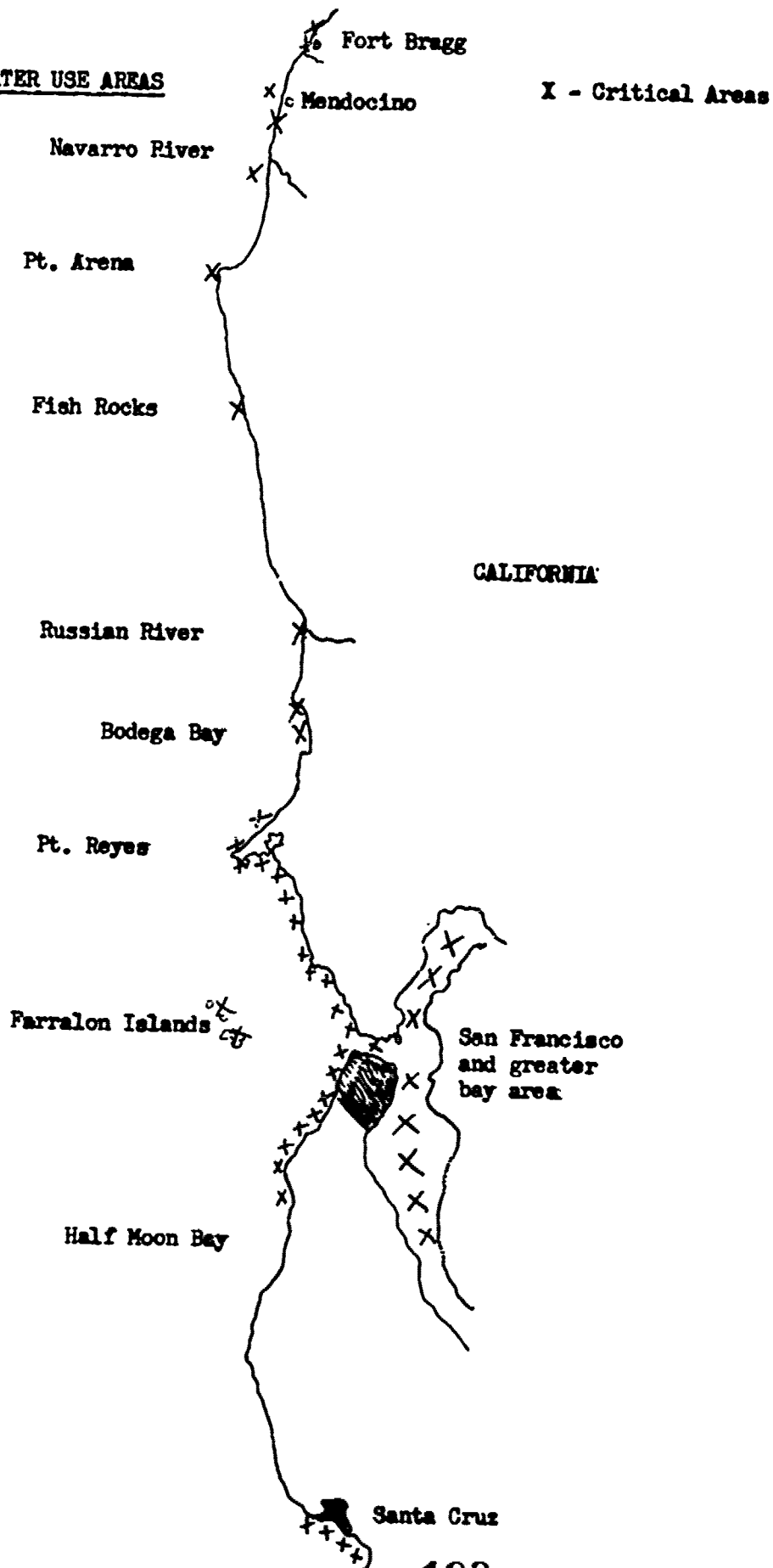
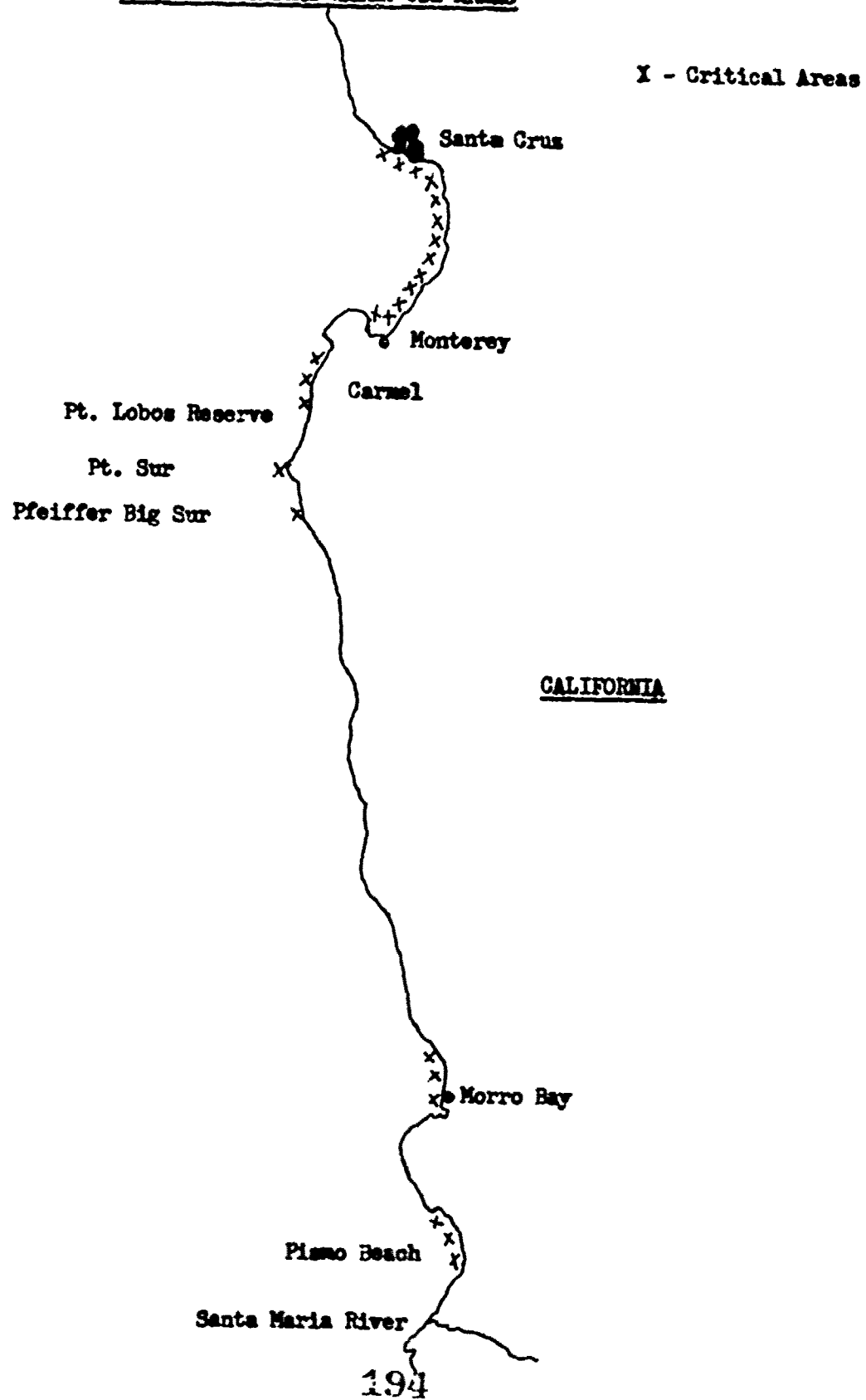


TABLE 1. CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS



TAB B

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3122 Cleanup and Disposal Techniques

3122.1 General. This TAB discusses in general terms some of the principal problems of oil and hazardous material spills and suggests a variety of general measures which should be considered when combating and recovering from the effects of such spill.

3122.2 Principle Threats from Spills. Dependent on the properties of the material spilled, four principal types of threat are envisioned.

3122.2-1 Toxic Gases or Vapors. (example: Chlorine) These are normally transported under pressure in liquid form but vaporize at atmospheric pressure. The spread of such gases to populated areas by prevailing winds presents an immediate and grave hazard to human life and will require the most urgent action to evacuate threatened areas.

3122.2-2 Flammable or Explosive Chemicals. (example: gasoline) These are normally in liquid form at atmospheric pressure but vaporize rapidly. In liquid form they are easily flammable and the vapors are highly explosive; they therefore represent an urgent threat to both property and human life.

3122.2-3 Waterborne Poisons. These, unlike most petroleum products, do not necessarily remain separate from the water into which they are discharged but may either dissolve in or mix with it. Such chemicals may have an extremely harmful effect on marine flora and fauna and may pose a threat to human life or property. They may also pose a secondary threat to human life through the consumption of contaminated sea food or if they are introduced into a watershed area.

3122.2-4 Dirty Chemicals. (example: crude oil)
These substances pose no toxic threat to human life, and generally they are not easily flammable or explosive; they may be harmful to marine and aquatic wildlife. The principal problem posed is in the cleanup and removal of them from the water, shoreline and water-front facilities.

3122.3 Spill Assessment. In the event of an oil or hazardous material spill or a situation creating the possibility of one, it will be necessary to assess and, as more information becomes available, reassess its potential in order to determine, first, if the spill will constitute a disaster and, second, what measures will be required to effectively combat it. Such assessment should include but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:

3122.3-1 Source and Potential Volume. From what type of container is the flow emanating? What is the total volume in the container? Is the container compartmented? Is it probable that the material will eventually escape from as yet undamaged compartments?

3122.3-2 Properties of the Substance. What is the substance spilled? Does the spill pose an urgent threat to human life and property? Will it naturally dissipate itself or will it persist?

3122.3-3 Areas Threatened. What is the hydrography and geography of the immediate area of the spill? Is it in or near areas of dense population, heavy maritime traffic, important waterfront facilities, or significant natural resources? Does it involve land as well as water areas? To what remote areas may current and present or forecast weather carry the spill?

3122.3-4 Effects of the Spill. Does the accident which caused the spill require search and rescue operations to save lives? Is it in or near areas of dense population? Is human life imminently or potentially threatened? Is port safety threatened? Does the spill pose an instant threat to the security of the United States? What effects will it have on

navigation and shipping? Are wildlife, water supplies, beaches or other natural resources in significant danger? What is the probable extent and severity of damage to public and private property?

3122.3-5 Measuring, Tracking and Forecasting. As an aid to both assessing and combating the spill, its extent must be measured (and remeasured) and its movement tracked and forecast. Measurement and tracking may be accomplished by visual observation from aircraft, ships, boats, or land vehicles, by chemical detection techniques or other means. Based on weather forecasts, current predictions, geography, the properties of the substance spilled, and other factors, predictions may be made as to the probable extent of the spill, its movement and areas threatened by it. Care must be exercised that such predictions are based upon the best technical advice available and are not arbitrarily made.

3122.4 Combating the Spill

3122.4-1 Securing Source. Naturally the first step in combating a spill is to secure the source of the discharge.

3122.4-2 Moving Pollution Source. The location of the source from which the spill is flowing relative to population centers, waterfront facilities and natural resources, and the prevailing weather and current flow may have a significant bearing on both the damage potential of the disaster and the effectiveness of available resources for combating it. Consideration, therefore, should always be made of moving the source of the spill to a place where the potential scope or extent of damage is more limited or to where the spill may be more effectively controlled. In many instances, as in the case of the grounding or sinking of a vessel, a salvage operation may be required which is of such magnitude as to preclude moving the source rapidly enough to realize an appreciable benefit. In other cases movement of the source may entail unacceptable risks of increasing the rate of flow or volume of spill.

3122.4-3 Transferring Pollutant. The transfer of the material from containers presently leaking, or which may by the nature of the incident commence leaking in the future, may effectively reduce the potential volume and extent of the spill. Such transfer may involve pumping from a damaged tank to an undamaged tank aboard the same ship, pumping the material from a damaged ship to an undamaged ship, or to barges, or directly ashore where it may be collected in ditches or other dumps for future disposal. When considering transfer care must be exercised to plan to utilize pumps which do not introduce an unacceptable source of heat, flame or spark.

3122.4-4 Limiting Pollutant Flow. In order to minimize total damage and hazard, it is highly desirable to limit the area contaminated by a spill. If the source of the spill is waterborne consideration should be made of ringing the source with booms or containing the spill within booms and limiting shorelines. If the source is on land the erection of dikes or dams or the excavation of ditches or other sumps to collect the spilled substance before it reaches the water should be considered. Dependent on the properties of the substance spilled it may be possible by the use of physical materials such as sawdust to absorb and collect the spilled substance on the surface and thus limit or restrict its effusion.

3122.4-5 Protecting Critical Areas. Unless the actions taken at the source are completely successful, the substance spilled will effuse in greater or lesser amounts in an uncontrolled fashion. In such cases the most effective combat will be to exclude the contamination from critical areas. Further, actions to this end should undoubtedly be the first thought at areas remote from the source but threatened by the probable eventual spread of the spill. Booms may be erected to prevent the entry of the spill into a harbor from seaward, or within a harbor, to exclude it from inner harbors, boat basins, pier fronts, water intakes or other as yet uncontaminated areas.

3122.4-6 Mechanical Removal. The removal of a contaminant from the water by mechanical means is generally applicable to petroleum or other products which either float on the surface or sink to the bottom. The process used may involve skimming the pollutant from the surface by specially built barges or by pumping the surface layer off or by scooping or vacuuming off the bottom. The mixture of water and contaminant is thereafter separated, generally by gravity, and the contaminant disposed of. The efficiency of this operation on surface spills depends primarily on the film thickness, which may be increased by using booms to draw the surface contaminant into a smaller area. Alternatively, straw, sawdust or other materials which will attract and hold or absorb the material may be spread on the surface and then collected. The employment of these methods carries with it the associated problem of the final disposal of the contaminant, which must be considered.

3122.4-7 Chemical Use. The use of chemical detergents, emulsifiers, coagulants or dispersants may be considered. However, such chemical products are often ineffective for large spills and, in addition, are more toxic than the spilled substance standing alone. There is also the possibility that the cleanup operation may become more difficult after a chemical product has been added to the pollutant due to the changing of the characteristics of the pollutant when combined with the chemical. Annex X gives the Federal Government's policy regarding the use of chemicals. The State of California has also established policy for chemical use. In general, the California policy requires that the product be licensed by the State in advance and that the specific application of the licensed product be in the presence and under the supervision of a representative of the California Department of Fish and Game (a Warden). Mechanical removal is generally preferred.

3122.4-8 Absorption. Absorption is a physical method of oil removal in which additives are used to absorb the oil. Removal of oil from the water by

absorption may be considered as a four-step process: (1) application of the absorbing material to the oil-covered area, (2) absorption of oil and/or water by the material, including any necessary agitation or time required for efficient absorption, (3) collection of the oil-absorbent mixture and removal from the water surface, and (4) disposal of the oil-absorbent mixture or separation of the oil from the absorbent. Most absorbents are usually both distributed on the oil surface and subsequently collected by hand; however, mechanized spreaders and collection devices have been proposed and have been developed to a very limited extent.

3122.4-9 Sinking. In contrast to absorption, sinking involves only one process - distribution of a particulate material over an oil slick to sink the oil. The problems of sinking are significantly different from those of absorption and include toxicity, ecological effects, and resurfacing of the oil. The same policy applies to the use of sinking agents as applies to chemical dispersion.

3122.5 Shoreline Cleanup

3122.5-1 Shoreline cleanup demands either the physical removal of the upper layers of the beaches or processing each grain of contaminated sand and every square inch of oil-covered rock surface - a process made very difficult by the physical adhesion and absorption of the oil. The diversity of the topography, the tidal range, and the physical, biological, and geological structure of the shoreline further complicates restoration. In fact, shoreline restoration - difficult, at best, in many areas - may be impossible in areas inaccessible to men or machinery.

3122.5-2 In all the major oil pollution catastrophes of the last few years, the methods of restoring the shoreline were essentially the same - brute force and manual labor. In every case hundreds of men and a great deal of machinery were used to deploy available materials (e.g., absorbing agents like straw, and sawdust, etc., and chemicals of both the solvent and water-based variety). Construction

equipment, pumping machinery and vehicles were also used. Oil pollution control contractors experienced in cleaning coastline areas primarily use standard construction equipment and vacuum trucks to collect and remove the contaminated materials.

3122.5-3 Shoreline areas are as sensitive, or more so, than water areas to environmental damage. This sensitivity should be given due consideration when cleanup methods are selected.

3122.6 Disposal of Pollutants

3122.6-1 Pollutants which have been removed from the water, the shoreline or a damaged carrier should be disposed of in such a way that they will not cause further damage at the disposal site.

3122.6-2 Some pollutants, particularly oil, may be reclaimed by a refinery or a waste oil dealer.

3122.6-3 It is sometime necessary to temporarily store recovered pollutants until such time as they can be properly disposed of. Storage facilities include tanks, barges, ponds, etc.

3122.6-4 The office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the applicable region should be consulted to determine an acceptable disposal site for recovered pollutants. They will be able to recommend sites which should be used to avoid contaminating ground waters or doing other harm to the environment surrounding the site. A listing of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for Zone Two of California is contained in TAB F.

TAB C

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3132 Equipment and Services

3132.1 General. This TAB lists equipment and services available in Northern California which could be of value in combating a pollution discharge. This is a new and very fluid field so the list cannot be viewed as precise.

3132.2 Commercial Cleanup Contractors. These are commercial contractors whose business in whole or in part consists of cleaning up water polluting spills. Generally speaking, these organizations are capable of handling complete cleanup operations, furnishing all necessary supplies, equipment and services. The size of the spill each of these organizations is capable of handling varies. The following is the list of the cleanup contractors who have been located in Northern California with a rough summary of their equipment and services available:

3132.2-1 Del Chemical and Supply Company
420 Market Street
San Francisco, California
415/986-1662 (24 hour answering service)

Manpower, absorbant materials, chemicals,
boats, barge, amphibians, suction equipment,
trucks, vacuum trucks, booms.

3132.2-2 Eureka Marine Company, Inc.
P. O. Box 77127
20th and Illinois Streets
San Francisco, California
415/861-8751 (office)
415/771-6328 (Marine Exchange answering
service)

Manpower, boat, barge, pumps, compressors,
trucks, vacuum trucks, booms.

3132.2-3 H & H Ship Service Company
Foot of Channel Street
San Francisco, California
415/982-4835

Manpower, boats, pumps, vacuum equipment.

3132.2-4 Industrial Tank Company
210 Berreyesa
Martinez, California
415/228-5100

Manpower, boats, vacuum trucks.

3132.3 Other Cleanup Organizations.

3132.2-1 The major oil refineries in the Greater San Francisco Bay area have formed a corporation which has as its purpose the maintenance of a capability to completely manage pollution cleanup operations. The corporation's primary goal is to respond to spills emanating from the participating oil company facilities in the area. However, they have indicated that they would consider handling such operations for non-member entities. They have indicated a preference for handling medium and major spills rather than minor ones. The corporation is:

Clean Bay, Inc.
1882 Diamond Boulevard, Room 220
Concord, California
415/685-2800 (24 hours)

Clean Bay, Inc. has access to equipment owned by its participating oil refineries and has various contract arrangements with commercial suppliers and contractors. The equipment and supplies available from the participating refineries, particularly Standard Oil Company at Richmond, California, are considerable. The specifics may be obtained from Clean Bay, Inc.

3132.2-2 International Bird Rescue Research Center
2701 Eighth Street
Berkeley, California
415/841-9086

This organization's purpose is to provide manpower coordination and training to respond to wildlife disasters resulting from a polluting spill.

3132.4 Straw.

3132.4-1 Ferrari's Feed Store
412 So. 37th Street
Richmond, California
415/233-0715

3132.4-2 Napa Milling Company
Main and Fifth Streets
Napa, California
707/226-3747

3132.4-3 Sunnyside Feed and Fuel
1852 13th Street
San Pablo, California
415/232-6053

3132.5 Vacuum Trucks. These machines may be obtained through the cleanup contractors listed above or by reference to the yellow pages of the local telephone book under septic tank cleaners. The following is a list of some available vacuum truck operators:

3132.5-1 A-1 Sanitation Company
39 So. Linden Avenue
San Francisco, California
415/589-0300

3132.5-2 A-1 Septic Tank Service
25774 Franklin Avenue
Hayward, California
415/886-4455 (office)
415/886-7215 (home)
415/582-1622 (home)

3132.5-3 A & A Septic Tank Service
28258 East 11th Street
Hayward, California
415/581-8044

3132.5-4 Diablo Sanitation Service
470A Cloverdale Avenue
Concord, California
415/682-6883

3132.5-5 Winton Jones Contractor, Inc.
1949 Arnold Industrial Highway
Concord, California
415/682-1870 (24 hours)

3132.6 Chemicals. Chemicals available on the market are varied and the amount stocked by a given supplier at any point in time is varied. Consequently, the suppliers listed in the yellow pages under chemicals should be contacted for current information regarding availability and delivery terms.

3132.7 Barges.

3132.7-1 River Lines Company
World Trade Center
San Francisco, California
415/781-3880

3132.7-2 United Towing Company
Pier 32
San Francisco, California
415/781-6606

3132.8 Marine Salvage.

Murphy Pacific Marine Salvage Company
4300 Eastshore Highway
Emeryville, California
415/658-9874 (24 hours)

3132.9 Government Equipment and Services.

3132.9-1 Requests for the use of Government equipment and services should be made through the OSC.

3132.9-2 The State of California has various items of equipment which may be useful in the event of a spill. This includes portable communications systems, portable kitchens, portable rest rooms, and items of equipment ordinarily used for road work. Supervisory personnel trained in handling disaster workers are available. Prison laborers may be available under some circumstances. The OSC will request needed equipment and service from the State of California through the State Operating Authority.

3132.9-3 The Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District has manpower, ships, boats, helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, and communications facilities available. The specific quantity of individual resources available at any point in time depends on other operations in progress.

3132.9-4 The Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, depending upon operational commitments, has available tugboats, barges, busses, trucks, construction equipment, booms, and manpower.

3132.9-5 The Commanding General, Sixth U. S. Army Central Sector, depending upon operational commitments, has available trucks, construction equipment, communications equipment, tools, helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, and manpower.

3132.9-6 The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers District Engineers, depending on operational commitments, have available various items of construction equipment. The San Francisco District Engineer has two debris boats which are especially valuable for use in conjunction with skimmer operations and for picking up oily straw.

TAB D

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3142 Local Strike Forces

3142.1 West Coast Strike Force. A contingent of three officers and ten enlisted men are planned for assignment to the West Coast. This contingent will have a primary duty of oil pollution and hazardous materials pollution incident response and a collateral duty of Port Safety. This Strike Force would be headquartered in San Francisco and could be air transported to other Coast Guard Districts, if required for augmentation purposes.

TAB E

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3152 Potential Pollution Sources

3152.1 Del Norte County.

3152.1-1 General.

Coastal ships and tankers pumping bilges or de-balasting. Small boats pumping bilges and discharging untreated wastes. Collision or sinking of any vessel.

3152.1-2 Crescent City.

Fuel barges entering and leaving.
Dockside oil and fuel transfer.
Fuel docks - retail gas and oil dealers.
Small boats in harbor - discharge of wastes, bilges.

(3152.2 Humboldt County

3152.2-1 General.

Coastal ships and tankers pumping bilges or de-balasting.
Small boats pumping bilges and discharging wastes.
Collision or sinking of any vessel.

3152.2-2 Trinidad Bay.

Bob's Boat Basin - fuel dock, retail gas and oil dealer.
Small boat bilges and raw waste.

3152.2-3 Eureka - Humboldt Bay.

Tankers and freighters entering and leaving port, pumping ballast or bilges.
Fuel barges entering and leaving.
Fuel transfer facilities.

Chemical barges entering port - sodium chlorate solution, liquid chlorine, caustic soda, sulphuric acid.

Pulp mills - Georgia Pacific and Crown Simpson, both located in Samoa, dockside receipt of chemicals from barges.

Eureka city storm drains - empty into Humboldt Bay.

Small boats in harbor - discharge of wastes, pump oilges.

PG&E nuclear power plant - located at King Salmon, thermal pollution.

3152.2-4 Eel River.

City of Fortuna discharges treated sewage into the river.

3152.2-5 Shelter Cove.

Retail gas and oil dealer.

Community sewage treatment plant.

3152.3 Mendocino County

3152.3-1 General.

Collision or sinking of any vessel.

Coastal ships and tankers deballasting or pumping bilges.

Small boats discharging wastes or pumping bilges

3152.3-2 Fort Bragg - Noyo River.

City of Fort Bragg discharges untreated sewage directly into the ocean one mile north of Noyo River. (Plans for treatment plant are in progress).

Boise Cascade plywood plant.

Anchor Enterprises - fuel dock, gas and oil dealer, shoreside tanks.

Fort Bragg Marine - fuel dock, retail gas and oil, shoreside tanks.

Sportsman's Dock - fuel dock, retail gas and oil, shoreside tanks.

3152.3-3 Point Arena.

City dump on access road to Lighthouse - dump all types of garbage over cliff directly into ocean.

3152.4 Sonoma and Marin Counties

3152.4-1 General.

Coastal ships and tankers pumping bilges or de-balasting.

Small boats discharging untreated wastes or pumping bilges.

Collision or sinking of vessel.

3152.4-2 Russian River.

No normal pollution presently. City of Santa Rosa discharges treated wastes into Santa Rosa Creek, which empties into Russian River. Plans call for settling tanks to reduce algae.

3152.4-3 Bodega Bay.

Tides fuel dock - retail gas and oil dealer.

Treated sewage discharged into the bay.

Mason's Marine - fuel dock, gas and oil dealer.

Merideth - fuel dock, gas and oil dealer.

Harbor Fisheries - fuel dock, gas and oil dealer.

3152.4-4 Tomales Bay.

Lawson's Landing - fuel dock, retail gas dealer, plans to install diesel in near future.

3152.5 San Francisco Bay

3152.5-1 General.

Vessels entering and leaving port pumping bilges or debalasting.

Small boats pumping bilges and discharging wastes.

Vessels sinking or collision.

Overboard discharge by vessels transferring fuel between tanks.

3152.5-2 San Francisco.

Ships moored at piers - discharging wastes, fuel spills.
Gas House Cove - fuel dock, gas and oil dealer.
Pier 47 - fuel dock.
S.F. International Airport - Three fuel transfer facilities located at the oil Seaplane Basin.
Oyster Point Marina - fuel dock.
Coyote Point Marina - fuel dock.

3152.5-3 Redwood City.

Texaco - fuel transfer facility.
Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Redwood City Municipal Marina - fuel dock.
Palo Alto Marina - fuel dock.

3152.5-4 Alameda.

Todd Shipyard - discharge associated with ship construction and dismantling.
Alameda Marina - fuel dock.
Alameda Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
Pacific Marina - fuel dock.
Barnhill Marina - fuel dock.
Ballena Bay Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
Grand Street Boat Ramp - fuel dock.

3152.5-5 Oakland.

Mobil-Ashland Oil - fuel transfer facility.
McQuire Chemical - chemicals.
Pacific Dry Dock - discharge associated with ship repair.
Lani Kai - fuel dock.
Jack London Square Marina - fuel dock.
Oakland Marina - fuel dock.
Berkeley Marina - fuel dock.
San Leandro Marina - fuel dock.

3152.5-6 Richmond.

PARR 4 - chemical transfer facility.
Point Orient - fuel and petro chemical transfer facility.

Point Molate - U.S. Navy fuel depot.
Red Rock Marina - fuel dock and transfer facility.
Standard Oil (Richmond Longwharf) - fuel transfer facility.
Bray Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Texaco - fuel transfer facility (gasoline).
Richfield - fuel transfer facility.
Petro-Mark - fuel transfer facility.
Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Time Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Richmond Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
San Pablo Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
San Pablo Yacht Club - fuel dock.
Pacific Boat Works - fuel dock.

3152.5-7 Marin County.

Gallinas Creek Yacht Club - fuel dock.
Marin Yacht Club - fuel dock.
Loch Lamond Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
San Rafael Yacht Club - fuel dock.
Paradise Bay - fuel dock.
Corithian Yacht Club - fuel dock.
Belvedere Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.
Sausalito Yacht Harbor - fuel dock.

3152.5-8 Petaluma River.

Shell Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Phillips Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Texaco - fuel transfer facility.
Richfield - fuel transfer facility.
Oil Terminals Company - fuel transfer facility.

3152.5-9 Napa.

Standard Oil - Fuel bulk plants located on the Napa River.
Phillips Oil - Barges no longer serve the plants but the transfer facilities are still connected to the plants by all the required piping. A spill could occur if the piping were damaged.

3152.5-10 Rodeo - Vallejo.

Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Sequoia Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Rodco Marina - fuel dock.
Vallejo Marina - fuel dock.

3152.5-11 Benicia - Martinez.

Phillips Oil (Avon) - fuel transfer facility.
Phillips Oil (Amorco) - fuel transfer facility.
Humble Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Shell Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Ozol Terminal - fuel transfer facility.
Martinez Marina - fuel dock.

3152.6 Delta Region - Sacramento & San Joaquin Rivers

3152.6-1 General.

Vessels pumping bilges.
Small boats pumping bilges and discharging wastes.
Collision or sinking of vessel.
Chemical pollution from irrigation runoff of
agricultural lands.

3152.6-2 Antioch - Pittsburg.

Pacific Gas & Electric - fuel transfer facility.
Dow Chemical - chemical spill.
U. S. Steel - chemical spill.

3152.6-3 Rio Vista, Isleton, Walnut Grove.

Standard Oil (Rio Vista) - fuel transfer facility.
Mobil Oil (Rio Vista) - fuel transfer facility.
Phillips Oil (Isleton) - fuel transfer facility.
Union Oil (Walnut Grove) - fuel transfer facility.
Standard Oil (Walnut Grove) - fuel transfer facility.

3152.6-4 Stockton.

Mobil Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Richfield Oil - fuel transfer facility.

Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Phillips Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Shell Oil - fuel transfer facility.

3152.6-5 Sacramento.

Time Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Signal Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Phillips oil - fuel transfer facility.
Standard Oil - fuel transfer facility.
Shell Oil - fuel transfer facility.

3152.6-6 Sacramento River; from Sacramento to
Colusa.

Courtland - fuel docks.
Hood - fuel docks.
Clarksburg - fuel docks.
Freeport Landing - fuel docks.
Sutterville - fuel docks.
Broderick - fuel docks.
Bryte - fuel docks.
Vernon Landing - fuel docks.
Knights Landing - fuel transfer facility.
Grimes - fuel docks.
Meridian - Fuel transfer facilities.
Coulsa - fuel transfer facilities.

3152.7 San Francisco & San Mateo Counties

3152.7-1 General.

Agricultural wastes - irrigation runoff containing
chemicals and sprays.
Coastal shipping pumping bilges or deballasting.
Collision or sinking of any vessel.
Small boats discharging wastes or pumping bilges.

3152.8 Santa Cruz County

3152.8-1 General.

Agricultural wastes - irrigation runoff containing
chemicals and sprays.

Coastal shipping pumping bilges or deballasting.
Collision or sinking of any vessel.
Small boats discharging wastes or pumping bilges.

3152.8-2 Davenport.

Davenport Cement Plant - industrial wastes.

3152.8-3 Santa Cruz.

Treated sewage system - contributed to by several communities and industrial plants (Stokle Canneries, Schelling Company, Salz Tannery); outfall located 3/4 to 1 mile offshore.
Small boat harbor - 500-600 commercial and pleasure craft.

3152.9 Monterey County

3152.9-1 General.

Extensive coastal agriculture from Ft. Ord north to the county line chemicals and sprays in irrigation runoff.
Coastal shipping pumping bilges or deballasting.
Small boats discharging waste or pumping bilges.
Vessel collision or sinking.

3152.9-2 Salinas River.

Drains an extensive agricultural area including most of the Salinas Valley - agricultural wastes.
Sewage from the various towns and communities in the Salinas Valley.

3152.9-3 Moss Landing.

Estimated 500 pleasure and commercial boats - discharge wastes and pump bilges.
Kaiser Industries - industrial wastes.
Pacific Gas & Electric - fuel transfer, industrial wastes.
Fuel docks.

3152.9-4 Monterey.

Large harbor for small boats - bilges and wastes.
Fuel docks.
Cannery - industrial wastes.

3152.9-5 Carmel.

Pollution from untreated sewage.

3152.10 San Luis Obispo County

3152.10-1 General.

Coastal shipping pumping bilges or deballasting.
Collision or sinking of any vessel.
Small boats discharging wastes or pumping bilges.

3152.10-2 Estero Bay.

Major fuel transfer facility - operated by Standard Oil, Union Oil, and U.S. Navy. JP5, crude, diesel, gas.
Approximately six tankers per week.

3152.10-3 Morro Bay.

Centralized sewage treatment system - outfall located approximately 3/4 miles offshore, south of Morro Rock.
Small boats and commercial fishing craft - pump bilges and discharge untreated wastes.

3152.10-4 Port San Luis (San Luis Obispo Bay).

Union Oil - fuel transfer facility.

3152.10-5 Shell Beach.

Pismo Beach and surrounding communities's sewage - treated sewage discharged 300 feet offshore Shell Beach.

3152.10-6 Oso Flaco Creek.

Union Carbide Coke Plant - possible industrial wastes.

3152.10-7 Santa Maria River.

Union Oil - Le Roi Field, north bank of Santa
Maria River, possible industrial wastes.

TAB F

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3162 Scientific Advisory Groups

- 3162.1 Director
California Department of Fish and Game
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California
916/445-5250
- 3162.2 California Regional Water Quality Control Boards:
- 3162.2-1 North Coastal Region
1739 4th
Santa Rosa, California
707/545-2620
- 3162.2-2 San Francisco Bay Region
364 14th Street
Oakland, California
415/464-1255
- 3162.2-3 Central Coastal Region
1108 Garden
San Luis Obispo, California
805/543-5671
- 3162.2-4 Central Valley Region
2424 16th
Sacramento, California
916/445-2575
- 3162.3 Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111
415/273-7797
415/556-6254

- 3162.4 Meteorologist-in-Charge
Weather Service Forecast Office
National Weather Service
660 Price Avenue
Redwood City, California
415/341-3311
- 3162.5 Director
Tiburon Fisheries Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 98
Tiburon, California
415/435-4577
- 3162.6 San Francisco District Engineer
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California
415/556-3660
- 3162.7 Management Officer
U. S. Geological Survey
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, California
415/325-6761

TAB G

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3172 Communications, Local Alert, and Notification

3172.1 Communications.

3172.1-1 Normal communications circuits of each RRT member agency will be used to effectuate this Plan.

3172.1-2 An up to date index of telephone numbers necessary for the execution of this Plan is maintained in the RRC.

3172.1-3 Messages intended for the RRC for Zone Two of Sub-region One should be addressed to the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District.

3172.1-4 Messages intended for the RRT should be addressed to the addressees contained in TAB H.

3172.2 Local Alerts.

3172.2-1 Upon learning of a pollution incident, the OSC should immediately notify appropriate port, city, and county authorities, as well as the local California Department of Fish and Game Warden.

3172.2-2 It is considered the responsibility of local government authorities to alert the local public to a pollution incident. Local authorities are familiar with the best methods and media for reaching the people in their respective areas.

3172.2-3 The State Warning Point in Sacramento exercises control of the Civil Defense Warning System in the State of California. The State Warning Point is responsible for dissemination of civil defense and peacetime disaster warnings to threatened areas. They can disseminate peacetime warnings state wide, or selectively to threatened areas.

In disaster level pollution incidents the OSC should consider requesting the State Warning Point to disseminate warnings as appropriate.

3172.3 Notification.

3172.3-1 Notification of other agencies and interested parties is of major importance in making this plan work.

3172.3-2 The first party becoming aware of a spill should notify the Coast Guard immediately. In Zone Two notification to the Coast Guard can be accomplished by contacting the Twelfth Coast Guard District Office in San Francisco or the nearest available Coast Guard unit.

3172.3-3 The party reporting a spill should include as much of the following information as possible in his notification to the Coast Guard:

- a. Location of the spill.
- b. Time spill was sighted.
- c. Size of spill (in area and/or volume).
- d. Type of pollutant or hazardous material.
- e. Source, or suspected source, of pollutant.
- f. Real or potential danger from spill.
- g. Areas threatened by spill.
- h. Existing sea, wind, and tide conditions.
- i. Identity of self and relationship, if any, to the incident.

3172.3-4 Twelfth Coast Guard District units receiving notice of a spill have standing instructions for in-house handling of such reports. The information will be rapidly passed to and evaluated

by appropriate officers. Depending on the circumstances of the individual discharge the report will be passed as appropriate to selected RRT agencies, all RRT agencies, the NRC, and/or the NRT. Each agency contact is considered responsible for passing information to appropriate superiors and subordinates within their agency. The California State Operating Authority is considered responsible for passing information to appropriate State of California agencies.

TAB H

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3182 Sub-Regional Response Teams and Sub-Regional Response Centers

3182.1 Sub-regional Response Teams. Paragraph 305 of the basic Plan describes the concepts of the Regional Response Team. It explains that there are in practice three teams within Region Nine, one at each Coast Guard District. Each of these can be viewed as "sub-regional" teams. However, in Zone Two of Sub-region One the team is simply referred to as the Regional Response Team (RRT). When geographical differentiation is desired, or confusion with other teams is possible, the Zone Two Sub-region One team may be referred to as the San Francisco Regional Response Team. The membership of this team is as follows:

- 3182.1-1 Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District -
Chairman
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94126
415/556-5500
- 3182.1-2 Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
100 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
415/556-2320 (duty hours)
415/556-6254 (non-duty hours)
- 3182.1-3 Commandant, Twelfth Naval District
Building 450, Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130
415/765-6278
- 3182.1-4 Division Engineer, South Pacific Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
415/556-0914 (duty hours)
415/556-7828 (non-duty hours)

- 3182.1-5 Commanding General, Sixth U.S. Army
Central Sector
Fort Ord, California 93941
408/242-3120
- 3182.1-6 Commander, Western Air Force Reserve Region
Hamilton Air Force Base, California 94934
415/883-3811
- 3182.1-7 Director, Tiburon Fisheries Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
P. O. Box 98
Tiburon, CA 94920
415/435-4577
- 3182.1-8 Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor, West
Coast Region
U. S. Geological Survey
7744 Federal Building
300 N. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
213/688-2846 (duty hours)
714-523-3735 (non-duty hours)
- 3182.1-9 Regional Director
Office of Emergency Preparedness, Region 7
3900 Finley Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
707/544-1271
- 3182.1-10 United States Attorney, Northern District
of California
16th Floor Federal Building - Box 36055
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
- 3182.1-11 Attorney-in-Charge, West Coast Office,
Admiralty and Shipping Section
U. S. Department of Justice
16th Floor Federal Building - Box 36028
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
415/556-3145

- 3182.1-12 Meteorologist-in-Charge
Weather Service Forecast Office
National Weather Service
660 Price Avenue
Redwood City, CA 94063
415/341-3311
- 3182.1-13 Regional Director
Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
Region IX
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
415/556-6746
- 3182.1-14 California State Operating Authority
c/o Director, California Department of
Conservation
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916/445-3476 (duty hours)
916/421-4990 (non-duty hours)

3182.2 In order to maintain continuity and a proper state of readiness, the San Francisco RRT will hold regular meetings. The regular meetings will be called approximately four times annually by the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District, Chairman of the Team. Any RRT member agency desiring that a meeting be called or desiring to include items in any meeting agenda should make their wishes known to the Chairman.

3182.3 Sub-regional Response Center. Paragraph 304 and Annex III of the basic Plan describe the concepts of the Regional Response Center. It explains that there are in practice three centers within Region Nine, one at each Coast Guard District. Each of these can be viewed as "sub-regional" centers. However, in Zone Two of Sub-region One the center is simply referred to as the Regional Response Center (RRC). When geographical differentiation is desired, or confusion with other centers is possible, the Zone Two Sub-region One center may be referred to as the San Francisco Regional Response Center. It is located in the offices of the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District, paragraph 3182.1-1 above. The facilities at the San Francisco RRC include the following:

3182.3-1 Commercial telephone, FTS telephone, Autovon, and teletype communications guarded 24 hours daily every day.

3182.3-2 Complete sets of charts of all the coastal waters in Northern California along with all necessary plotting equipment.

3182.3-3 Reference publications, i.e. telephone lists, technical volumes, historical files of area, etc.

3182.3-4 Watch officer on duty 24 hours daily, every day, to deal with emergency situations (415/556-5500).

3182.3-5 Administrative office to handle normal day to day planning and coordination during regular office hours (415/556-0715).

3182.3-6 A special telephone hookup allowing simultaneous communications with all the major news media in the Greater San Francisco Bay area.

3182.3-7 An operations center, meeting rooms, and a limited number of backup personnel.

3182.4 In a large scale incident it is expected that the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District may have to call on the various RRT member agencies to augment the RRC.

TAB I

ZONE TWO SECTION

APPENDIX I

3192 Public Information

3192.1 General. Annex VI to the basic Plan gives the concepts which guide the public information activities under this Plan. This TAB gives the specifics of these activities for use in the event of spills in Zone Two of Sub-region One.

3192.2 Regional News Office. The Regional News Office for Zone Two of Sub-region One is located in the RRC in the offices of the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District in San Francisco. In addition, there will be a field office located with the OSC at or near the actual scene of the spill, when required. The location and circumstances of the spill will dictate whether the bulk of public information activities take place from the Regional News Office or from the field office. The Director of the Regional News Office will coordinate activities between the Regional News Office and the field office. The Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District through in-house instructions has provided for a Regional News Office Director and for initial basic staffing of the Regional News Office and any necessary field office. Additional staffing will be required for large or prolonged incidents. In such instances RRT member agencies will be requested to provide public information personnel to support this function.

3192.3 Interim Public Information. In the period following a spill and before the Regional News Office and/or a field office is activated the acting OSC or OSC will handle his own public information activities based on the concepts contained in this Plan.

3192.4 Public Information Procedures.

3192.4-1 At times it will be necessary for the Regional News Office and/or field office to operate in shifts, or watches. The Director of the Regional

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News Office will organize these watches and will designate a person to be in charge of each such public information watch. This person in charge will direct the activities of the watch section, will coordinate their activities with the Regional News Office Director, and will act for the Director in his absence. The Director will remain on call during spill incidents.

3192.4-2 The person in charge of each public information watch section is the releasing authority for routine factual operational releases. Such releases must be free from conjecture or opinion. Doubts about whether or not releases fall into this routine category should be resolved by the Regional News Office Director, the OSC, or the Chairman of the RRT.

3192.4-3 All releases concerning policy matters must be cleared through the OSC or Chairman of the RRT.

3192.4-4 All requests for press conferences, whether initiated by the news media, the OSC, or the RRT will be coordinated by the Director of the Regional News Office.

3192.4-5 The Regional News Director will coordinate visits by VIPs. The arrival, planned arrival, or requests of VIPs should immediately be brought to the attention of the Director.

3192.4-6 All information from government agencies concerning response to a spill should be released through the Regional News Office or the field office.

REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

APPENDIX 2 HAWAII

1 December 1972

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3200 HAWAII

3200.1 - The purpose of this appendix is to promote and coordinate Federal, State and Local governmental and private efforts to combat oil and hazardous substance water pollution problems affecting the State of Hawaii.

3200.2 - In accordance with provisions of the "Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970" and the "National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan" the following criteria shall govern control of spill cleanup.

3200.3 - The person responsible for the discharge shall take adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. Actions of the pollutor shall be monitored by federal/state officials, and if they are deemed inadequate or ineffective then federal or state officials will take control. The pollutor remains liable for all expenses incurred in the spill cleanup.

3200.4 - In accordance with provisions of the State of Hawaii "Marine Oil Spill Disaster Plan" (HCD 1970) the District Managers, Harbors Division of each county have been designated as State On Scene Commanders (SOSC) within their respective counties. They will monitor all spills within the three mile limit of their respective counties and will take control when the pollutor is unable or unwilling to control minor or moderate spills.

3200.5 - The following Coast Guard activities will monitor minor and moderate spills being controlled by the pollutor or SOSC:

OAHU - Captain of the Port, Honolulu 533-1215
MAUI - CAPE NEWAGEN (WPB-95318) Maalaea 244-5256
KAUAI - Group Kauai 742-5525
HAWAII - CAPE SMALL (WPB-95300) Hilo 935-6370
Loran Station Upolu Point 889-6454

3200.6 - The Federal On Scene Commander (FOSC) will take control of major spills and is authorized to take control of all spills either upon request of the State of Hawaii or when he determines that the pollutor's action is ineffective or the incident is beyond the capability of the SOSC.

3200.7 - The Federal On Scene Commander for Hawaii will be the Captain of the Port Honolulu, Hawaii.

3200.8 - Responsibilities of participating agencies.

a. Each participating agency in this plan shall make every effort to supply the resources and expertise requested by the On Scene Commander or Regional Response Team during a pollution incident. However, no agency shall be expected to seriously impair its normal functions vital to the safety and welfare of the public.

b. Each agency is also expected to review pollution planning and readiness from time to time and make recommendations to the FOSC concerning:

1. Improvements in planning
2. Better methods of pollution combat
3. Acquisition of specific equipment or materials

c. The Fourteenth Coast Guard District is responsible for overall planning to cope with pollution incidents. The Coast Guard shall publish annually, about 1 December, a current Region Appendix. Periodic updating necessitated by personnel phone number changes and resource addition/deletion will be accomplished by pen and ink or page changes. The Coast Guard will have a trained strike force available for implementing this plan. (See TAB D).

d. The State of Hawaii Civil Defense Agency is responsible for preparing a list of public and private resources available within the State of Hawaii for combatting a pollution incident. This list shall be submitted to the FOSC and the Environmental Protection Agency by 1 August annually, for inclusion in the published region appendix.

e. The Pacific Islands Office of the Environmental Protection Agency shall be responsible for advising the Federal or State On Scene Commander of pollution combat techniques on the health and ecology of Hawaii. To meet this responsibility the EPA shall submit to the FOSC by 1 October annually a report prepared in cooperation with State of Hawaii:

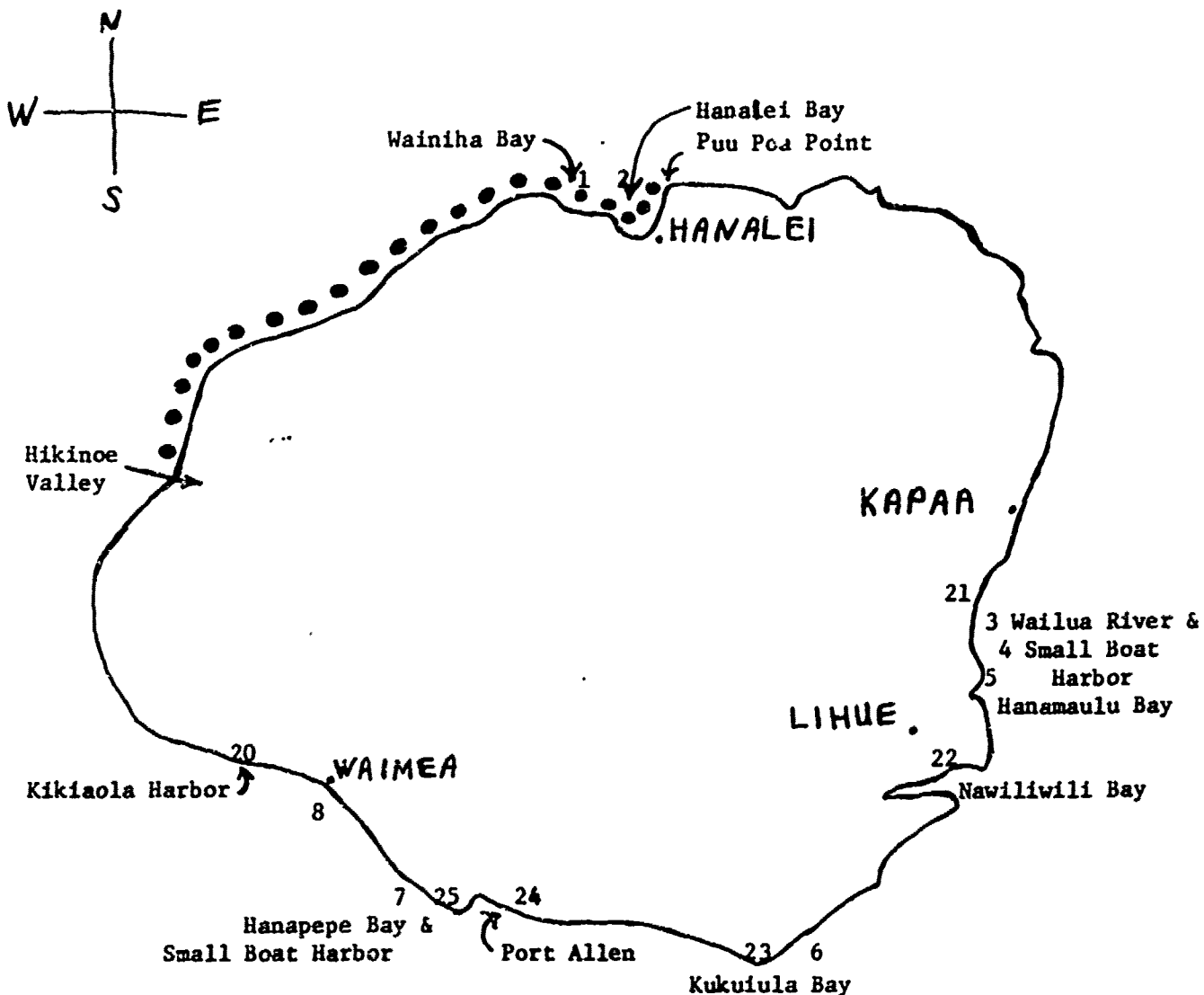
1. Recommending amendments to the classification of critical water use areas included in TAB A.
2. Evaluating any possible ecological hazards of specific methods or resources listed in TABs B and C, and recommending guidelines for their use with reference to TAB A and other criteria.
3. Updating the information in TAB F required for quick and accurate consultation with the scientific community.

TAB A

3210 - Critical Water Use Areas.

3210.0 - The accompanying charts were derived from Public Health Regulations, Department of Health, State of Hawaii Chapter 37-A- Water Quality Standards and "Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" State of Hawaii 1968. "Protected Marine life areas" are those coastal zones designated by the State of Hawaii as Class AA waters. Certain additions were made to "most used beach areas" and "protected marine life areas" as per received comments from state and local officials.

3210.2 - The designation of "protected marine life areas", "most used beach areas" and "commercial areas" for the six most populous islands is designed to provide the On Scene Commander with a general overview of the area threatened by pollution. Prompt application of available resources to redirect or interdict the flow of a pollutant might greatly reduce damage to marine life and major recreation areas.



PROTECTED MARINE LIFE AREAS- ○ ○ ○

ISLAND OF KAUAI

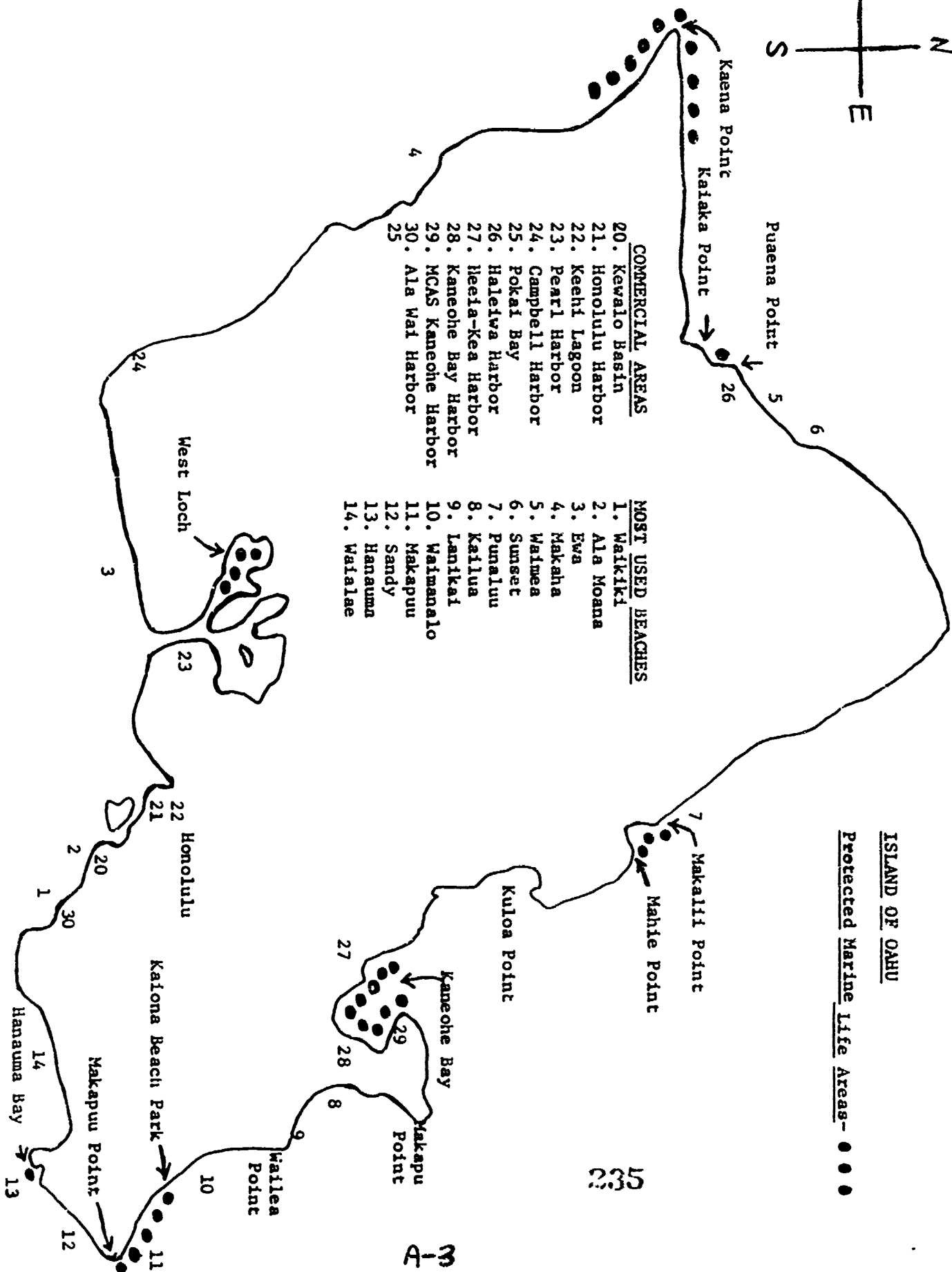
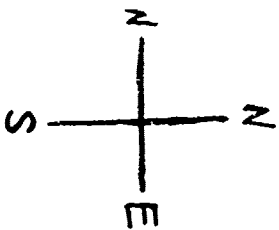
scale: one inch equals approx. 5 miles

COMMERCIAL AREAS

20. Kikiaola Harbor
21. Wailua River Small Boat Harbor
22. Nawiliwili Bay
23. Kukuila Bay
24. Port Allen, Hanapepe Bay
25. Hanapepe Bay and small boat harbor

MOST USED BEACH AREAS

1. Haena
2. Hanalei
3. Wailua
4. Lydgate
5. Hanamaulu
6. Poipu
7. Hanapepe
8. Waimea

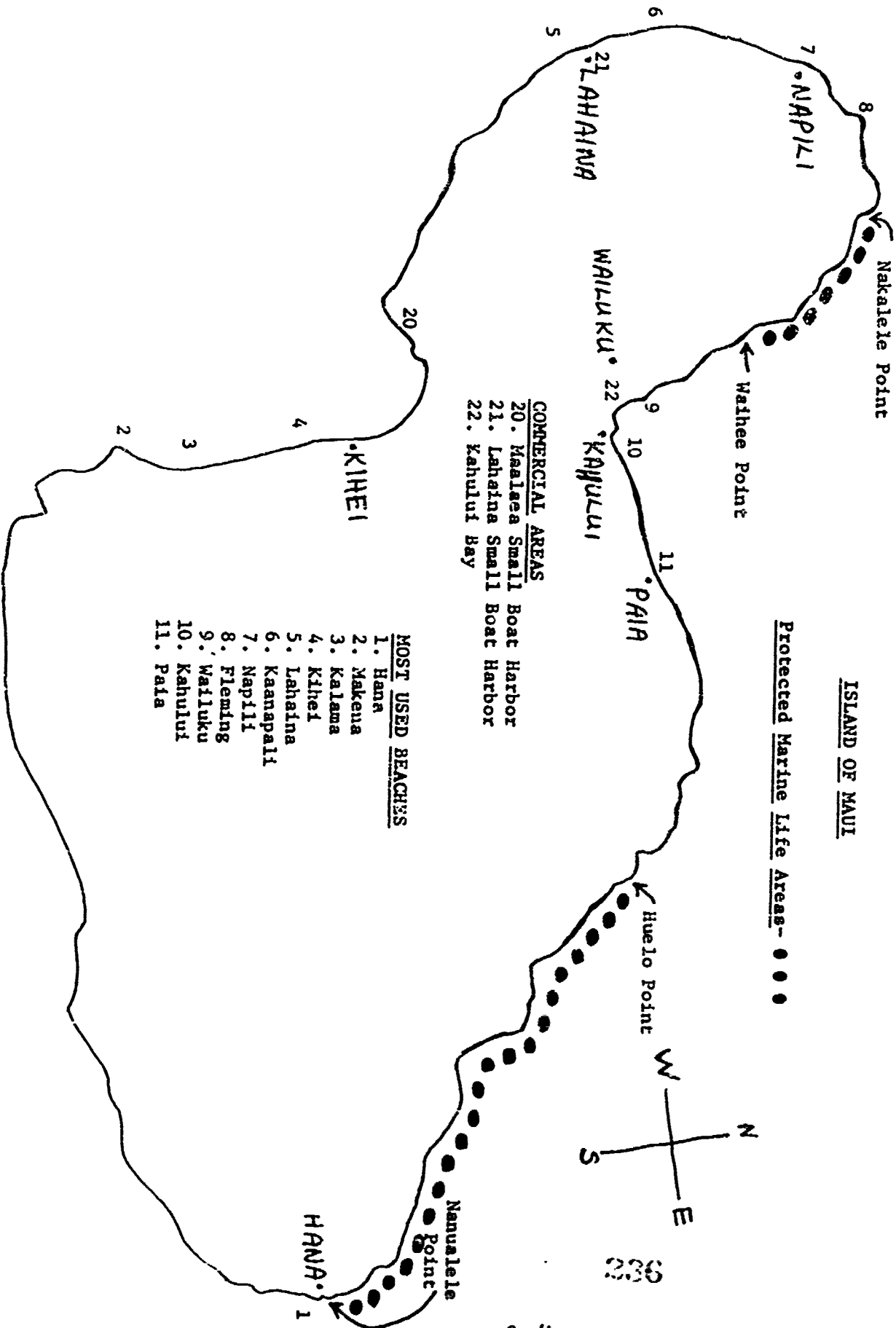


ISLAND OF OAHU

Protected Marine Life Areas - ● ● ●

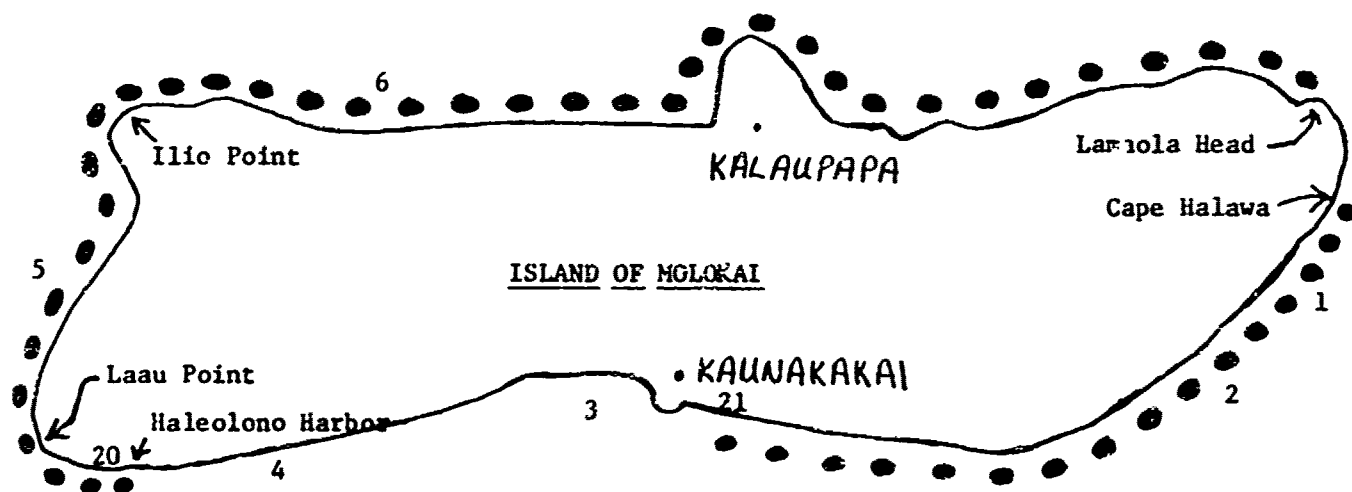
ISLAND OF MAUI

Protected Marine Life Areas - ●●●



COMMERCIAL AREAS
 20. Maalaea Small Boat Harbor
 21. Lahaina Small Boat Harbor
 22. Kahului Bay

MOST USED BEACHES
 1. Hana
 2. Maheua
 3. Kalama
 4. Kihel
 5. Lahaina
 6. Kaanapali
 7. Napili
 8. Fleming
 9. Wailuku
 10. Kahului
 11. Pala



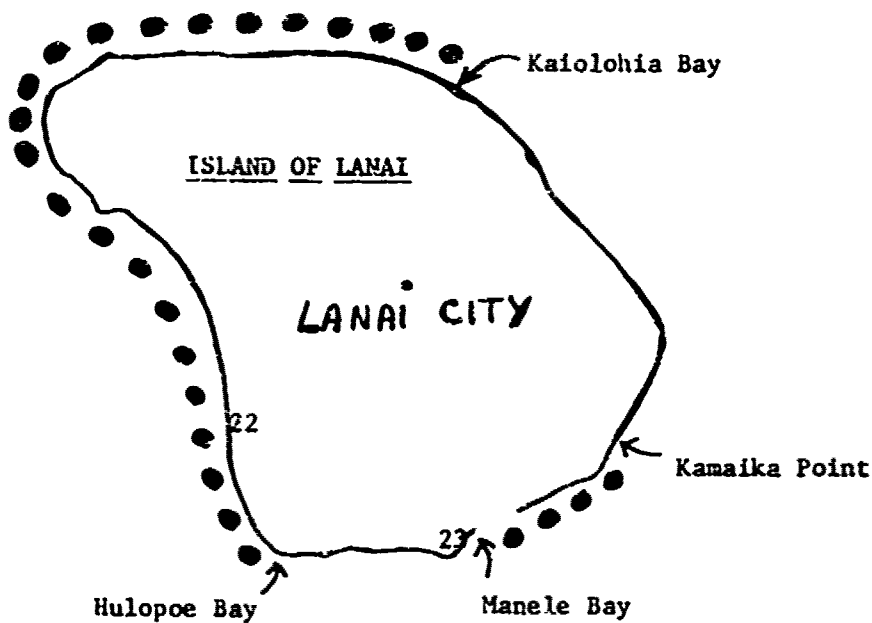
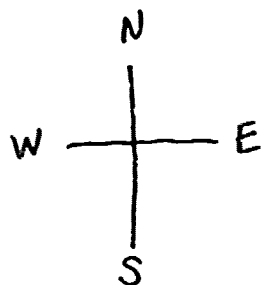
Protected Marine Life Areas- ● ● ●

COMMERCIAL AREAS

- 20. Haleolono Harbor
- 21. Kaunakakai Harbor
- 22. Kaunakakai
- 23. Manele Bay

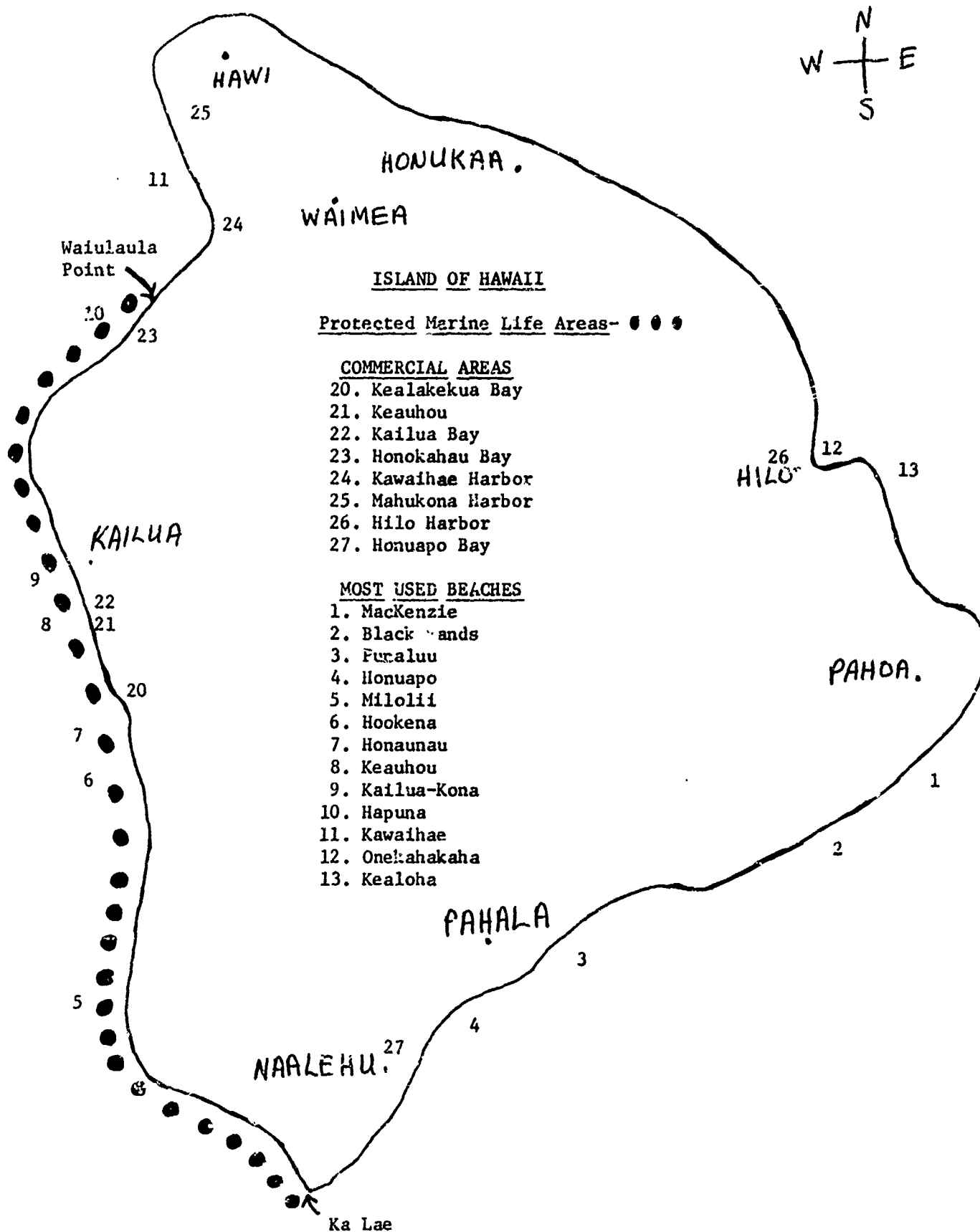
MOST USED BEACHES

- 1. Waialua
- 2. Fukoo
- 3. Kaunakakai
- 4. Haleiwa
- 5. Papohaku
- 6. Moomomi



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A-5



TAB B

3220 - Cleanup and Disposal Techniques.

3220.1 - The important characteristics of the State of Hawaii for oil pollution combat are:

a. Trade winds, blowing from the north east approximately 75% of the time with occasional stretches of Kona winds, blowing from the south usually for periods of one day to one week, although many coastlines experience a significant period of onshore winds during a 24 hour period.

b. Islands which have many reefs and shallows within a mile off-shore with deep water beyond.

c. So-called thick weather is almost unknown to the extent of seriously interfering with shipping and is usually in the form of mist and rain rather than fog.

3220.2 - These characteristics suggest that the danger from an existing spill is primarily determined by wind direction and it is most likely to result from a grounding or stranding on a coral reef close to shore. Reaction time will have to be extremely quick to minimize damage.

3220.3 - The use of chemicals is generally hazardous to the ecology. Straw and other floating absorbents are available, however, none of these materials would stop a close-in moderate spill in the few brief hours before it reached shore. The best hope lies in the use of existing booms, and development of an effective and quickly transportable open ocean boom and skimming device.

3220.4 - Testing has shown that most existing booms cannot adequately contain a spill in the open ocean when affected by currents and waves. Skimmers are also ineffective under these conditions. Best usage of available booms would be to change and control the course of the slick rather than attempting to halt or contain it. This would be accomplished by using a straight line boom at an angle to the wind/current driven spill. In the absence of sufficient or adequate booms the same effect could be achieved using moored barges and fire hoses or other combinations of moored or drifting vessels, fire hoses, conventional or air bubble booms. In this manner the oil could be diverted from critical use areas onto areas from which easier physical removal with minimal damage is possible.

3220.5 - If it is apparent that the slick will reach a certain area of shoreline, collecting agents should be obtained to congeal the oil, and men with shovels, trucks and bulldozers should be brought to the scene. At times shoreline damage may be reduced by bulldozing a wall and collecting trench in front of an incoming tide.

3220.6 - General definitions and policy for usage of chemicals and other agents from the "National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan":

a. Collecting Agents - Includes chemicals or other agents that can gell, sorb, congeal, herd, entrap, fix or make the oil mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate surface removal of oil. They are considered generally acceptable providing that these materials do not in themselves or in combination with the oil increase the pollution hazard.

b. Dispersing Agents - Those chemical agents or compounds which emulsify, disperse or solubilize oil into the water column or act to further the surface spreading of oil slicks in order to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column. These chemicals should only be used under emergent conditions when other control methods are judged to be inadequate. They should not be used:

1. On any distillate fuel oil.
2. On any spill of oil less than 200 barrels in quantity.
3. On any shoreline.
4. In any waters less than 100 feet deep.
5. In any waters containing major populations or breeding or passage areas for species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercially less marketable by exposure to dispersant or dispersal oil.
6. In any waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that dispersed oil mixtures would likely be carried to shore areas within 24 hours.
7. In any waters where such use may affect surface water supplies.
8. In quantities exceeding 5 ppm in the upper three feet of the water column during any 24 hour period. This amount is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre per 24 hours.

c. Sinking Agents - Those chemical or other agents that can physically sink oil below the water surface. They should be used only in waters exceeding 100 meters in depth where currents are not predominantly on shore, and only if other control methods are judged to be inadequate or not feasible.

d. Biological Agents - Those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown and produced for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a spill. They should be used only with the approval of public health and pollution control officials.

e. Burning Agents - Those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. They may be used with the approval of fire prevention officials so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard.

TAB C

3230 - Equipment and Services.

3230.1 - In addition to the general list of equipment and services that follows, the FOSC is maintaining a file of more detailed information relative to availability of items, approximate costs, phone numbers of personnel who can release equipment, etc. This file along with a person familiar with its contents and contracting for services is available to personnel in control of spill cleanup be they state officials or agents of the pollutor. The Coast Guard will not recommend individual firms or their products but will provide information relative to equipment availability and its effectiveness if known.

3230.2 - Normally when the Regional Response Team has been activated Federal, State and County resources will be contracted for through their respective members on the RRT or Strike Force.

3230.3 - The following preface symbols indicate island location of resource and contact; H-Hawaii, M-Maui, Mo-Molokai, L-Lanai, K-Kauai, no symbol-Oahu. Company addresses and phone numbers are listed under sections 3230.31, 32 and 33.

3230.4 - Aircraft

FIXED WING

	U. S. COAST GUARD	3	C-130
H	CIVIL DEFENSE	13	
K	CIVIL DEFENSE	4	
K	U. S. NAVY	3	ES-2D US-2A

HELO

	U. S. COAST GUARD	2	HH-52-A
	U. S. ARMY	2	
	OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE	2	
H	CIVIL DEFENSE	2	1 Kona 1 Hilo
K	CIVIL DEFENSE	4	
K	U. S. NAVY	4	UH-34D UH-3A

3230.5 - Air hose

	Makai Undersea Test Range	2000'
	Dillingham Corp	
	University of Hawaii	
	Standard Oil Refinery	150'
	U. S. Navy	500'
K	Atwood Distributing Co.	20'
K	U. S. Navy	200'

3230.6 - Arc Welders, portable

	Makai Undersea Test Range	2
	Dillingham Corp	2
	U. S. Navy	19
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	1
H	Ultramar Chemical Co.	1
H	Gaspro Inc.	2
H	Civil Defense	17
K	Civil Defense	46
K	U. S. Navy	1
M	Civil Defense	153
L	Civil Defense	18
MO	Civil Defense	16

3230.7 - Barges

GENERAL CARGO

	Dillingham Corp	10
	Dole Company	6
K	Civil Defense	1
M	Young Bros.	1

TANK

	Dillingham Corp	3
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3230.8 - Boats

FIRE

	Honolulu Fire Department	1
	U. S. Navy	5

GENERAL

	Shell Oil	1	12' Aluminum
	Harbors Division	5	
	U. S. Coast Guard	10	
	Makai Undersea Test Range	2	1-30' Boston Whaler
	Pacific Marine & Supply	2	Workboats
	Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	2	1-22' Boston Whaler
	University of Hawaii	12	
	Hawaiian Independent		
	Refinery	3	1-38'
	Standard Oil Refinery	4	1-40' diesel
	U. S. Marine Corps	5	Torpedo Retrievers
	U. S. Navy	30	
	Standard Oil Marketing	1	16' Boston Whaler
	State of Hawaii	5	1-23' cruiser
	Civil Defense	4	
H	State of Hawaii	1	20' Cruiser
H	Shell Oil	1	16' Boston Whaler
H	Harbors Division	4	1 - Kawaihae

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K	State of Hawaii	1	20' Cruiser
K	Standard Oil	1	Sanpan
K	Civil Defense	2	
K	U. S. Navy	2	85' WRB
M	State of Hawaii	1	16' skiff
M	Texaco Oil	1	20' inboard
M	Shell Oil	1	16' Boston Whaler
M	Harbors Division	2	
L	State of Hawaii	1	16' Skiff
MO	State of Hawaii	1	13' Skiff

SKIMMER

Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	1
U. S. Navy	1

SLUDGE

Pacific Marine & Supply	1	LCM
U. S. Navy	18	Oil Rings

TUG

Makai Undersea Test Range	1
Dillingham Corp	16
U. S. Navy	9
Dole Co.	6
H Hilo Transport & Terminal	2
K Civil Defense	1
M Matson Navigation Co.	1

3230.9 - Booms

Shell Oil	200'	Sea Curtain
Harbors Division	5000'	
Pacific Marine & Supply	750'	
Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	2000'	Kepner
Standard Oil Refinery	1100'	
U. S. Navy	4500'	
Standard Oil Marketing	2000'	Slickbar
Standard Oil Marketing	500'	Wood
H Shell Oil	200'	Sea Curtain
H Harbors Division	500'	
H Standard Oil	500'	Slickbar
K Atwood Distributing Co	200'	NP
K Standard Oil	200'	
K Harbors Division	150'	
M Shell Oil	300'	Sea Curtain
M Harbors Division	250'	

3230.10 - Bulldozers

U. S. Army	3
Civil Defense	200
H Civil Defense	57

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K	Civil Defense	73
K	U. S. Navy	2
M	Civil Defense	87
L	Civil Defense	2
MO	Civil Defense	6

3230.11 - Chemicals and Treating Agents

DISPERSANTS

	Shell Oil	1 DR	COREXIT
	Shell Oil	4 DR	Oil Herder
	Harbors Division	10 DR	COREXIT
	Harbors Division	4 DR	MAGNUS
	M. A. Notch Corp	20 DR	WAINDOTT
	Econoxics Laboratories	10 DR	MAGNUS
	Pacific Marine & Supply	250 DR	COREXIT
	Ultramar Chemical Co.	1 DR	ULTRAMAR
	Ultramar Chemical Co.	40 DR	STEROX
	Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	4 DR	ENERGY PLUS
	Dillingham Corp	6 DR	ENERGY PLUS
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	5 DR	COREXIT
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	5 DR	EMUSOL
	Standard Oil Refinery	4 DR	MAGNUS
	Honolulu Fire Department	120 gal	EMULSIFIER
	Honolulu Fire Department	1000 gal	SEA-AIR
	Honolulu Fire Department	175 gal	LIGHTWATER
	Honolulu Fire Department	1175 gal	HIGH EXPANSION FOAM
	U. S. Navy	2000 gal	SOLVENT-EMULSIFIER
H	Shell Oil	1 DR	OIL HERDER
H	Harbors Division	3 DR	COREXIT
H	Harbors Division	1 DR	MAGNUS
H	Ultramar Chemical Co.	2 DR	CLE
H	Best Chemical & Fertilizer	20 DR	SA-9
H	Standard Oil	1 DR	COREXIT
H	Standard Oil	7 DR	DETAR - 2 Kawaihae
H	GASPRO INC	10 DR	TOXIMOL 351
K	Standard Oil	2 DR	COREXIT
K	Brewer Chemical Co.	2 DR	CLE
K	Brewer Chemical Co.	2 DR	NI
K	Brewer Chemical Co.	2 DR	E-100
K	Harbors Division	3 DR	COREXIT
K	Harbors Division	1 DR	MAGNUS
M	Shell Oil	5 gal	Oil Herder
M	McCABE, HAMILTON & RENNY	2 DR	S-A-43
M	Harbors Division	4 DR	ENERGY PLUS
M	Harbors Division	3 DR	COREXIT
M	Harbors Division	1 DR	MAGNUS
M	Matson Navigation Co.	2 DR	ENERGY PLUS

SORBENTS

	Shell Oil	10 BL	Hay
	Shell Oil	700'	Sea Serpent
	Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	50 BL	Hay
	Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	200 sheets	3M
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	20 BL	Hay
	Standard Oil Refinery	4000 BL	Hay
	U. S. Navy	1000 CuFt	Open cell polyurethane
	Standard Oil Marketing	20 BL	Hay
H	Shell Oil	250'	Sea Serpent
K	Shell Oil	250'	Sea Serpent
M	Shell Oil	300'	Sea Serpent
M	Albers Feed Co.	50 BL	Hay

3230.12 - Compressors

	Harbors Division	2
	Makai Undersea Test Range	4
	Pacific Marine & Supply	
	Dillingham Corp	2
	University of Hawaii	1
	Standard Oil Refinery	3
	U. S. Navy	15
	Civil Defense	
H	Civil Defense	29
K	Civil Defense	57
K	U. S. Navy	2
M	Civil Defense	39
L	Civil Defense	1
MO	Civil Defense	6

3230.13 - Cranes

	Makai Undersea Test Range	1 - 25T
	Dillingham Corp	1
	U. S. Navy	13 4-Floating
	Civil Defense	26
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	1 - 11T
H	Civil Defense	4
K	Civil Defense	64
K	U. S. Navy	3
M	Civil Defense	37
L	Civil Defense	4
MO	Civil Defense	1

3230.14 - Diving Services

DEEP

U. S. Navy

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GENERAL

Dillingham Corp
Standard Oil Refinery

SCUBA

	State of Hawaii	6
	Makai Undersea Test Range	15
	University of Hawaii	6
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	2
	U. S. Navy	
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	1
K	Civil Defense	4

3230.15 - Drums, Empty

	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	100
	Standard Oil Refinery	100
	U. S. Navy	200
H	Ultramar Chemical Co.	100
H	Standard Oil	100
H	GASPRO INC.	15-20
K	Standard Oil	100
K	Civil Defense	50
K	U. S. Navy	50
M	Texaco Oil	20
M	Shell Oil	20
M	Standard Oil	20

3230.16 - Fire Engines

	Honolulu Fire Department	
	U. S. Army	
	U. S. Navy	2
H	Civil Defense	16
K	Civil Defense	15
K	U. S. Navy	6
M	Civil Defense	7
L	Civil Defense	1
NO	Civil Defense	2

3230.17 - Fire Hose

	Makai Undersea Test Range	100'
	Dillingham Corp	
	Honolulu Fire Department	
	U. S. Navy	1200'
H	Ultramar Chemical Co.	100'
H	Standard Oil	
H	GASPRO, INC	
H	Civil Defense	1500'
K	Civil Defense	29,400'
K	U. S. Navy	2500'

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3230.17 - Fire Hose (Continued)

M	Civil Defense	
L	Civil Defense	
MO	Civil Defense	

3230.18 - Forklifts

	U. S. Navy	102
	Civil Defense	150
H	Civil Defense	15
K	Civil Defense	64
K	U. S. Navy	4
M	Civil Defense	70
L	Civil Defense	8
MO	Civil Defense	15

3230.19 - Funds

Environmental Protection Agency	\$10,000
U. S. Coast Guard	\$35,000,000
University of Hawaii	\$500,000

3230.20 - Hand Tools

	U. S. Coast Guard	
	Hawaii Oil Spill COOP	
	Dillingham Corp	
	University of Hawaii	
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	
	Standard Oil Refinery	
	U. S. Army	
	U. S. Navy	
	Civil Defense	
H	Civil Defense	
K	Civil Defense	
K	U. S. Navy	
M	McCabe, Hamilton & Renny	
M	Civil Defense	
L	Civil Defense	
MO	Civil Defense	

3230.21 - Laboratories

Environmental Protection Agency
Standard Oil Refinery
U. S. Navy

3230.22 - Personnel

TRAINED

State of Hawaii	10
Harbors Division	5
Environmental Protection Agency	1
U. S. Coast Guard	31
Makai Undersea Test Range	7
Pacific Marine & Supply	8
Dillingham Corp	10
Standard Oil Refinery	6-10

UNTRAINED

	U. S. Coast Guard	50
	Standard Oil Refinery	20
	U. S. Army	900
	U. S. Navy	300
	Civil Defense	290
	Dole Company	50
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	30
H	Civil Defense	740
K	Civil Defense	350
K	U. S. Navy	50
M	Shell Oil	3
M	Harbors Division	5
M	Standard Oil	10
M	Kahului Trucking & Storage	21
M	Civil Defense	

3230.23 - Power Plants, Portable

	Harbors Division	2	
	Makai Undersea Test Range	1	
	Pacific Marine & Supply	1	
	University of Hawaii	2	3KW
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	1	
	Standard Oil Refinery	2	2 1/2 KW
	U. S. Navy	5	4-75 KW
	Civil Defense	17	
H	Civil Defense	25	
K	Civil Defense	41	
K	U. S. Navy	9	4-100 KW
M	Harbors Division	1	110 volt
M	Civil Defense	29	
L	Civil Defense	1	
MO	Civil Defense	21	

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SECRET

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

VEHICLES

	U. S. Coast Guard	4
	U. S. Air Force	32
	U. S. Army	25
	U. S. Navy	100
	Civil Defense	680
H	Civil Defense	477
K	Civil Defense	331
K	U. S. Navy	30
M	Civil Defense	350
L	Civil Defense	53
MO	Civil Defense	60

3230.26 - Roadgraders

	Civil Defense	73
H	Civil Defense	
K	Civil Defense	39
K	U. S. Navy	2
M	Civil Defense	39
L	Civil Defense	2
MO	Civil Defense	6

3230.27 - Skimmers, Portable

	Harbors Division	1
	U. S. Coast Guard	1
	U. S. Navy	2
H	Shell Oil	1
H	Standard Oil	1 Kawaihae
K	Atwood Distributing Co.	1
K	Standard Oil	1
M	Shell Oil	1

3230.28 - Spraying Equipment, Portable

	Harbors Division	2
	Economic Laboratories	3
	Pacific Marine & Supply	1
	Standard Oil Refinery	2
	U. S. Navy	1
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	1
M	McCabe, Hamilton & Renny	2
M	Harbors Division	3
M	Kahului Trucking & Storage	1

3230.29 - Spreaders

	Civil Defense	21
H	Civil Defense	
K	Civil Defense	10
M	Civil Defense	3
L	Civil Defense	1

3239.30 - Trucks

BUCKET LOADERS

	Harbors Division	3
	U. S. Army	3
	Civil Defense	157
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	1
H	Ultramar Chemical Co.	2
K	Civil Defense	46
K	U. S. Navy	1
M	Civil Defense	70
L	Civil Defense	3
MO	Civil Defense	2

DUMP

	Harbors Division	3
	Dillingham	
	Standard Oil Refinery	3
	U. S. Army	10
	U. S. Navy	2
	Civil Defense	500
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	4
H	Civil Defense	220
K	Civil Defense	120
K	U. S. Navy	3
M	Civil Defense	176
L	Civil Defense	8
MO	Civil Defense	7

FLATBED

	Harbors Division	3
	Dillingham Corp	
	Civil Defense	
H	Civil Defense	127
K	Civil Defense	80
M	Harbors Division	1
M	Standard Oil	1
M	Civil Defense	138
L	Civil Defense	72
MO	Civil Defense	45

GENERAL

	Harbors Division	7
	U. S. Army	4
	U. S. Navy	22
H	Civil Defense	220
K	Civil Defense	46
K	U. S. Navy	12
M	Union Oil	1

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GENERAL (continued)

M	Harbors Division	1
M	Civil Defense	348
L	Civil Defense	24
MO	Civil Defense	49

PICKUP

	Harbors Division	11
	U. S. Coast Guard	1
	Makai Undersea Test Range	1
	Hawaiian Independent Refinery	1
	Standard Oil Refinery	4
	U. S. Navy	66
H	Civil Defense	162
K	Civil Defense	248
K	U. S. Navy	15
M	Texaco Oil	1
M	McCabe, Hamilton & Renny	1
M	Civil Defense	288
L	Civil Defense	62
MO	Civil Defense	88

REFUSE

	Dillingham	3
	Civil Defense	100
K	Civil Defense	6
K	U. S. Navy	1
M	McCabe, Hamilton & Renny	1
M	Civil Defense	23
L	Civil Defense	2
MO	Civil Defense	

TANK

	Harbors Division	1
	Petroleum Services Co	3
	Dillingham Corp	
	Standard Oil Refinery	1
	Honolulu Fire Department	1
	U. S. Army	1
	U. S. Navy	5
	Civil Defense	39
H	Hilo Transport & Terminal	7
II	Civil Defense	110
K	Civil Defense	18
K	U. S. Navy	3
N	Union Oil	1
M	Texaco Oil	1
M	Shell Oil	2
M	Kahului Trucking & Storage	4
M	Civil Defense	33

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TANK (Continued)

L	Civil Defense	9
MO	Civil Defense	10

VACUUM TANKERS

	Petroleum Services Co	1
	Pacific Marine & Supply	1
	U. S. Navy	3
	Civil Defense	26
K	Civil Defense	5

3230.31 - Federal Agencies

- a. Environmental Protection Agency
1000 Bishop St., Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Charles Seeley
Day - 546-8910 Night - 377-9183
- b. U. S. Air Force
604 Direct Air Support Squadron, Wheeler
Contact - LTC Frank SLOANE
Day - 656-026 Night - 254-2360
- c. U. S. Army
Support Command - Hawaii, Fort Shafter
Contact - MAJ CARPENTER
Day - 65-8991 Night - 65-7508
- d. U. S. Coast Guard
14th District Office
Contact - Duty Officer
24 hour - 536-4336
- e. U. S. Marine Corps
1st Brigade - MCAS Kaneohe
Contact - Boat house
24 hour - 257-3543
- f. U. S. Navy
Hawaiian Sea Frontier, Pearl Harbor
Contact - CDR BRYAN
Day - 432-5140 Night - 423-2128

K R. U. S. Navy
Pacific Missile Range - Barking Sands
Contact - Duty Officer
24 hour 337-5111

3230.32 - State and County Agencies

- a. Civil Defense
629 Pohukaina St., Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Lou Smith
24 hour - 531-4122
 - b. Harbors Division
Sand Island Access Road, Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Lou Pauls
Day - 841-1002 Night - 923-8864
 - c. Honolulu Fire Department
Pier 15, Honolulu
Contact - Dispatcher
24 hour - 955-1212
 - d. State of Hawaii
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources, Fish & Game Division
530 S. Hotel St., Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Michio Takata
Day - 548-4000 Night - 734-6251
 - e. University of Hawaii
Institute of Marine Biology - Coconut Is.
Contact - Dr. Philip Helfrich
24 hour - 247-6631
-
- H f. Civil Defense
34A Rainbow Drive, Hilo
Contact - Mr. Myron C. Isherwood Sr.
Day - 935-0031 Night - 935-6909
 - H g. Harbors Division
Hilo
Contact - CAPT. Dennis RUTHRAUFF
Day - 935-4877 Night - 935-6931
 - K h. Civil Defense
Lihue
Contact - Mr. Manuel Medeiros
Day - 245-4001 Night - 742-3335
 - K i. Harbors Division
Nawiliwili
Contact - Mr. Forsen
Day - 245-4901 Night - 822-5313

3230.32 - State and County Agencies (Continued)

- M j. Civil Defense
(Note same contact for Molokai and Lanai)
250 S. High St., Wailuku
Contact - Mr. Manuel Oishi
Day - 244-4014 Night - 877-5400
- M k. Harbors Division
Kahului
Contact - CAPT P. Lilly
Day - 877-6051 Night - 878-1883

3230.33 - Private Companies and firms

- a. Dillingham Corp
Pier 41 - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Jim Sterling
Day - 845-2911 Night - 595-3955
- b. Dole Company
Isleways Towing - Pier 36, Honolulu
Contact - CAPT. CLARKE
Day - 536-3411 Night - 254-2474
- c. Economic Laboratories
2363 N. King St. - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Bradshaw
Day - 845-3208 Night - 949-8410
- d. Hawaiian Independent Refinery
91-325 Komohana St. - Ewa Beach
Contact - Mr. Ed Quace
Day - 682-4505 Night - 682-4508
- e. Hawaii Oil Spill COOP
Pier 41 - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Ikemoto
Day - 533-1886 Night - 261-2711
- f. Makai Undersea Test Range
Waimanalo
Contact - Mr. May
Day - 259-9911 Night - 261-4186
- g. M. A. Notch Corp
944 Ahua St. - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Gilleland
Day - 839-2795 Night - 259-9457
- h. Pacific Marine & Supply
Piers 13 & 14 - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Hayashida
Day - 531-0182 Night - 734-4865

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3230.33 - Private Companies and firms (Continued)

- i. Petroleum Services Co.
28 Kaopuni St. - Kailua
Contact - Mr. George Camp
24 hours - 537-5386
 - j. Shell Oil
Pier 29 - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Jack McGuire
Day - 537-3911 Night - 949-3588
 - k. Standard Oil Marketing
933 N. Nimitz Hwy. - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Stan Zydel
Day - 533-2911 Night - 373-3018
 - l. Standard Oil Refinery
81-480 Malakole St. - Ewa Beach
Contact - Mr. Joe Kirk
Day - 682-5711 Night - 488-5417
 - m. Ultramar Chemical Co.
311 Pacific St. - Honolulu
Contact - Mr. Smith
Day - 533-4111 Night - 988-3285
-
- H n. Best Chemical & Fertilizer
235 Silva St. - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Edward Kurokawa
Day - 935-7191 Night - 935-7043
 - H o. GASPRO INC.
525 Kalaniana'ole Ave - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Masa Kawazoe
Day - 935-3341 Night - 959-8654
 - H p. Hilo Transport & Terminal
Pier 1 - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Jack Addison
Day - 935-3302 Night - 935-6787
 - H q. Shell Oil
661 Kalaniana'ole Ave. - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Seich Yoshioka
Day - 935-2955 Night - 935-6942
 - H r. Standard Oil
Kalaniana'ole Ave. - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Robert Allen
Day - 935-0838 Night - 935-6241

3230.33 - Private Companies and firms (Continued)

- H s. Ultramar Chemical Co.
60 Kuhio Rd. - Hilo
Contact - Mr. Melvin Smith
Day - 935-3326 Night - 935-2019
-
- K t. Atwood Distributing Co.
Nawiliwili
Contact - Mr. Thomas King
Day - 245-2323 Night - 822-4010
- K u. Brewer Chemical Co.
Lihue
Contact - Mr. George Hiyane
Day - 245-4031 Night - 822-4418
- K v. Standard Oil
Port Allen
Contact - Mr. Al Troche
Day - 335-3175 Night - 742-1826
- M w. Albers Feed Co.
4 Kahului Beach Rd-Kahului
Contact - Mr. Richard Tuell
Day - 244-4000 Night - 272-7343
- i x. Kahului Trucking & Storage
140 Hobron Ave. - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Ronald Gamble
Day - 877-6001 Night - 244-5736
- i y. Matson Navigation Co.
37 South Punnah Ave. - Kahului
Contact - Mr. George Gross
Day - 377-5500 Night - 571-9587
- i z. McCabe, Hamilton & Benv
Pier 1 - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Ernest DePonte
Day - 877-5027 Night - 877-4253
- H aa. Shell Oil
Hobron & Main - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Shigeo Oura
Day - 877-6031 Night - 877-6665
- M ab. Standard Oil
Hobron Lane - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Steve Covalt
Day - 877-5011 Night - 877-4671

M ac. Texaco Oil
Hobron Lane - Kahului
Contract - Mr. Richard Honda
Day - 877-5112 Night - 244-9281

M ad. Union Oil
Hobron Lane - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Roy Tamayose
Day - 877-6415 Night - 575-2978

M ae. Young Bros.
Pier 1 - Kahului
Contact - Mr. Jarrett Higashi
Day - 877-6511

TAB D

3240 - Local Strike Force.

3240.1 - The Local Strike Force (LSF) is a trained group of personnel ready to respond at short notice to any pollution incident in Hawaiian waters. They can be activated by the FOSC at any stage of a pollution incident.

3240.2 - The LSF is composed of active duty Coast Guardsmen stationed in the Honolulu area plus the following two individuals:

- a. Department of Defense State of Hawaii
Communications Officer
- b. City and County of Honolulu, Oahu Civil Defense Agency
Logistics and Supply Officer

3240.3 - In the event of a major pollution incident, the LSF can be supplemented by the National Strike Force. A 13 member team of the National Strike Force with equipment is located at San Francisco. They can be activated by request of Commander Pacific Area, U. S. Coast Guard. National Strike Force equipment, some of which is in the development stage, includes: Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System (ADAPTS), Light Weight High Seas Barrier System, and High Seas Recovery System.

3240.4 - The LSF provides a round the clock watch at the incident location. Several members of the force are storekeepers familiar with contracting procedures and in possession of a list of all resources available in Hawaii and on the West Coast, as well as procedures for obtaining these resources.

3240.5 - During pollution incidents the Weather Bureau will, on request of the OSC, detail a forecaster or observer or both to the incident location to work with the Strike Force and OSC.

3240.6 - During pollution incidents the Fourteenth Coast Guard District Public Information Officer and his staff will provide on scene PIO coverage. They will coordinate press contacts and issue timely news releases.

3240.7 - Upon notification by the COTP Honolulu watch officer of the LSF activation, all members will proceed to the designated command post for assignment with the following exceptions:

- a. If the command post to be activated is other than the 9th floor, Aloha Tower the first storekeeper contacted will first report to the tower, draw the following equipment from the watch officer (portable radios, charts, strike force kit, resource lists and government vehicle) and then proceed to the activated command post.

b. Strike Force members residing on board at Base Honolulu will proceed to the activated command post in a group. Prior to departure the OOD will issue a government vehicle and all working portable radios at the Base Electronic Repair Shop.

c. Prior to deployment to other Hawaiian Islands or areas in Region Nine, Strike Force members will report to the ninth floor, Aloha Tower.

3240.8 - Predesignated Command Posts on the Island of Oahu.

a. South shore - Ninth floor, Aloha Tower

b. North shore - RAC-1 (Rural Area Command One - Oahu Civil Defense Agency) Waiialua

c. East shore - RAC-2 (Rural Area Command Two - Oahu Civil Defense Agency) Kailua

d. West shore - RAC-3 (Rural Area Command Three - Oahu Civil Defense Agency) Battery Arizona Kahe Point

e. Additional sites available at waterside:

1. Makai Undersea Test Range Pier Facility - 2nd floor
2. Navy Boat House, MCAS Kaneohe Bay - Main floor

TAB E

3250 - Potential Pollution Sources.

3250.1 - Oil spills in the State of Hawaii occur most frequently

- a. In harbors during fuel transfers.
- b. Along oil pipeline networks running near the shoreline from Kane Point (north of Barbers Point) to Honolulu Harbor.
- c. At offshore tanker anchorages Barbers Point.

3250.2 - While channels between the islands bear considerable shipping traffic, collision damage has not posed a significant threat; probably because the normal good weather creates safe conditions for navigation.

3250.3 - The three most likely locations for a major spill are Honolulu and Pearl Harbors and their approaches and the tanker anchorage at Barbers Point.

3250.4 - Kauai.

- a. Minor spills - fueling at small boat harbors: Hanapepe Bay, Kukuiula Bay, Kikiaola, Wailua River.

- b. Moderate spills - Port Allen State Pier.

- 1. Oil pipeline - fuel transfer point. T-2 tanker every 18 days (78,000 tons petroleum products annually).

- c. Moderate spills - Nawiliwili State Pier.

- 1. Oil pipeline - fuel transfer point. T-2 tanker every 30 days (35,000 tons petroleum products annually).

3250.5 - Oahu.

- a. Minor spills - fueling at small boat harbors: Kewalo Basin, Keehi Lagoon, Pokai Bay, Haleiwa, Heeia-Kea, Kaneohe Bay, Ala Wai.

- b. Moderate spills - Kaneohe Bay fuel transfer (17,000 bbls JP5 monthly by tanker; 8,000 bbls Navy Special annually by barge).

- c. Major spills - Honolulu Harbor 12 tankers per month, largest World Unity 32,895 DWT, vessel transfer and refueling by pipeline at state piers or by barge (3,644,000 tons petroleum products annually).

- d. Major spills - Barbers Point refinery - 24 tankers per month; largest Lake Palourde 117,966 DWT, fuel transfer offshore moorage (2,883,000 tons petroleum products annually).

- e. Major spills - Pearl Harbor fuel transfer, pipeline leaks - Navy will act as On Scene Commander for all spills inside Pearl Harbor and for all spills emanating from Navy controlled shore facilities and ships.

3250.6 - Maui.

a. Minor spills - fueling at small boat harbors Maalaea and Lahaina.

b. Moderate spills - Kahului State Pier 2.

1. Oil pipeline - fuel transfer point. T-2 tankers every 12 days (217,000 tons petroleum products annually).

3250.7 - Molokai.

a. Minor spills - fueling at Haleolono Small Boat Harbor.

b. Moderate spills - Kaunakakai Harbor State Pier.

1. Fuel transfer from barge every three months (38,000 bbls petroleum products annually).

3250.8 - Lanai.

a. Minor spills - fueling at small boat harbors Kaunalapau and Manele Bay.

3250.9 - Hawaii.

a. Minor spills - fueling at small boat harbors: Honuapo Bay, Kealakekua Bay, Keauhou Bay, Kailua Bay, Honokahau Bay, Kawaihae and Mahukona.

b. Moderate spills - Hilo Harbor Pier 3.

1. Oil pipeline - fuel transfer point. T-2 tanker every 10 days (306,000 tons petroleum products annually).

c. Moderate spills - Kawaihae Harbor State Pier.

1. Fuel transfers from ships and barges (44,000 tons petroleum products annually).

TAB F

3260 - Scientific Advisory Group.

3260.1 - The following agencies comprising the Scientific Advisory Group have agreed to provide knowledge and expertise during a pollution incident.

3260.2 - Upon declaration of a pollution incident all members of the Scientific Advisory Group, with the exception of State agencies which will be contacted by State Civil Defense, will be notified of the following by the FOSC: "There has been pollution incident at _____. Please advise me of a phone number that you can be reached at if you will not be at the number just called, so that the On Scene Commander or Regional Response Team may contact you for information or advice." In this manner the Scientific Advisory Group will be in a position to provide immediate advice or assistance, or members can be directed to the spill site for on scene consultation.

3260.3 - Contacts with the Scientific Advisory Group will come from one of three sources:

a. Contacts with State agencies will be coordinated through the State Civil Defense member of the RRT.

b. Contacts with agencies concerned with ecology damage resulting either from the spill or use of chemical agents will be coordinated through the EPA member of the RRT.

c. The OSC may directly communicate with these agencies particularly when the RRT has not been activated.

3260.4 - In order to avoid corrections to this TAB necessitated by personnel and phone number changes, only the organization and title of members will be listed. Names and 24 hour phone numbers of personnel are listed in TAB-I.

3260.5 - State Agencies.

- a. Hawaii State Department of Health, Environmental Health Division.
- b. University of Hawaii, Marine Biology Department.
- c. Oceanic Institute, Marine Biology Department.
- d. Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Fish and Game Division.

3260.6 - Federal Agencies.

a. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

1. National Weather Service.
2. National Ocean Survey

(NOTE: Able to provide weather forecasts, wind and surface current predictions. Forecaster or observer at spill site can be obtained by requesting same from the leading forecaster NWS)

b. U. S. Public Health Service. (Advises that health dangers can better be evaluated by Hawaii State Department of Health)

c. National Marine Fisheries Service.

d. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

TAB G

3270 - Communications, Local Alert and Notification.

3270.1 - The following is a compilation of communications equipment and facilities that are available and normally would be utilized to directly support oil pollution forces. Although in some cases a range of frequencies is available for some of the equipment, only the primary frequencies are listed.

3270.2 - Coast Guard Facilities.

a. Hawaii

1. CAPE SMALL - Hilo - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320) and Hawaii police frequency telephone.
2. Loran Station - Hawi - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320), telephone

b. Kauai

1. Loran Station - Koloa - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320), telephone
2. Nawiliwili Light - telephone
3. Kilauea Point Light - telephone, voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320)

c. Maui

1. CAPE NEWAGEN - Maalaea - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320), telephone

d. French Frigate Shoals

1. Loran Station - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320)

e. Kure

1. Loran Station - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320)

f. Oahu

1. CAPE CORWIN - 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320), Honolulu Police frequency.
2. Diamond Head Light - telephone, voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320)

3. Makapuu Light - telephone, voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320)
4. COTP Honolulu - voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320, 157.10, 157.15), telephones, 2 FM-1's (157.10), four vehicles (157.10 and 157.15)
5. District Office - teletype, telephones
6. High Endurance Cutters - 2, 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320), teletype each
7. Buoy Tenders - 2, 3 PRC-59 (157.10), voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320) each
8. Air Station Barbers Point - 2 Helicopters, 2 fixed wing aircraft voice radio (2670, 2686, 5320, 157.10) each

g. Two Transportable Communications Centrals (TCC) are available in San Francisco to supplement on scene communications. The TTC is self contained and air deployable. It can provide complete facilities for point-to-point, ground-to-air, ship-to-shore, and unit-to-unit communications in the HF, VHF (FM and AM), and UHF radio bands.

3270.3 - State Civil Defense, Birkhimer - Oahu

- a. HF sixty WPM full period teletype connecting:
 1. Oahu - CD - Honolulu
 2. Kauai - CD, Police - Lihue
 3. Maui - CD, Police - Wailuku
 4. Hawaii - CD, Police - Hilo
- b. 100 WPM teletype DOD-OCD Region 7, Santa Rosa, California.
- c. telephones
- d. STACOM (2726) point to point State Civil Defense Command radio net between Birkhimer and CD Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and 9 mobile stations.
- e. RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) (1994.5, 3507.5, 3992.5, 7254.5) CD Kauai, Maui, Hawaii.
- f. FIREBRAND 90 - (4585) interisland Civil Air Patrol.
- g. Fire, Police, Hospital radios and citizens band.
- h. Vehicles (155.025, 155.715)

3270.4 - Oahu Civil Defense Agency - Honolulu Command Post, Rural Area Command Posts 1, 2, 3 and mobile unit (100 watts self contained) all have:

- a. Telephones
- b. RACES

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c. City County radio (155.295)

d. Police, fire radio

e. 3 portable radios (155.295)

3270.5 - General Communications Plan.

a. Interisland utilize State Civil Defense teletype and STACOM.

b. Beach parties - 3 frequencies with portable gear (157.10, 157.15, 155.295) utilize mobile communications van from site to Oahu Civil Defense Agency Rural Area Command Posts thence telephone land line.

c. On scene Coast Guard - air units (157.10), floating units (2670, 2686, 5320).

d. Coast Guard Auxiliary (2670).

3270.6 - Local alert of Strike Force and Regional Response Team will be via commercial telephone by COTP Honolulu watch officer utilizing prepared call lists. Non-State Agencies comprising the Scientific Advisory Group will also be notified in this manner.

3270.7 - For major spills it is anticipated that following notification of the Regional Response Team the State Operations Team will mobilize at Birkhimer and Oahu Civil Defense Agency will activate either its Honolulu Command Post or the Rural Area Command Post nearest the spill site.

3270.8 - Notification of oil spills can come from private individuals or government agencies, however, since the 1970 Water Quality Improvement Act prescribes civil penalties for non-notification of a spill, most reports should come from the polluter.

3270.9 - Newspaper articles, TV news and PIO handouts to private and commercial pilots and small boat operators has created a general awareness by the public of Coast Guard pollution responsibility, and should effectively channel spill reports to COTP Honolulu or the nearest Coast Guard facility on other Islands.

3270.10 - Standardized handling of pollution reports by Coast Guard units should insure a prompt response to pollution incidents.

TAB H

3280 - Regional Response Team, Regional Response Center

3280.1 - The Regional Response Team (RRT) will be notified of all pollution incidents by the OSC.

3280.2 - Activation shall be accomplished either by the FOOSC, who shall notify the RRT members, or by agreement of any two agencies cooperating in this plan.

3280.3 - The RRT will normally be activated for moderate and major spills and also for any minor spills presenting problems requiring the skills, coordination or resources of several agencies.

3280.4 - The RRT shall meet initially in the Regional Response Center which is the office of the Chief, Marine Safety Division, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, 677 Ala Moana (9th Floor, Gold Bond Building) and thereafter at such times and locations as they shall agree upon.

3280.5 - The RRT shall:

- a. Monitor reports of the pollution incident.
- b. Advise the OSC of recommended courses of action.
- c. Provide any resources requested by the OSC.
- d. Be responsible for communications with other Coast Guard Districts and the National Response Team. The latter shall be advised, in the event of a major spill, by POLREP format utilizing AIG 8909 at 0800 and 2000 local time and when important developments occur during the incident.

e. Change On Scene Commanders as appropriate under the circumstances.

3280.6 - The following organizations shall comprise the RRT. In order to avoid corrections to this TAB necessitated by personnel and phone number changes, only the organization and title is listed for each principal member. Names and 24 hour phone numbers of principals and alternates are listed in TAB I.

- a. United States Coast Guard (Chairman)
Chief Marine Safety Division
Fourteenth Coast Guard District
- b. United States Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District Engineer
- c. Environmental Protection Agency
Director, Pacific Islands Office
- d. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii
Director of Civil Defense

- e. City and County of Honolulu Oahu, Civil Defense Agency
Personnel and Administrative Officer
- f. United States Navy
Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier - Operations
- g. Hawaii Oil Spill COOP
Chairman
- h. Any other cooperating agency is entitled to representation at
its request during a particular pollution incident if:
 - 1. It provides resources or expertise to combat the incident.
 - 2. It wishes to protect some public interest.

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1. United States Army Corps of Engineers

2. United States Army Corps of Engineers (Listed name is 34-1101)

3. United States Army Corps of Engineers

4. <u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>	Day 346-2464	Night 337-1737
5. <u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>	346-2464	346-7103

6. United States Army Corps of Engineers

7. <u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>	Day 343-2711	Night 422-8491
8. <u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>	343-2811	373-2289
9. <u>United States Army Corps of Engineers</u>	343-2876	261-5727

10. Department of Defense Agency

11. <u>Department of Defense Agency</u>	Day 346-8910	Night 377-5183
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12. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

13. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 346-2161	Night 946-1294
14. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	346-2161	247-1440
15. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	346-2161	261-0346

16. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii, Civil Defense Agency

17. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii, Civil Defense Agency</u>	Day 331-5122	Night 531-5122
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18. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

19. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 332-5122	Night 422-2126
20. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	332-5122	422-2126

21. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

22. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 332-5122	Night 422-2126
23. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	332-5122	422-2126

24. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

25. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 332-5122	Night 422-2126
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26. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

27. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 332-5122	Night 422-2126
28. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	332-5122	422-2126

29. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

30. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	Day 332-5122	Night 422-2126
31. <u>Department of Defense, State of Hawaii</u>	332-5122	422-2126

c. Oceanic Institute, Marine Biology Department

1. Dr. NAKAHARA Day 259-7951

d. Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Fish and Game Division

1. Michio TAKATA Day 548-4000 Night 734-6251
2. Kenji EGO Day 548-5920 Night 247-0916

e. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

1. NWS leading forecaster 845-2102, 841-3962, 841-4614
2. NOS - Pacific Tide Party
a. CDR R. E. MOSES 24 hour 432-9191 or 689-8207
b. CDR F. D. MORAN

f. U. S. Public Health Service 546-5670

g. National Marine Fisheries Service

1. Mr. T. IVERSEN Day 946-2181 Night 235-1050
2. Mr. GOODING 946-2181 259-7752

h. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

1. Gene KRIDLER Day 261-9781 Night 262-8977
2. Dave OLSEN 261-9781 261-3287

3290.3 - Strike Force and On Scene Commanders

a. U. S. Coast Guard 533-1215

b. Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

1. Stanley E. HARTER 533-3877

c. City and County of Honolulu, Oahu Civil Defense Agency

1. Lou W. SMITH 531-4122

d. Federal On Scene Commander

1. LCDR Marshall H. SHYTLE 24 hour phone 533-1215
2. LCDR Richard W. WERNER

e. State On Scene Commander

Oahu - CAPT J. B. McCORMICK (Honolulu) Day 548-6255 Night 395-9639
Hawaii - CAPT D. E. RUTHRAUFF (Hilo) Day 935-4877 Night 935-6931
Maui - CAPT P. A. LILLY (Kahului) Day 877-6051 Night 878-1883
Kauai - Mr. F. FORSEN (Nawiliwili) Day 245-4901 Night 822-5313

REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

APPENDIX 3 AMERICAN SAMOA

1 December 1972

1972

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3390	TAB I	Blank	

3300 AMERICAN SAMOA

3300.1 The purpose of this plan is to promote and coordinate, Federal, Government of American Samoa, and private efforts to combat oil and hazardous substance water pollution problems affecting the American Samoan Islands. This plan has its origins in the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 and the Government of American Samoa Title XXI Chapter 21.07, Section 21.0712 and 21.0713.

3300.2 The 1970 Federal Act has two major beneficial affects on oil pollution combat. First, the pollutor has been made liable for expenses incurred during the cleanup. Second, a large revolving fund has been authorized to provide immediate funding for Federal cleanup expenses. This plan attempts to maintain the vital importance of the local government in meeting pollution problems, consistent with requirements of Federal legislation. The following criteria shall govern control of spill cleanup:

- a. The pollutor should handle the spill; if he fails,
- b. The local government should attempt to eliminate the problem; but if the spill requires even greater resources,
- c. The Federal Government shall assume control.

3300.3 Federal On Scene Commander (FOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the Federal Government to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The Commanding Officer, USCG Station Pago Pago has been so designated.

LT Ross BELL, USCG Station, Pago Pago, American Samoa
Day 32297 Night 32210

3300.4 Local Government On Scene Commander (LOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the government of American Samoa to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The local government has assigned the harbormaster to so act.

He is;

Captain Robert Payes Day 32551 Night 33974

3300.5 On Scene Commander. At all times during an oil pollution incident, there shall be one person, the On Scene Commander, who shall have decision making authority in combating the spill. He shall call upon and direct the deployment of available private, local government and Federal resources to initiate and continue containment, counter-measures, clean up, restoration, and disposal functions. He shall also be responsible for communications to the Regional Response Center and for public information.

3300.6 The FOSC shall take command of every incident as soon as possible unless the predesignated LOSC is willing to act as OSC, and the FOSC determines that local government control is appropriate. Normally, the LOSC will be expected to handle most minor and moderate spills. The decision as to whether a Federal or local government OSC is most appropriate in a particular incident will involve the weighing of several factors:

- a. Which government's material resources, labor, and expertise should be primarily utilized.
- b. Which government's funds should be primarily utilized.
- c. Whether the Federal law normally requiring the pollutor to pay Federal cleanup expenses can be used to advantages.

Since Federal legislation indicates that the Coast Guard has the primary responsibility in the field of maritime pollution incidents, the FOSC shall monitor all pollution incidents in which he is not acting as OSC and shall be prepared to assume command either at the LOSC's request, or on his own decision.

3300.7 Responsibilities of Participating Agencies. Each participating agency in this plan shall make every effort to supply any resources and expertise requested by the OSC during a pollution incident. However, no agency shall be expected to seriously impair its normal functions vital to the safety and welfare of the public. Each agency is also expected to review pollution planning and readiness from time to time and make recommendations to the FOSC concerning:

- a. Improvements in planning.
- b. Better methods of pollution combat.
- c. Acquisition of specific equipment or materials. (It is expected that some federal money will be made available for this purpose.)

3300.8 The following agencies have certain preparatory responsibilities necessary to achieve a state of readiness for coping with any oil or hazardous substance pollution incident.

- a. The Commanding Officer, USCG Station, Pago Pago, American Samoa is responsible for overall planning to cope with pollution incidents. The Coast Guard shall publish on 1 December 1971, and annually thereafter, a current Region Appendix. The Commanding Officer, USCG Station, Pago Pago, American Samoa shall submit revisions to the Regional Appendix prior to 1 September annually. The USCG shall organize and train a strike force for use in assisting to carry out this plan (see Tab D). Periodic updating necessitated by personnel phone number changes and additions or deletions of resources will be accomplished by pen and ink or page changes.

3300.9 A daily patrol should be made of the harbor, paying particular attention to the cannery docks where numerous foreign fishing boats are moored to discourage bilge pumping and hold and hatch cleaning in port.

TAB A

3310 - Critical water use areas.

3310.1 The accompanying charts show types of shoreline areas which have significance for oil pollution planning.

a. Protected marine life areas, where the preservation of marine life is of primary importance.

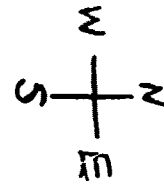
b. Commercial areas, where business shipping or pleasure boating hold primary importance.

c. Most used beach areas, where there is a considerable recreational swimming or surfing.

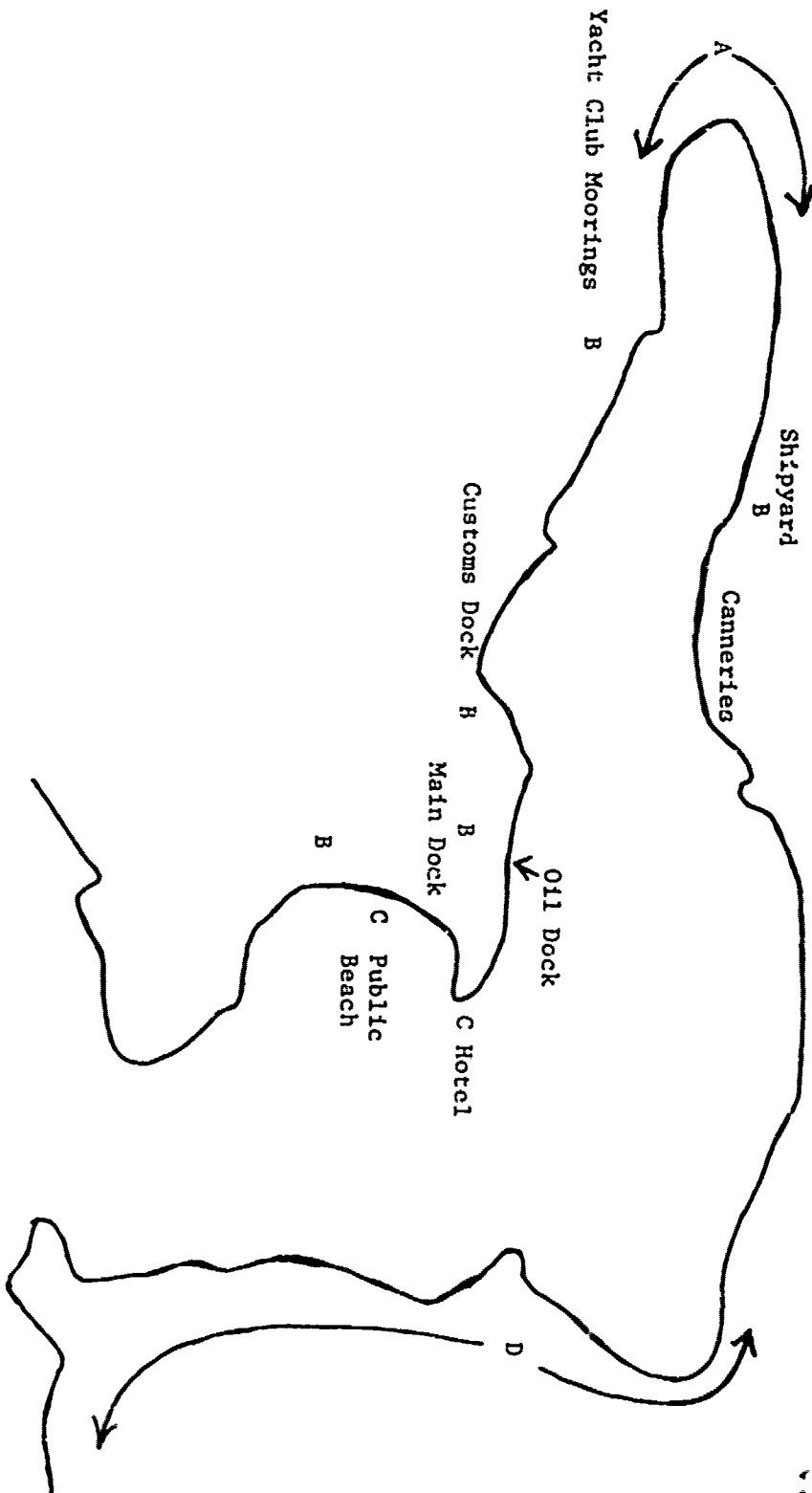
d. Sections where recreational and scenic areas without heavy use predominate.

3310.2 Priorities among these areas would of course depend on the problem involved. For example, a commercial harbor would probably be a very dangerous place for highly volatile gas to wash ashore, but might be a convenient place to trap tarry crude oil for removal. These charts provide information which should be useful in determining where a spill can be diverted to decrease total damage, and where the use of oil dispersants might be acceptable.

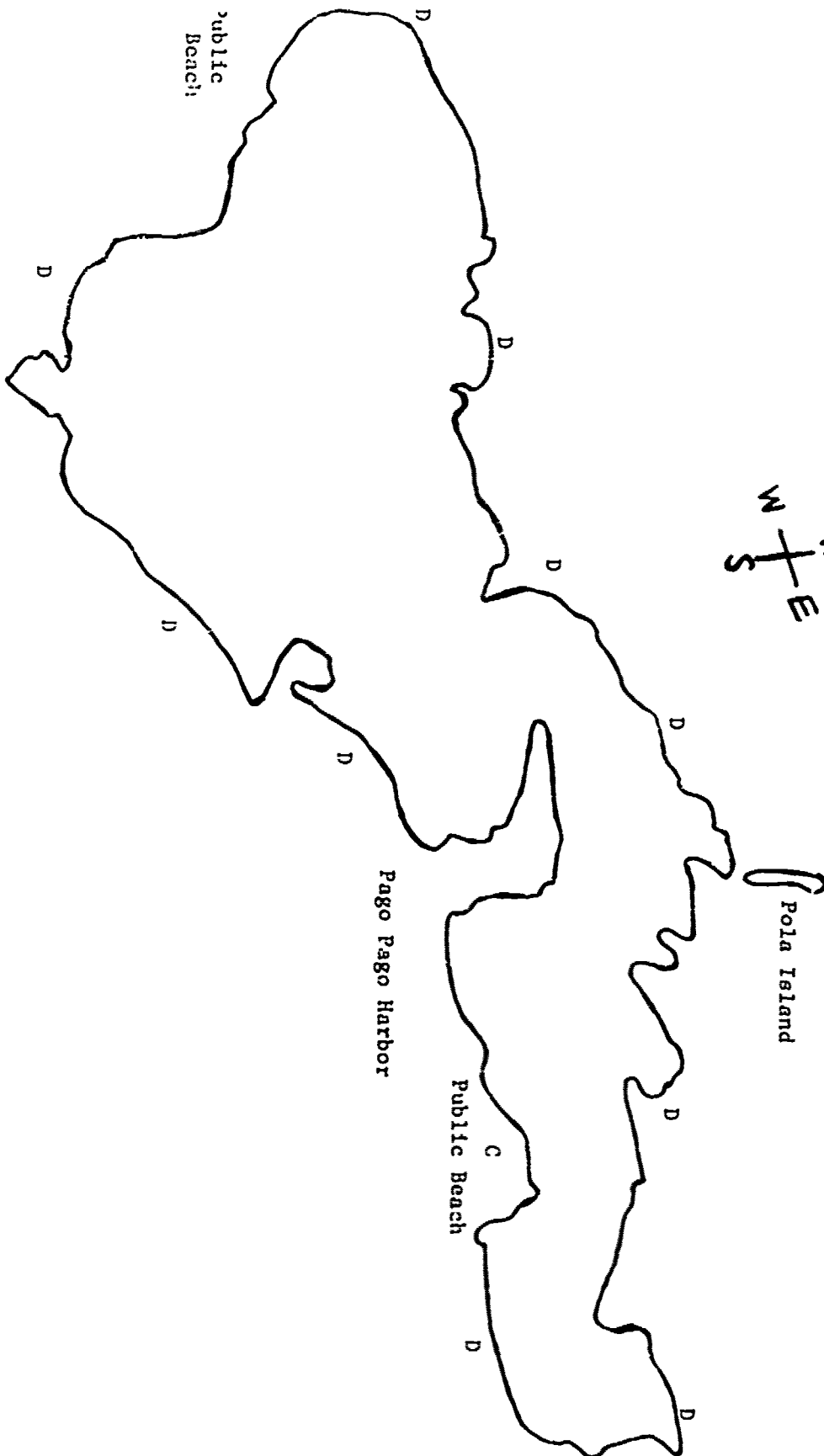
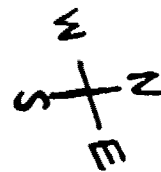
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PAGO PAGO HARBOR



TUTUILA ISLAND



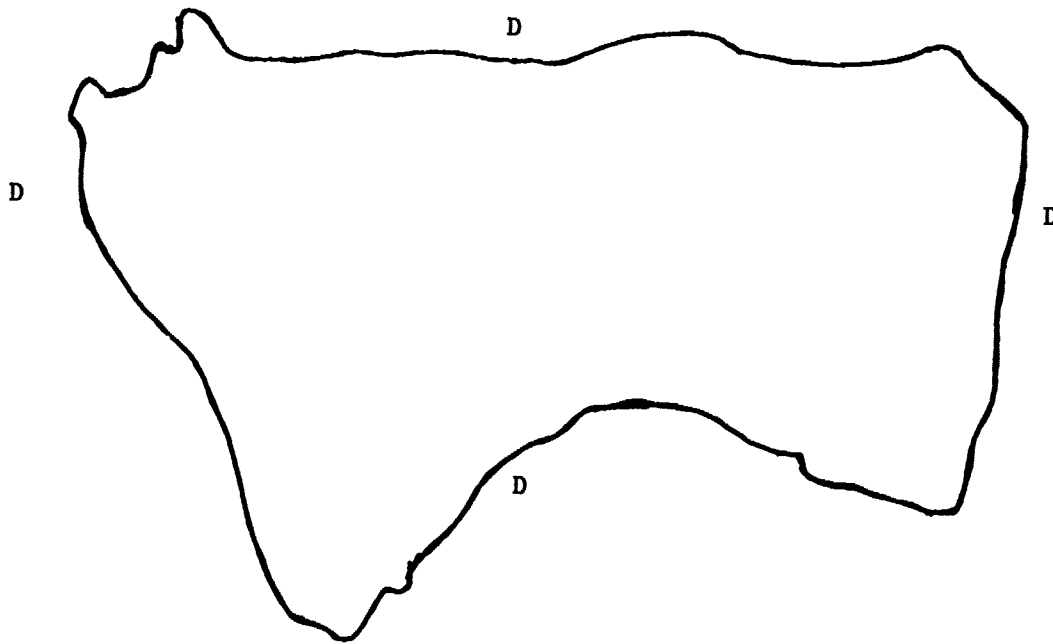
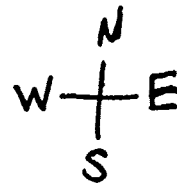
Public Beach

Pago Pago Harbor

Public Beach

1956

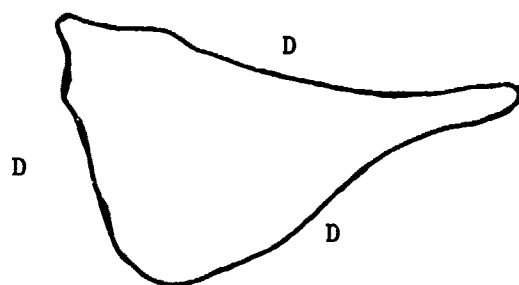
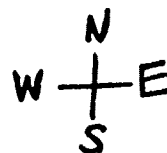
TAU ISLAND



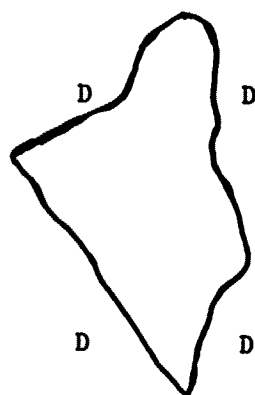
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A-4

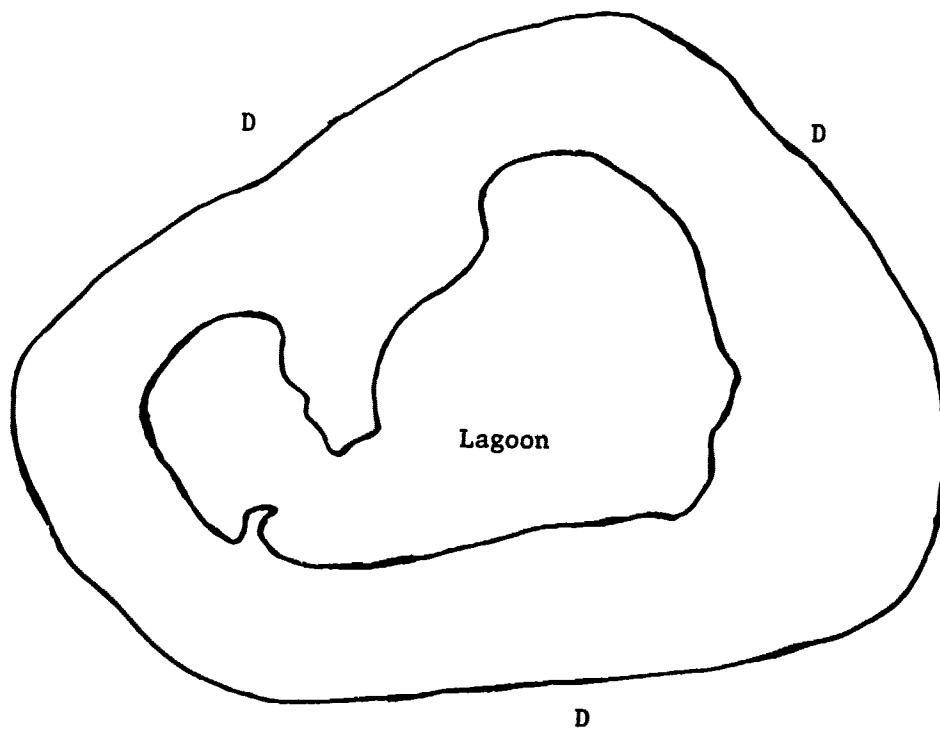
OFU ISLAND



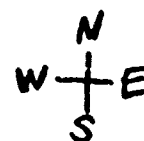
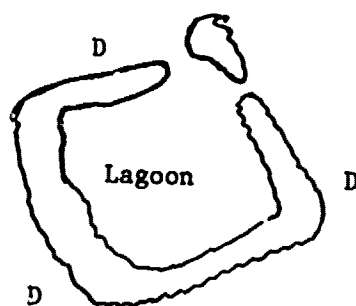
OLOSEGA ISLAND



SWAINS ISLAND



ROSE ISLAND



TAB B

3320 - Cleanup and Disposal Technizues.

3320.1 The important characteristics of the harbor at Pago Pago, American Samoa for oil pollution combat are:

a. Tradewinds blowing from the southeast approximately 75% of the time.

b. The island is surrounded by deep water with coral reefs mainly in bights and coves. Those reefs extending into the sea are all very close to shore.

3320.2 The first characteristic suggests that the danger from a spill is primarily determined by wind direction, which in most cases will adversely affect attempts to keep a spill from spreading into the harbor. Reaction time to a spill will need to be extremely quick to avert pollution damage.

3320.3 The use of dispersants and sinking absorbents is generally hazardous to the ecology. Straw in quantity is unavailable. But none of the above materials would stop a close-in moderate spill in the few brief hours before it reached shore. Our best hope lies in use of existing booms, and development of an effective and quickly transportable open ocean boom. Testing has shown that most existing booms cannot adequately contain a spill in the open ocean when by using a boom in a straight line to change and control the course of the slick rather than to halt or contain it. The slick may then be diverted toward the least damageable portion of shoreline, or its progress toward shore slowed while awaiting a predicted change of winds.

3320.4 If it is apparent that the slick will reach a certain area of shoreline, absorbents should be obtained to congeal the oil, and men with shovels and trucks should be brought to the scene. Sometimes the shoreline damage may be reduced by bulldozing a wall in front of an incoming tide.

TAB C

3330 - Equipment and Services.

3330.1 The Government of American Samoa has the following equipment available for use in a pollution incident.

- a. 1-85' tug with 300 GPM pump
2-55' tugs
1-50' LCM
1-26' pilot boat
- b. Work crew of about 230 men on short notice.
- c. 2-fire engines with a pump capacity of 500 GPM, at 150 psi.
30-firemen
- d. 6-dump trucks
10-bulldozers
2-payloaders

3330.2 The Standard Oil Company has the following equipment for use in a pollution incident.

- a. 400 gallons of DeTar
7 tank trucks
3 suction pumps, 2-200 GPM, 1-100 GPM
- b. Work crew of about 10 men.

3330.3 The Coast Guard Station Pago Pago has the following equipment available for use in a pollution incident.

- a. 1-55' crewboat
1-pump 60 GPM
1-salvage pump
- b. Crew of one officer and 5 men.

3330.4 The Captain of the Port of Honolulu, Hawaii can provide with adequate notice the following equipment and forces for use in a pollution incident.

- a. Aircraft
- b. Ships
- c. Buoys for holding booms
- d. Communications
- e. Strike team

TAB D

3340 - Local Strike Force.

3340.1 Due to the limited number of personnel assigned to the U. S. Coast Guard Station Pago Pago, American Samoa, a local strike force as outlined in the regional plan cannot be maintained. Personnel assigned will endeavor to carry out the mission of a local strike force to the best of their ability with the resources on hand.

3340.2 If assistance is required beyond the capabilities of personnel assigned the Commanding Officer will request the local strike force from Hawaii be dispatched to assist.

3340.3 To obtain the services of the local strike force from the state of Hawaii a priority message shall be sent to the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, information to Captain of the Port of Honolulu giving all particulars of the spill known and requesting the local strike force be dispatched to assist.

TAB E

3350 - Potential Pollution Sources

3350.1 Oil spills in American Samoa occur most frequently:

a. In Pago Pago Harbor during transfer of fuel. There is only one fuel dock located at Utulei, adjacent to the Inter-Continental Hotel. This is the only major spill threat in American Samoan waters. A total of 130,000 bbls of petroleum products are handled annually. An average of 10 T-2 tankers call each year.

b. Offshore of Pago Pago Harbor by vessels pumping bilges prior to or just after clearing port, causing a minor pollution threat.

c. At the two cannery docks in Pago Pago Harbor which are minor pollution threats.

d. At the Government of American Samoa Marine Railway, which is a minor threat.

e. All other areas in American Samoa are relatively safe from oil pollution. Passing ships being the only threat.

TAB C

3370 - Communications, Local Alert and Notification.

3370.1 General Timely and effecient dissemination of information to all interested persons is paramount for successful coordination of operations undertaken in response to a reported oil or hazardous materials discharge.

3370.2 Communications facilities Normal communications circuits and facilities of participating agencies will be used for local communications.

a. The local telephone is best suited for communications with agencies located on the Island.

b. The teletype loop may be used as a secondary means of communications.

c. The USAF and FAA communications centers at the International Airport can be used for communications to Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District or other agencies not located on the Island.

d. Radiotelephone may be used by vessels on scene by calling Pago Pago radio on 2182 KHZ, then shifting to frequency directed.

3370.3 Peacetime Disaster Warnings If the properties of the material spilled poses a threat to life or property, as through toxic, explosive or flammable substances, it will be required to disseminate peacetime disaster warnings to the local government with utmost speed. In this locale the telephone is the fastest means of communications. Peacetime disaster warnings must be concisely worded to assure speed and accuracy of dissemination and must include:

a. Source of warning.

b. Type of threat or destruction expected.

c. Time expected.

d. Probable areas affected.

e. Probable severity.

f. Local action to be taken.

3370.4 Notification and Reporting Upon ascertaining that a pollution incident has occured in local waters the harbormaster shall be notified at once. If the incident be of a major nature requiring large amounts of equipment or forces the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District and COTP Honolulu will be notified by message using the SITUATION REPORT format. The local government office will be notified by telephone, the special assistant to the Governor being the person to report the incident to.

3370.5 Telephone Numbers Used to contact interested local agencies are:

- a. U. S. Coast Guard, Commanding Officer. Day 32-297, Night 32-210
- b. Special Assistant to the Governor. Day 32-203, Night 32-107
- c. Harbormaster. Day 32-551, Night 33-974
- d. Fire Department. 33-117
- e. Police Department. 33-110
- f. Public Works. Day 32-131, Night 33-721
- g. Standard Oil Company. Day 33-607, Night 33-434
- h. Van Camp Seafood Company. 32-312
- i. Star Kist Company. 32-535
- j. Marine Railway. Day 32-584, Night 89-970

REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN
APPENDIX 4, TERRITORY OF GUAM
1 DECEMBER 1972

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3400. GUAM

3400.1 The purpose of this plan is to promote and coordinate, Federal, Government of Guam, and private efforts to combat oil and hazardous substance water pollution problems affecting the Guam Island. This plan has its origins in the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

3400.2 The 1970 Federal Act has two major beneficial affects on oil pollution combat. First, the pollutor has been made liable for expenses incurred during the cleanup. Second, a large revolving fund has been authorized to provide immediate funding for Federal cleanup expenses. This plan attempts to maintain the vital importance of the local government in meeting pollution problems, Consistent with requirements of Federal legislation. The following criteria shall govern control of spill cleanup:

- a. The pollutor should handle the spill; if he fails,
- b. The local government should attempt to eliminate the problem; but, if the spill requires even greater resources,
- c. The Federal Government shall assume control.

3400.3 (a) Federal on Scene Commander (FOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the Federal Government to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The Commanding Officer, U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Guam has been so designated.

CAPT J. R. MEEKER, USCG Commanding Officer, MIO/COTP, Guam
Day 332 2109/339 4220 Night 342 1167

LTJG R. W. URBAN, USCGR Assistant MIO/COTP, Guam
Day 332 2109/339 4220 Night 342 4147

3400.3 (b) When a spill is caused by a United States public vessel or by a Federally controlled facility, the responsible agency shall provide the OSC and take the initial response actions. Continuous water pollution control actions for moderate and major spills should be coordinated through the RRT. For the purposes of this plan, Apra Inner Harbor is deemed to be a federally controlled facility.

3400.4 Local Government on Scene Commander (LOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the Government of Guam to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The local government has assigned:

Jose B. Sarmiento	Day 777 9931	Night 746 3291
Alt.		
Joaquin R. Cruz	Day 777 9931	Night 745 2725

3400.5 On Scene Commander. At all times during an oil pollution incident, there shall be one person, the On Scene Commander, who shall have decision making authority in combating the spill.

He shall call upon and direct the deployment of available private, local government and Federal resources to initiate and continue containment, counter-measures, clean up, restoration, and disposal functions. He shall also be responsible for communications to this Regional Response Center and for public information.

3400.6 The FOSC shall take command of every incident as soon as possible unless the predesignated LOSC is willing to act as OSC and, the FOSC determines that local government control is appropriate. Normally, the LOSC will be expected to handle most minor and moderate spills. Since Federal legislation indicates that the Coast Guard has the primary responsibility in the field of maritime pollution incidents, the FOSC shall monitor all pollution incidents in which he is not acting as OSC and shall be prepared to assume command either at the LOSC's request, or on his own decision.

3400.7 Responsibilities of Participating Agencies. Each participating agency in this plan shall make every effort to supply any resources and expertise requested by the OSC during a pollution incident. However, no agency shall be expected to seriously impair its normal functions vital to the safety and welfare of the public. Each agency is also expected to review pollution planning and readiness from time to time and make recommendations to the FOSC concerning:

- a. Improvements in planning.
- b. Better methods to combat pollution.
- c. Acquisition of specific equipment or materials.

3400.8 The following agencies have certain preparatory responsibilities necessary to achieve a state of readiness for coping with any oil or hazardous substance pollution incident.

a. The USCG COTP, Guam is responsible for overall planning to cope with pollution incidents. He shall also submit revisions to the Regional Appendix as necessary. The USCG shall organize and train a strike force for use in assisting to carry out this plan (see TAB D).

b. USN and USAF should be prepared to designate an OSC under the provisions of section 3400.3 (b).

TAB A

341. Critical Water Use Areas.

3410.1 The accompanying charts show types of shoreline areas which have significance for oil pollution planning and are coded as follows:

A. Protected marine life areas, where the preservation of marine life is of primary importance.

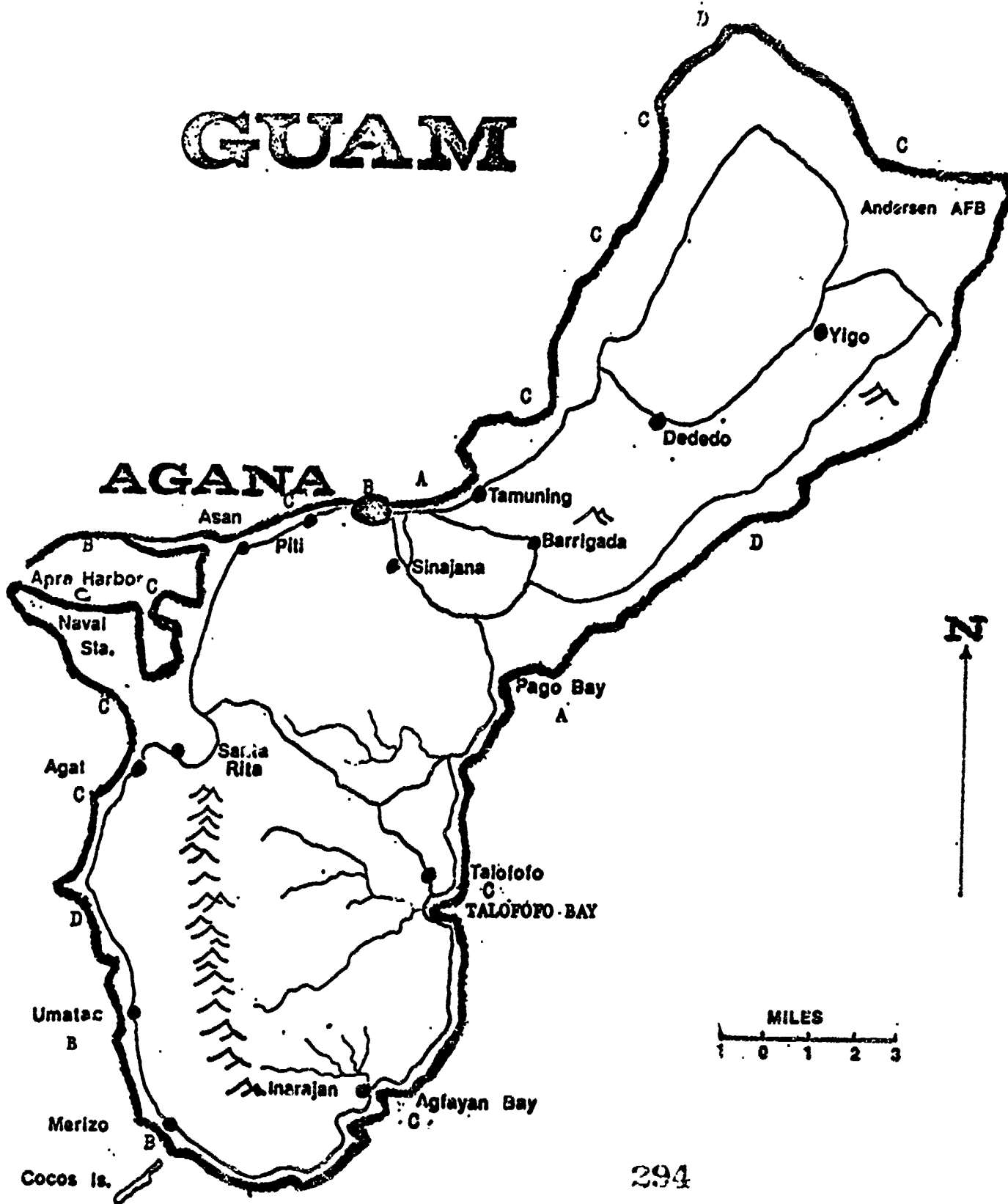
B. Commercial areas, where business shipping or pleasure boating hold primary importance.

C. Beach areas, where there is a considerable recreational swimming or surfing.

D. Recreational and scenic areas without heavy use predominate.

3410.2 Priorities among these areas would, of course, depend on the problem involved. For example, a commercial harbor would probably be a very dangerous place for highly volatile gas to wash ashore, but, might be a convenient place to trap tarry crude oil for removal. This chart provides information which should be useful in determining where a spill can be diverted to decrease total damage, and where the use of oil dispersants might be acceptable.

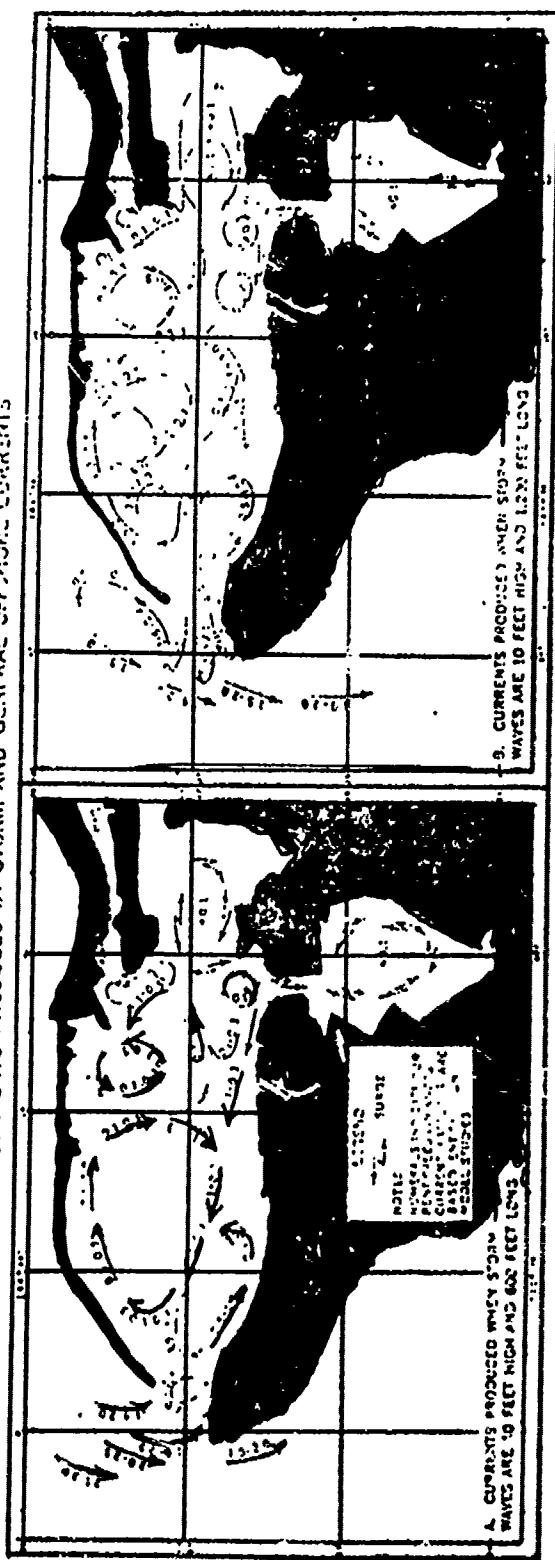
GUAM



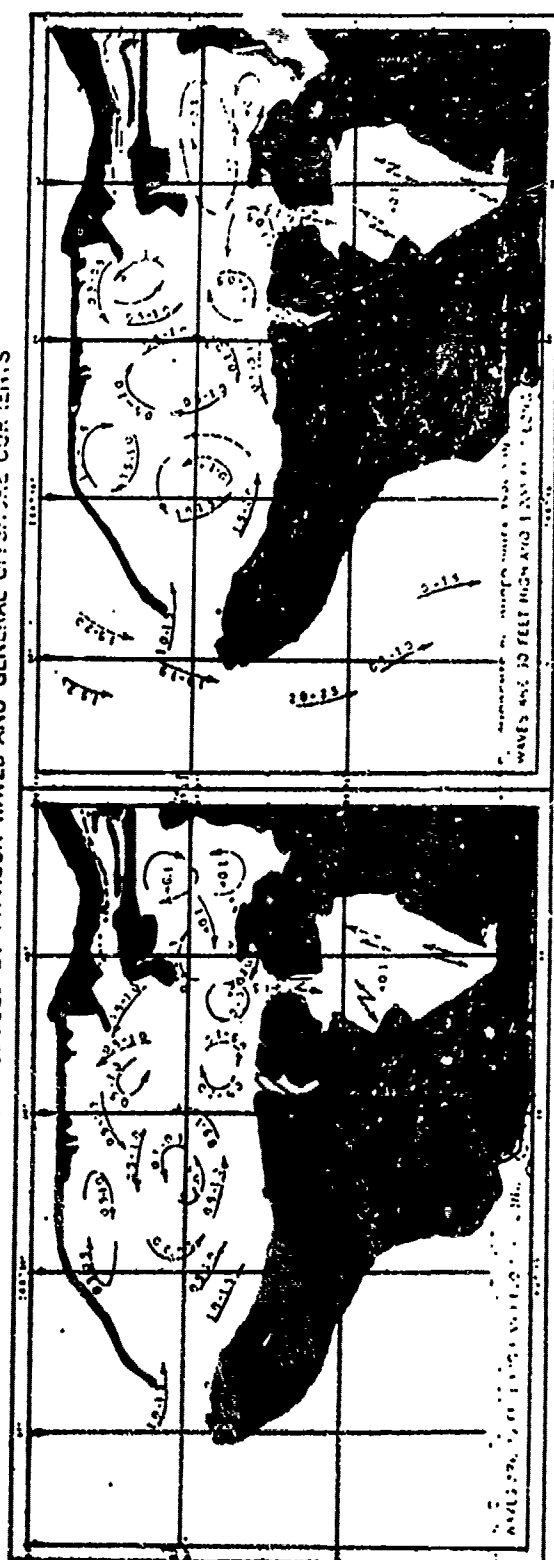
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APRA HARBOR GUAM

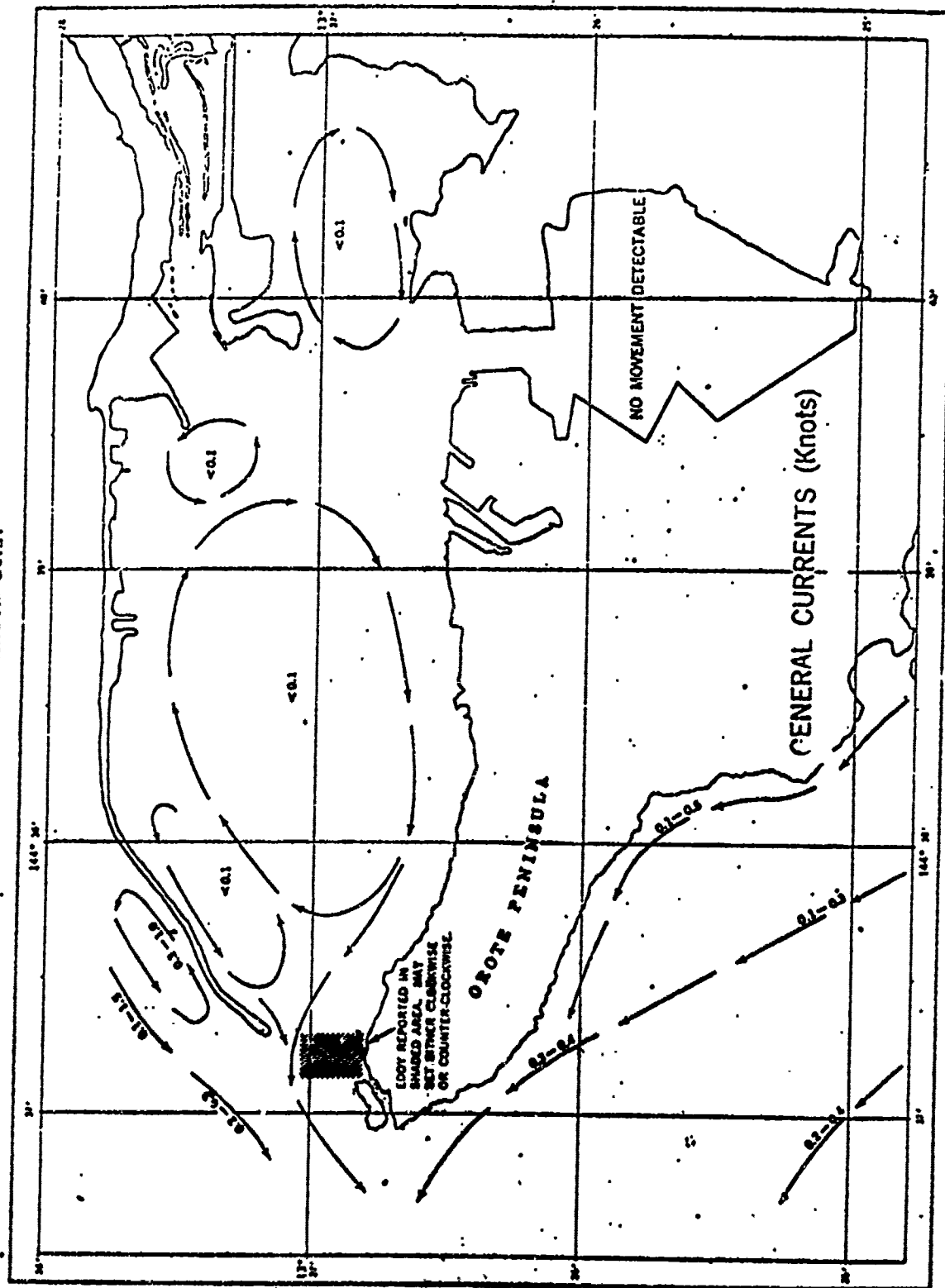
CURRENTS PRODUCED BY STORM AND GENERAL OFFSHORE CURRENTS



CURRENTS PRODUCED BY TYPHOON WAVES AND GENERAL OFFSHORE CURRENTS



APRA HARBOR GUAM



TAB B

3420 Clean up and Disposal Techniques.

3420.1

a. During the dry season, mid-December to mid-June, Guam is in the east to northeast trades. These trades blow steadily throughout the season. In general, winds are from the East to Northeast about 75% of the time and average 8 to 10 knots. Occasionally the anti-cyclone intensifies, causing winds of small craft warning intensity (18 knots or greater) on the island. Such wind speeds occur normally during afternoon hours, at a frequency of about twice a week. Calm periods are rare.

b. During the rainy season, mid-June to mid-December, Guam's prevailing winds are still from the east, but, with much less persistency. Wind speeds are lower also, averaging only 5 to 7 knots. Calm periods are plentiful, especially at night. Small craft warnings average about one per week at the beginning and end of the rainy season, but, are rare in the middle except in the vicinity of tropical cyclones.

c. The Island is virtually surrounded by a coral reef and shallows within a mile offshore with extremely deep water beyond.

d. Fog is virtually unknown in this area, however, at times visibility is locally impaired by local thunderstorms and showers, and to a lesser degree, by mist.

3420.2 These characteristics suggest that the danger from an existing spill offshore is primarily determined by wind direction and it is most likely to result from a grounding or stranding on a coral reef close to shore. Reaction time will have to be extremely quick to minimize damage.

3420.3 The use of chemicals is generally considered hazardous to the ecology. See Annex X for use of chemicals and sinking agents.

3420.4 Straw is not available on the island for use as an absorbent. The use of green Tangantangan branches has been found to be effective in collecting floating oil. Branches can be spread on the shore line as a barrier, to advancing oil or floated and used with an oil boom.

3420.5 Testing has shown that most existing booms cannot adequately contain a spill in the open ocean when affected by currents and waves. Skimmers are also ineffective under these conditions. Best usage of available booms would be to change and control the course of the slick rather than attempting to hold or contain it. This would be accomplished by using a straight line boom at an angle to the wind/current driven spill. In the absence of sufficient or adequate booms, the safe effect could be achieved using moored barges and fire hoses or other combinations of moored or drifting vessels, fire hoses, conventional or air bubble booms. In this manner, the oil could be diverted from critical use areas onto areas from which easier physical removal with minimal damage is possible.

TAB C

<u>3430.1</u>	Guam Oil & Refining Co.
<u>3430.2</u>	Esso Eastern Co., Inc.
<u>3430.3</u>	Mobil Petroleum Company Inc.
<u>3430.4</u>	Dillingham Marine Co.
<u>3430.5</u>	Naval Forces Marianas
	U. S. Naval Station, Guam
	U. S. Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam
	U. S. Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam
	U. S. Naval Public Works Center, Guam
	U. S. Naval Supply Depot, Guam
	U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion
<u>3430.6</u>	U. S. Coast Guard, Guam
<u>3430.7</u>	U. S. Coast Guard Honolulu
<u>3430.8</u>	U. S. Air Force
<u>3430.9</u>	Government of Guam (GOVGUAM)

3430.1 Guam Oil and Refining Co., Inc. (GORCO)

Bill East

Tel: Day 745 2921
Night 746 4409

- 4 - 55 gallon drums COREXIT 7664
- 800' - Oil boom January 1972
- 1 - Oil recovery pump + 70' suction hose
- 1 - 26' workboat
- 2 - Truck, pickup with 2-way radios
- 1 - Wheel tractor, with backhoe and loader.
- 12 - Manpower available on short notice.
- 50 - 100 - Empty 55 gal drums.

3430.2 Esso Standard Eastern Inc.

Tel: 772 8872
746 3361 Night

BISH PARMAR

- 3 - 55 gallon drums COREXIT 7664
- 30-40 - empty drums
- Oil water separator at Tank Farm.
- 3 - Tank trucks - 13,700 gallons, total
- 1 - Truck, pickup 1 Forklift
- 11 - Total manpower

3430.3 Mobil Petroleum Co., Inc.

Tel: 772 8861, 62, 63

TOM HICKLING

- 2 - 55 gallon drums COREXIT 7664
- 5 - Tank trucks 24,000 gallons, total
 - 2 - 4000 gal tank trailers
 - 2 - Fork Lifts
 - 1 - Truck, pickup

299

2 - 2 way radios

8 - Manpower

50 - Empty 55 gallon drums

3430.4 Dillingham Maritime Services

Tel: 772 8515 Day
746 4723 Night

1 - 47' Tug boat

1 - 65' Tug boat

1 - 84' Tug boat

1 - 42' MIKE boat

1 - Air spray unit

2 - Air compressor, 600 CFM and 185 CFM

2 - Sump pump

1 - 55 gallon drum COREXIT 7664

360 ft. floats (boom)

1 - Crane 5T

1 - Forklift 3T

1 - Tank truck

Various amounts of manpower available from Dillingham operations on Guam.

3430.5 Naval Forces, Marianas

Naval Station, Guam

Tel: 24 hrs. 339 6144

LCDR BATES

3 - YTBs with 2000 GPM fire pump and two 1000 GPM monitors. 208V AC power.

3 - YTHs with 2000 GPM fire pump and two 1000 GPM nozzles, P250 120V DC

2 - YCs for sludge oil containment up to 450 tons.

1 - YON with 357,000 gallon capacity.

1 - YOGN with 130,000 gallon capacity.

300

- 1 - Pusher boat (converted LCM).
- 1 - Picket boat (1-63')
- 1 - Oil Skimmer for small clean-up jobs converted LCM.
- 1 - 25,000 gallon capacity oil ring.

Manpower available to operate above equipment.

Naval Air Station, Agaña, Guam

Tel: 342 4265

- 2 - UH-1N Helicopter and crews available for offshore survey and photographic coverage, both color and black and white.
- 2 - HU16D Amphibian aircraft and crews, available for long range survey and photographic coverage, both color and black and white.

No anti-pollutant equipment available.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam Tel: 24 hrs. 332 2191

CDR DRAYTON - Operations.

Listed equipment can be made available when not committed to Ship Repairs:

Manpower: 15 Military; 50 Civilians
Sawdust: 1000 cubic feet

- 4 Oil Rings
- 1 LCM
- 1 YC for Oil Containment
- 1 65 ft. Diving Boat
- 1 13 ft. Outboard
- 1 16 ft. Outboard
- 1 Emergency Light Trailer
- 1 Wheelerizer Unit

Salvage Pumps: (Require 18" minimum depth for suction)

- 2 10" 3000 GPM CAP
- 11 6" 1800 GPM CAP
- 6 3" 360 GPM CAP

Navy Public Works Center, Guam Tel: 339 4258

Mr. R. R. CRAFT Day: 339-3115
Home: 339-9262

- 2 - 5 ton dump trucks
- 6 - 10 ton dump trucks

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- 1 - 1000 gallon sludge tank, trailer
- 1 - Backhoe with clam and dragline
- 1 - Shovel with clam and dragline.
- 1 - Excavator (Gradall) (1/4 yd. bucket)
- 4 - Motor grader
- 4 - Front end loader
- 1 - Sheeps foot rooler.
- 1 - Off highway truck
- 2 - Tractor crawler 75 DBHP
- 6 - Tractor crawler 110 DBHP
- 8 - Electric Generator 15 KW
- 2 - Diaphram pump (3000 GPH)
- 1 - Centrifugal pump (284 GPM)
- 4 - Mobile crane 25 ton
- 3 - Mobile crane 50 ton
- 1 - Floating Barge Mounted Crane with clam and dragline attachments.

Manpower available to operate above equipment

Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (SEA BEES)

Tel: 332 3138

349 4141

CDR LYON

The Sea Bees maintain a unit on Guam with earth moving equipment and personnel. Possible deployment of the unit away from Guam prevents their commitment to oil spill cleanup. In the event of a spill the Sea Bees should be contacted to determine their ability to respond at that time.

Naval Supply Depot, Guam

Tel: 339 7106 Day

339 6274 Night

LCDR MEININGER

An Oil Spill Quick Response Team consisting of four men is available for emergency situations.

A deballast capability of up to 40,000 barrels which could be used to deballast vessels involved in a collision or to receive collected fuels from spill collection boats or devices is available.

Other equipment and materials available include:

63 drums of oil dispersant, MIL SPEC MIL-S-22864 for use in offshore spill dispersion only

- 1 oil containment boom (160 ft. long)
- 1 oil containment boom (250 ft. long)
- 2 boats (14ft long) with motors for position oil booms, etc.
- 1 boat (10ft long) with motor
- 40 bags sorbent material (ground corn cob)
- 20 gallons mono-oleate oil harder material

C-5

1 floating skim pump, up to 320 gallons per minute capacity depending on lift, with 50 foot discharge hose.

2 one-half ton trucks

1 trailer, approximately 6' by 8', for moving oil spill control materials

1 loading ramp suitable for loading oil spill control materials into small boats, located at pier ECHO

2 centrifugal pumps, various capacities

For communications capability see TAB G

3430.6 U. S. Coast Guard, Guam

Coast Guard Marianas Section, Guam Tel: 343 2986 (24 hr)

Section Office - Personnel - 21 Enlisted, 9 Officers

The following vehicles are under the control of the Section Office and may be assigned to other Coast Guard units.

- 1 Sedan
- 6 Carry-alls
- 4 Pickups
- 1 One and one-half ton stake truck
- 3 Three ton stake trucks

Radio Station Tel: 355-5654

Buoy Depot Tel: 339-7251

Loran Station Tel: 339-3113

USCGC HALLOW Tel: 339 5286 (24 hrs. if in port)

2 - Small boats.

1 - Outboard.

54 - Total manpower.

For Communications capability see TAB G.

MARINE INSPECTION OFFICE, GUAM Tel: 332 2100/339 4220 (day)
342 1167 (night)

1 - Sedan.

1 - Carryall.

1 - 40' patrol boat.

8 - Total Manpower.

For Communications capability see TAB G.

3430.7 The Commander, 14th Coast Guard District, Honolulu

Tel: 546 5591 Day
or 536 4436 in emergency

can provide with adequate notice the following:

- a. Aircraft.
- b. Ships.
- c. Buoys for holding booms.
- d. Communications.
- e. Strike team.

3430.8 U. S. Air Force

43rd Combat Support Group, Anderson

Tel: 366 3226 (day)
362 6113 (night)

COLONEL KELLY

- 1 - 1000 gallon distributor
- 2 - 12ft. grader
- 1 - TD25 Dozer
- 2 - TS24 Dozer
- 1 - D6 Dozer
- 1 - D8 Dozer
- 2 - 1CY front end loader
- 1 - 10 CY scraper
- 1 - 8 ft. aggregate spreader
- 6 - 5 ton dump trucks
- 3 - 2 1/2 ton dump trucks

Personnel available to man the above equipment, as well as other duties dependent upon the nature of the emergency and the needs of the Air Force at the time of the emergency.

3430.9 Government of Guam Tel: 777 9931 (day) 746 3291 (night)

Commercial Port

5 - Bus, passenger 28-38 person capacity.

7 - Trucks, pickup.

1 - Truck, wrecker.

2 - Trucks, dump.

6 - Dock mules.

1 - Ambulance.

2 - Sedan with 2 way radio.

200 Manpower available on shore notice.

TAB D

3440 - Local Strike Force

3440.1 In the event of a spill all MIO/COTP personnel shall be recalled and report to MIO/COTP. The 40' patrol boat shall be dispatched and moored at the Commercial Port. MIO/COTP personnel shall provide on scene surveillance, communications and investigation.

TAB E

3450 Oil Spills at Guam.

3450.1 In Apra Harbor, oil spills may occur from:

a. Bulktransfer of petroleum at the following facilities

	<u>No. bbls handled annually</u>
(1) Wharf "D" & "E" Naval Fuel	15,000,000
(2) Wharf "F-1" GORCO	11,000,000 (GORCO) 300,000 (ESSO)
(3) Wharf "G" Mobile Petroleum Company Incorporated	<u>1,300,000</u> 27,600,000 Total

b. Fueling of vessels.

c. Vessels discharging ballast and pumping bilges.

d. Pipelines from Wharves "F-1", "D", and "E" to Navy fuel farm and GORCO refinery.

e. Piti power plant and power ship.

f. Collisions and groundings.

3450.2 Outside Apra Harbor oil spills may occur from:

a. Vessels discharging ballast inside 50 mile limit.

b. Collisions and groundings on surrounding coral reef.

c. Pipelines from Navy Fuel Farm to Anderson Air Force Base and Naval Air Station.

TAB F

3460 - Scientific Advisory Group

3460.1 The following agencies comprising the Scientific Advisory Group have agreed to provide knowledge and expertise during a pollution incident.

3460.2 Upon declaration of a pollution incident, all members of the Scientific Advisory Group will be notified by the FOSC. The Scientific Advisory Group will be in readiness to provide immediate advice or assistance. Members can be directed to the spill site for on scene consultation if necessary.

3460.3 Contacts with the Scientific Advisory Group will come from one of three sources:

- a. Contacts with GOVGUAM agencies will be coordinated through the GOVGUAM member of the RRT.
- b. Contacts with agencies concerned with ecology damage resulting either from a spill or use of chemical agents will be coordinated through the GOVGUAM members of the RRT, who also informally represents the EPA.
- c. The OSC may directly communicate with these agencies, particularly when the RRT has not been activated.

3460.4 GOVGUAM Agencies.

- a. Department of Health Water Pollution Control Commission.
- b. University of Guam Marine Laboratory.
- c. Department of Fish and Wildlife.

3460.6 Federal Agencies.

- a. COMNAVMAR Environmental Health Division.
- b. COMNAVMAR Fleet Weather Central.

3460.7 Private Industry

- a. Guam Oil and Refining Co.

TAB G

3470 Communications, local alert and notification.

3470.1 General. Timely and efficient dissemination of information to all interested persons is paramount for successful coordination of operations undertaken in response to a reported oil or hazardous materials discharge.

3470.2 Communications Facilities. Normal communications circuits and facilities of participating agencies will be used for local communications.

a. The local telephone is best suited for communications with agencies located on the Island.

b. Message via USCG Radio Station, Guam, may be used as a secondary means of communications.

c. U. S. Coast Guard Radio Station, Guam, located at Naval Communications Station can be used for communications to Commander Fourteenth Coast Guard District or other agencies not located on the Island.

d. Radiotelephone may be used by vessels on scene by calling Coast Guard Radio Guam on 2182 KHZ, then shifting to frequency directed.

3470.3 Peacetime Disaster Warnings. If the properties of the material spilled poses a threat to life or property, as through, toxic, explosive or flammable substances, it will be required to disseminate peacetime disaster warnings to the local government with utmost speed. In this locale, the telephone is the fastest means of communications. Peacetime disaster warnings must be concizely worded to assure speed and accuracy of dissemination and must include:

- a. Source of warning.
- b. Type of threat or destruction expected.
- c. Time expected.
- d. Probable area affected.
- e. Probable severity.
- f. Local action to be taken.

3470.4 Notification and Reporting. Upon ascertaining that a pollution incident has occurred in local waters, the USCG COTP, Guam shall be notified at once. If the incident be of a major nature requiring large amounts of equipment or forces the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District and COTP Honolulu will be notified by message using the SITUATION REPORT format. The local government office will be notified by telephone,

3470.4 Notification and Reporting (cont.)

the special assistant to the Governor being the person to report the incident to. Section 1570 of REGION NING PLAN shall be used for SITUATION REPORT format. Addresses of SITUATION REPORT shall include:

Action: CCGD14

INFO: COMPACAREA COGARD

COMARSEC

COMDT COGARD

3470.5 Telephone Numbers used to contact local agencies are:

Mr. Pete Manibusan - Governor's Special Assistant	777 9845
Commercial Port	777 9831
Fire Department	2 -2222
Police Department (Agana)	777 9811
Guam Oil and Refining Co. (GORCO)	745 2921
Dillingham	772 2515
Mobil Petroleum Company Incorporated	772 9861, 62, 63
Esso Standard Eastern Co.	772 8871, 72, 73
COMNAVMAR	342 2133
Naval Supply Fuel Department	339 7106
Navy PWC	339 4258
Navy Ship Repair Facility	332 2191
Naval Air Station	342 4265
SEA BEES	332 3138
Federal Aviation Agency	342 4265
GOVGUAM Public Health	746 4158
GOVGUAM Fish and Wildlife	772 6866
GOVGUAM Water Pollution Control Commission	746 9138

3470.6 Coast Guard Facilities on Guam.

3470.6 Coast Guard Facilities on Guam. (continued)

Radio Station, Guam.

Any AM, SSB, CW Frequency on Request

Continuous Guard 2182 KHZ voice.

500 KHZ CW.

8 MHZ.

USCGC MALLOW.

3 PRC-59 Portable Radio 157.1 MHZ FM.

1 URC-45 Base Station 6 channels.

USCGC BASSWOOD.

3 PRC-59 Portable Radio 157.1 MHZ FM.

1 URC-45 Base Station.

Marine Inspection Office, Guam.

4 - VHF-FM Handunits

Channels - 16, 21C, 22C, 23C

VHF-FM Radio Base Unit

156.3 MHZ
156.6 MHZ
156.7 MHZ
156.8 MHZ
157.10 MHZ
157.15 MHZ

TAB H

3480 Regional Response Team, Regional Response Centers.

3480.1 The Regional Response Team (RRT) will be notified of all oil pollution incidents by the OSC.

3480.2 Activities shall be accomplished either by the FOSC who shall notify the RRT members, or by agreement of any two agencies cooperating in this plan.

3480.3 The RRT will normally be activated for moderate and major spills and also any minor spills presenting problems requiring the skills, coordination or resources of several agencies.

3480.4 The RRT shall meet initially in the Regional Response Center which is the Coast Guard Marine Inspection Office, Administration Building, Commercial Port, located at Cabras Island, and thereafter at such times and locations as they shall agree upon.

3480.5 The RRT shall:

- a. Monitor reports of the pollution incident.
- b. Advise the OSC of recommended course of action.
- c. Provide any resources requested by the OSC
- d. Be responsible for communications with other Coast Guard Districts and the National Response Team. The latter shall be advised by SITREP format at 0900 and 2000 local time and when important developments occur during the incident.
- e. Change On Scene Commanders as appropriate under the circumstances.

3480.6 The following organizations shall comprise the RRT. In order to avoid corrections to this TAB, necessitated by personnel and phone number changes, only the organization and title is listed for each principal member. Names and 24 hour phone numbers of principals and alternates are listed in TAB 1.

- a. United States Coast Guard (Chairman).
Commander, Coast Guard Marianas Section.
- b. United States Navy.
Commander, Naval Forces Marianas, Planning.
- c. United States Air Force.
Commander, HQ 43rd Combat Support Group USAF.
- d. Government of Guam.

Guam Water Pollution Control Commission

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e. Any other cooperating agency is entitled to representation at its request during a particular incident, if:

- (1) It provides resources or expertise to combat the incident.
- (2) It wishes to protect some public interest.

TAB I

3490 Personnel and Phone Numbers

3490.1 Regional Response Team (First name listed is the principal, remainders are alternates).

a. United States Coast Guard:

CAPT Martin W. FLESH office 343 2986 Night 344 6122

CDR Richard S. WOHLGEMUTH office 343 2986 Night 342 5127

b. United States Navy

CDR G. H. WEEKS office 342 2133 Night 342 1147

LCDR Fred EYLAR office 342 2133 Night 344 6153

c. United States Air Force

COL Wayne E. KELLEY office 366 3226 Night 362 6113

COL Edward M. McDONALD office 366 3228 Night 366 3244

d. Government of Guam (Water Pollution Control Commission)

Dr. O. V. Natarajan office 746 9138 Night 746 9288

Mr. E. J. Cayaldo office 746 9138 Night 746 3493

e. Scientific Advisory Group

GOVGUAM Public Health

Dr. Benjamin Sison office 746 4158 Night 746 1330

GOVGUAM Fish and Wildlife

Issac Ikehara office 772 6866 Night 746 5113

Hary Kami office 772 6866 Night 746 5159

University of Guam Marine Laboratory

Dr. Bob Jones office 749 2421 Night 749 2398

Dr. Roy Tsuda office 749 2421 Night 772 8486

COMNAVMAR Environmental Health Division

LCDR W. L. SELF office 339 2189 Night 342 4147

U. S. Navy Fleet Weather Central

CAPT A. T. BUCKMASTER

office 342 1214 Night 342 1296

Duty Officer

342 1296-24 hrs.

3490.2 Technical Advisory Group

Guam Oil and Refining Co., Inc.

Mr. Bill East

office 745 2921 Night 746 4409

REGION NINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

APPENDIX 5

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

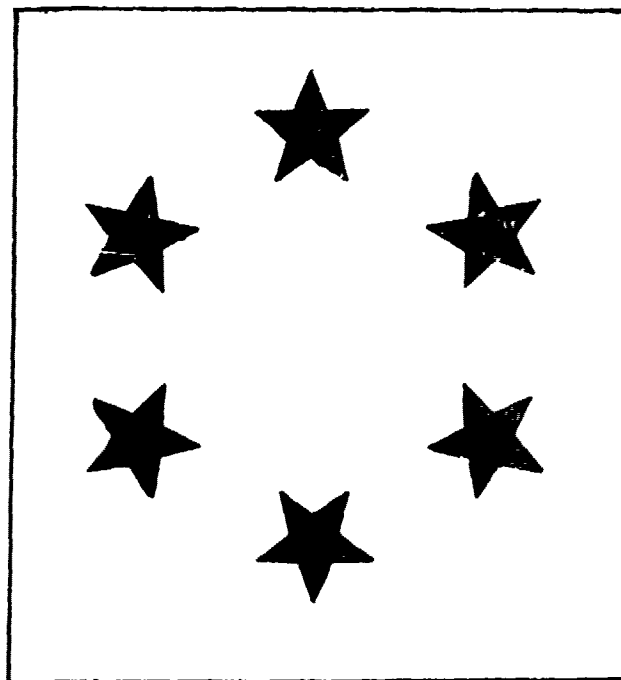
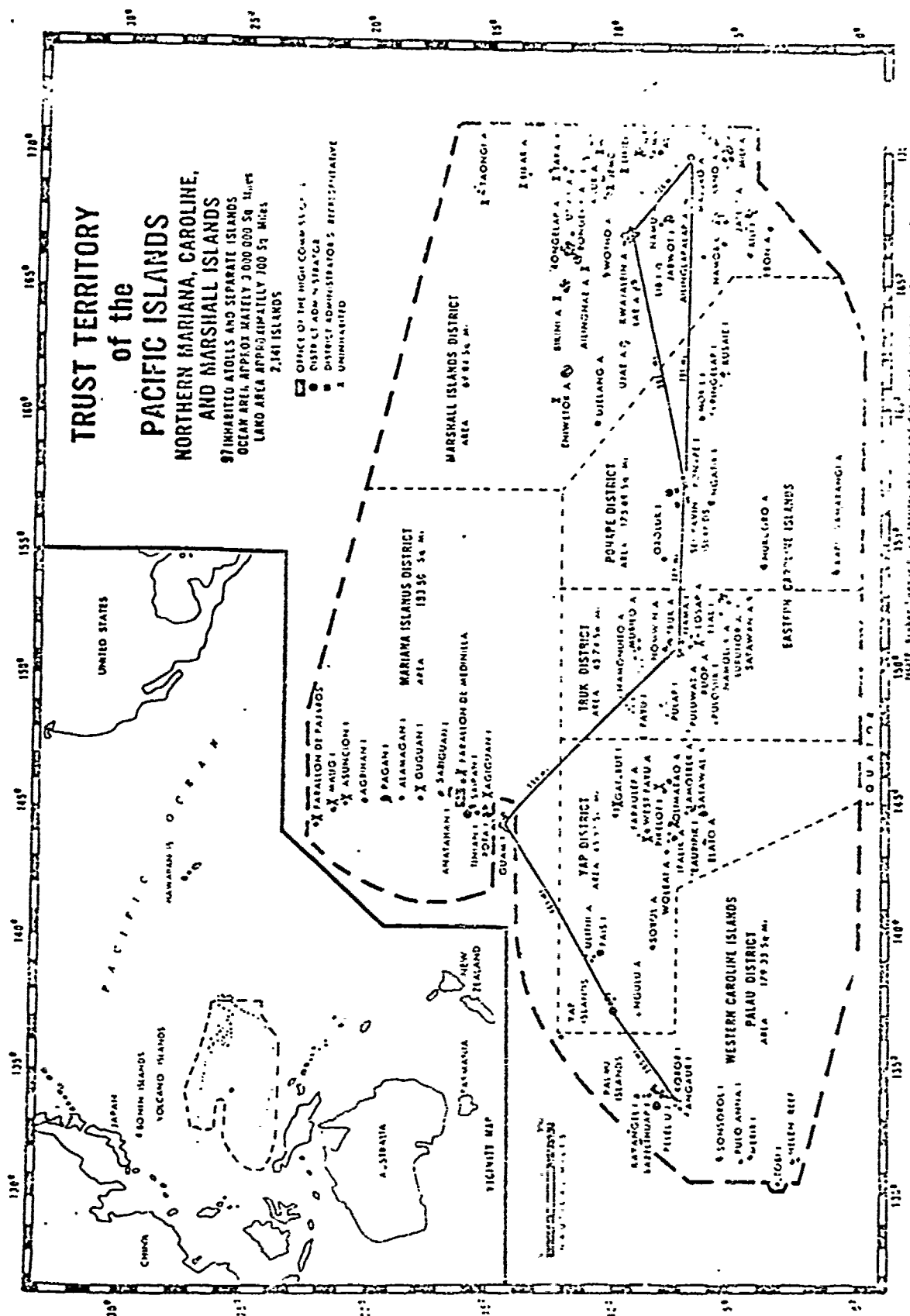


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3500 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

3500.1 The purpose of this plan is to promote and coordinate Federal, Trust Territory Government, and private efforts to combat oil and hazardous substance water pollution problems affecting Trust Territory islands. This plan has its origins in the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

3500.2 The 1970 Federal Act has two major beneficial effects on oil pollution combat. First, the pollutor has been made liable for expenses incurred during the cleanup. Second, a large revolving fund has been authorized to provide immediate funding for Federal cleanup expenses. This plan attempts to maintain the vital importance of the local government in meeting pollution problems, consistent with requirements of Federal legislation. The following criteria shall govern control of spill cleanup:

- a. The pollutor should handle the spill; if he fails,
- b. The local government should attempt to eliminate the problem; but, if the spill requires even greater resources,
- c. The Federal Government shall assume control.

3500.3 (a) Federal On-Scene-Coordinator (FOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the Federal Government to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Guam has been designated for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

3500.3 (b) When a spill is caused by a United States public vessel or by a Federally controlled facility, the responsible agency shall provide the OSC and take the initial response actions. Continuous water pollution control actions for moderate and major spills should be coordinated through the Regional Response Team.

3500.4 Local Government On-Scene-Coordinator (LOSC) - is the person designated in advance by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to direct and coordinate operations during a pollution incident. The local government has assigned a principal OSC and an alternate OSC for each of the six Districts.

Marianas District Center: SAIPAN

Jose I. Seman	(P)	Office 6114	Home 6322
Mariano Aguino	(Alt)	Office 6114	Home none

Yap District Center: COLONIA, YAP ISLAND

James Mangefel (P) Office 258 Home none

Fran Defngin (ALT) Office 211 Home none

Palau District Center: KOROR

Tokiwo Sumang (P) Office 350 Home none

Lucio Abraham (ALT) Office 350 Home none

Truk District Center: MOEN

Lyle Knowles (P)

Sikaret Lorin (ALT)

Ponape District Center: KOLONIA

Pernel Yoma (P)

Mishio Aimin (ALT)

Marshall District Center: MAJURO

James Pualoa (P)

Bujen Jacob (ALT)

3500.5 On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC). At all times during an oil pollution incident, there shall be one person, the On-Scene-Coordinator, who shall have decision making authority, in combating the spill. He shall call upon and direct the deployment of available private, local government, and Federal resources to initiate and continue containment, counter-measures, cleanup, restoration, and disposal functions. He shall also be responsible for communications to the Regional Response Team and for public information.

3500.6 Normally, the LOSC will be expected to handle most minor and moderate spills. The decision as to who will act as OSC for a particular incident will involve the weighing of several factors:

- a. The extent of spill.
- b. Areas threatened.
- c. Ability of the LOSC to respond to the particular spill.
- d. The ability of pollutor to assume his legal responsibility to pay for cleanup. Expenses incurred by local contractors and the Federal government.

3500.7 Responsibilities of Participating Agencies. Each participating agency in this plan shall make every effort to supply any resources and expertise requested by the OSC during a pollution incident. However, no agency shall be expected to seriously impair its normal functions which are more vital to the safety and welfare of the public. Each agency is also expected to review pollution planning and readiness from time to time and make recommendations to the FOSC concerning:

- a. Improvements in planning.
- b. Better methods of pollution combat.
- c. Acquisition of specific equipment or materials.

3500.8 The following agencies have certain responsibilities necessary to achieve a state of readiness for coping with any oil or hazardous substance pollution incident.

a. The USCG COTP, Guam is responsible for overall planning to cope with pollution incidents. The Coast Guard shall publish annually a current Regional Appendix. COTP, Guam shall submit revisions to the Regional Appendix as necessary. The USCG shall insure that local strike forces are organized and trained, to carry out this plan. Periodic updating necessitated by personnel phone number changes and additions or deletions of resources will be accomplished by pen and ink changes.

b. All Military Services and Federal Agencies present in the Trust Territory area should be prepared to designate an OSC under the provisions of Section 3500.3 and a Strike Force as per paragraph (a.) above.

c. Trust Territory government should maintain a strong relationship with local on-scene-coordinators to aid them in the development of resources and overall planning to combat pollution. The Trust Territory government should support or direct the LOSC as necessary, considering Trust Territory capabilities and interests consistent with their disaster plan.

TAB A

3510 Critical Water Use Areas.

3510.1 There are more than 2000 islands in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation which forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and Marshalls are of coral formation. Remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Territory form the Mariana and Western Caroline Islands. The Eastern Carolines and all of the Marshall Islands rests on another series of submarine elevations. Elevations of the Territory's islands range from six feet on a coral atoll to 3166 feet on Agrihan Island in the Marianas. The largest islands are Babelthuap, Palau District; and Ponape Island, Ponape District.

a. Most all islands within the territory are virtually surrounded by a coral reef and shallows within a mile offshore with deep water beyond.

b. Fog is virtually unknown in this area, however, at times visibility is locally impaired by local thunderstorms and showers and to a lesser degree, by mist.

3510.2 The plan will be developed in each District considering:

a. The hazards that pollution would create on the community.

b. The possible environmental and economic damage to a particular island.

c. The position of the island to shipping lanes. (Probability of grounding).

d. The condition of the transfer facility.

e. The amount of oil products handled at each port area.

3510.3 The following lists the average tanker discharge frequency and amount on an annual basis for each tanker port.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Tanker Frequency</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Saipan	6	51,240 bbls
Yap	5	31,200 bbls
Yap LORAN	3	8,400 bbls

<u>Port</u>	<u>Tanker Frequency</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Palau	5	51,120 bbls
Truk	6	52,800 bbls
Ponape	6	44,400 bbls
Majuro	6	51,600 bbls
Ebeye	2	9,600 bbls
Rota	2	6,000 bbls
Tinian	<u>2</u>	<u>6,000 bbls</u>
TOTAL	43	312,360 bbls

3510.4 Priorities for each area will be developed into each District plan. Waterfront areas will be examined as to how pollution may effect them.

THESE ARE:

- a. Protected marine life areas, where the preservation of marine life is of primary importance.
- b. Commercial areas, where business shipping, or pleasure boating hold primary importance.
- c. Beach areas, where there is recreational swimming.
- d. Recreational and scenic areas without heavy use.

The way a spill is cleaned up will depend on the use of each area.

TAB E

3520 Oil Spill cleanup.

3520.1 There is no BEST way to clean up a spill. The method used will depend on several things.

- a. Location of spill
- b. Kind of oil spilled.
- c. Direction of wind.
- d. Areas threatened.
- e. Sea Condition

3520.2 No time should be wasted in cleaning up a spill. It is better to use whatever is immediately available than to wait for larger equipment.

Depending on the direction of the wind and water, the oil could damage beach or other areas.

The source of the oil should be stopped as soon as possible. This can be done by plugging a hole, pipe, or crack in the vessel or tank; or pumping out the tank.

3520.3 Try to contain the oil as close to its source as possible. An oil boom can be made out of whatever is available. Timbers, telephone poles, logs, barges, boats, and barrels fastened together make an effective boom to contain a spill.

3520.4 Oil can then be picked up with suction pumps, scoops, and buckets, or for smaller quantities, tangantangan or other branches cut green can be used to sweep the water clean.

3520.5 Oil can be kept off beaches or directed away from beach areas by the use of booms. Tangantangan branches or other vegetation can be used to cover beaches and pick up oil along the shore.

3520.6 Final cleanup can be made with rakes and shovels to remove oil and sand.

3520.7 Each type of oil spilled presents a different hazard. Light oil and gasoline may be most hazardous in causing a fire. Heavy oil, black oil, pollutes beaches and kills marine life.

3520.8 Generally chemicals should not be used to break up oil. Detergents and dispersants cause more harm to wildlife than the oil they break up. They should be used only in extreme emergencies to reduce the hazard to human life or hazard of fires to property. Sinking agents, such as sand, should be used only in water exceeding 300 feet in depth.

TAB C

3530 LOCAL STRIKE FORCE.

3530.1 Each District should from time to time review with Public Works and other agencies, their ability to quickly respond to an emergency.

3530.2 COTP, Guam should be kept informed of all phases of spill so that he may be able to advise the Local On-Scene-Coordinator when necessary. COTP, Guam will, upon request, provide any additional equipment or personnel that he has available, depending on the ability to make an air delivery.

TAB D

3540 Communications and Reporting.

3540.1 The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 requires that the Coast Guard be notified in the event of any amount of oil being spilled in the water. Any Coast Guard station can accept the report. The polluter or person in charge should report the spill's:

Location -----Time observed

Size-----Name of person first
reporting spill

Type of oil

Source

This report will then be relayed to COTP, Guam.

3540.2 COTP, Guam will notify the Regional Response Team, CCGD14, National Response Team.

COTP Pollution Reports (POLLREPS) shall be made at 0800 and 2000 local time. See REGION IX 1570 for format. Addressees shall be:

ACTION: CCGD14

INFO: COMCOGARD MARSEC

3540.3 Messages may be sent to COTP, Guam by any of the Coast Guard LORAN Stations, any other military group in each District, or TTPI Government communications.

Civil Action Teams maintain single side band communications with their Headquarters in Guam. There is a team in each District. If they are available, they may be used as a message link with COTP, Guam.

3540.4 Minor spill reports will be sent to COTP, Guam for quantities reported less than 1000 gallons which require minor cleanup or no cleanup. These reports will be forwarded to Coast Guard, Honolulu (oil).

3540.5 For official priority calls, the Marianas, Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Marshalls Districts can be reached by AUTOVON through the Saipan overseas switchboard. Or, from Guam by dialing 344 5180 or 344 5181, or 344 5182. The Saipan switchboard will in turn connect the call to the desired District.

Voice radio via Saipan Control and Relay station and Naval Communications, Guam is the primary means of communicating with the Palau District. It also serves as a AUTOVON backup for all other Districts.

3540.6 Disaster Warnings. If the properties of the material spilled poses a threat to life or property, as through toxic, explosive or flammable substances, it will be required to give peacetime disaster warnings to the local government with utmost speed and accuracy and must include:

- a. Source of warning.
- b. Type of threat or destruction expected.
- c. Time expected.
- d. Probable area affected.
- e. Probable severity.
- f. Local action to be taken.

3540.7 Procedure for obtaining samples:

a. Using new glass pint or quart bottles or jars, take one sample of the polluting oil from its suspected source, one sample of oil from the water (skimming the water in order to obtain a high percentage of oil to water), and one sample from pure adjacent water. Place aluminum foil over the mouth of each jar. Attach a label and record the name of the collector, the time, date, and place taken. Then deliver the samples to the Local On-Scene-Coordinator, who will sign each label and mark the time at which he acquired custody, and will keep the samples in a locked container until they are forwarded to MIO/COTP, Guam.

3540.8 Procedure for obtaining statements:

a. Question all witnesses to the spill (including violator). If possible, obtain signed written statements identifying the cause of the discharge and the type and quantity of material involved. Oral statements of witnesses should be summarized if written statements are not provided.

TAB E

3550 Regional Response Team, Regional Response Centers.

3550.1 The Regional Response Team (RRT) will be notified of all oil pollution incidents by the On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC).

3550.2 The RRT shall be activated either by COTP, Guam who shall notify the RRT members, or by agreement of any two agencies cooperating in this plan.

3550.3 The RRT will normally be activated for moderate and major spills and also any minor spills presenting problems requiring the skills, coordination or resources of several agencies.

3550.4 The RRT shall meet in the Regional Response Center which is in the Conference Room of the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, located at Government Hill, Saipan, or other locations as necessary.

3550.5 The RRT shall:

- a. Monitor reports of the pollution incident.
- b. Advise the OSC of recommended course of action.
- c. Provide any resources requested by the OSC.
- d. Be responsible for communications with Coast Guard District Fourteen (CCGD14) and the National Response Team. The latter shall be advised by POLLREP format at 0800 and 2000 local time and when important developments occur during the incident.
- e. Change On-Scene-Coordinators as appropriate under the circumstances.

3550.6 a. The RRT will be composed of a chairman and the members of the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board.

3550.6 b. Any other agency is entitled to representation at its request during a particular incident, if:

- (1) It provides resources or expertise to combat the incident.
- (2) It wishes to protect some public interest.

TAB F

3560 Scientific Advisory Group.

3560.1 The following agencies comprising the Scientific Advisory Group have agreed to provide knowledge and expertise during a pollution incident.

3560.2 Upon declaration of a pollution incident, all members of the Scientific Advisory Group will be notified by the FOSC:

"There has been a pollution incident at _____. Please advise me of a phone number that you can be reached at; if you will not be at the number, just call so that the On-Scene-Coordinator or Regional Response Team may contact you for information or advice."

In this matter, the Scientific Advisory Group will be in a position to provide immediate advice or assistance or members can be directed to the spill site for On-Scene consultation.

3560.3 Contacts with the Scientific Advisory Group will come from one of three sources:

a. Contacts with Trust Territory agencies will be coordinated through the Public Works Disaster Control member of the RRT.

b. Contacts with agencies concerned with ecology damage resulting either from a spill or use of chemical agents will be coordinated through the Health Services members of the RRT, who also informally represents the EPA.

c. The OSC may directly communicate with these agencies, particularly when the RRT has not been activated.

3560.4 Trust Territory Agencies:

- a. Department of Public Health Services.
- b. Marine Resources Division, TTPI.

3560.5 GOVGUAM Agencies.

- a. University of Guam Marine Laboratory.
- b. Water Pollution Control Commission.

3560.6 Federal Agencies.

- a. Environmental Protection Agency (Honolulu).
- b. U. S. Navy COMNAVMAR Environmental Health (Guam).
- c. U. S. Navy Fleet Weather Central (Guam).

TAB G

3570 Personnel and Phone Numbers.

3570.1 U. S. Coast Guard.

Marine Inspection Office
P. O. Box 157
FPO San Francisco 96630

CAPT J. R. MEEKER, USCG Office 332 2109
 Night 342 1167

LTJG R. W. URBAN, USCGR Office 339 4220
 Night 342 4147

3570.2 Scientific Advisory Group.

TTERPACIS Department of Public Health Services

Dr. M. KUMANGAI SAIPAN: 2192/2155
 Night 2195

TTERPACIS Marine Resources Division

Peter Wilson SAIPAN: 2171
 Night

University of Guam Marine Laboratory

Dr. Bob Jones GUAM: 749 2421
 Night 749 2398

Guam Water Pollution Control Commission

Dr. O. V. Natarajan Guam: 746 9138
 Night 746 9288

U. S. Navy Environmental Health (Guam)

LCDR W. L. SELF, USN Guam: 339 2189
 Night

U. S. Navy Fleet Weather Center (Guam)

CAPT A. T. BUCKMASTER, USN Office 342 1214
 Night 342 1296

3570.3 Regional Response Team (RRT).

(CHAIRMAN) Nachsa Siren SAIPAN: 2170
 Night 2217

Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board:

Dr. M. KUMANGAI - Director
Health Services

SAIPAN: 2192
Night 2137

Wyman X. Zachary - Director
Resources and Development

SAIPAN: 2176
Night 3119

Gordon Bradley - Director
Public Works

SAIPAN: 2191
Night 3158

Joseph Beadles - Director
Transportation and Communications

SAIPAN: 2100
Night 972

Members have not been approved
by Congress of Micronesia.

And one member, appointed by
the HIGH COMMISSIONER, from each
of the six Districts.

3580 TAB H, DISTRICT CONTINGENCY PLANS

3581 - Marianas District

3582 - Marshall District

3583 - Palau District

3584 - Ponape District

3585 - Truk District

3586 - Yap District

3581.0

MARIANAS DISTRICT

3581.1 The most commonplace of oil spill occurrence in the Marianas District will be in the Harbor areas of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. Most discharges will come from vessels engaged in operations in these harbors.

Common discharges of a few gallons should be reported and every effort made to encourage compliance with Federal Law.

Groundings within the harbor area or reefs will call for the quick deployment of men and equipment.

3581.2 Public Works will be the best source of men and equipment, however, as needed private contractors can provide additional support.

3581.3 Communications.

Oil spill reports can be received by Coast Guard LORAN Station, Saipan Phone 6107, who will relay report to COTP, Guam.

Messages may be sent to: COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM.

COTP GUAM may be phoned through Trust Territory switchboard = GUAM Day-332 2109
Night-343 2986

3581.4 Mobil Oil Saipan receives some 51,240 bbls of various grade oil products each year. These products are delivered by tankers alongside "C" dock to pipes to Mobil tank farm.

Fire and pollution hazards exist from broken or leaking lines from the tanks. Also, pipelines to the power stations are a possible pollution source.

3581.5 EQUIPMENT LISTINGS.

Public Works:

Bucket loaders - 2 1 1/2 yd.

Bulldozers - D-2, D-6, D-7, D-8

Cranes - 50 ton and 80 D

Portable sprayers - 1

Empty 55 gal. drums - 20 to 60
Fork lifts - 1 medium - 1 Hyster
Laborers - 30
Generators - portable 2 1/2 KW to 125 KW
Hand tools - Various
Small boats - LCM, picket boat, tugboat, outboard motorboats.
Road Grader - Cat. 120, Austan Western
Trucks - 2-5 yd., 1-10 yd., 1-15 yd.
2 Load Packers.
Timbers - 12x12, 8x12, 6x6 about 25 each.
Portable communications equipment: 4 walkie talkie
SSB radio at Port Control
5205 Frequency, plus Mobile units in Saipan, Tinian,
and Rota, on 166.300 and 950 frequency.
Black MICRO 6197, P.O. Box 545, Saipan, M. I.
Bulldozer - 1 TD-25 dozer
Bucket loaders - 1 H-90 loader
1H-3000 Lackhoe/loader
Cranes - 1 P&H 25 ton
Empty 55 gal. drums - 10
Laborers - 14 men
Trucks - 2 1H dump trucks 12 yds.
2 1H 3/4 ton flatbed
Road Graders - 1 Cat. 12
Dillingham: 2105 R. E. Coddington
Bulldozers - 1 D-6 Cat.
Bucket loaders - 1 950 cat.
Cranes - 1 25 ton N. West

335

Empty 55 gal. drums - 50

Fork lifts - 2 1-5 ton

1-2 1/2 ton

Pumps - gas driven centrifugal pump

3" suction for oil.

Tanks - 3 - 2,500 gal. storage tanks.

Laborers - 30

Trucks - 3 10 yd. dump

Marianas Stevedoring

Laborers - 50

Forklifts - 7

Police and Fire Department - 6333 - 6431

Vehicles - 7 Saipan with radio

1 Tinian

1 Rota

Fire equipment - 3 trucks Saipan (500 gal. tank)

1 Jeep Tinian

1 Truck Rota

Boat - 17' outboard with trailer and
radio

Communications:

Mobil radio communications are maintained
with police and fire department units, Public
Works, and Saipan Hospital.

Mobil Oil 2177: Debrum

Empty 55 gal. drums - 15

Tank Truck - 3 thousand gal. clean products.

Communications:

TELEX - 724205

Coast Guard LORAN Station 6107:

Trucks - 2 M37 weapons carriers.

Personnel - 17

Communications:

Radio direct to Guam NRV

Te .ype to Guam

SSB radio to LORAN, Guam, Yap, Anguar

3 portable PRC 59

Sea Bces:

Truck, dump - 2-2 1/2 ton

Tiuck, - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)

Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed), 1 (1/2 ton)

1 (Tank, 400 gal)

Tractor - 1

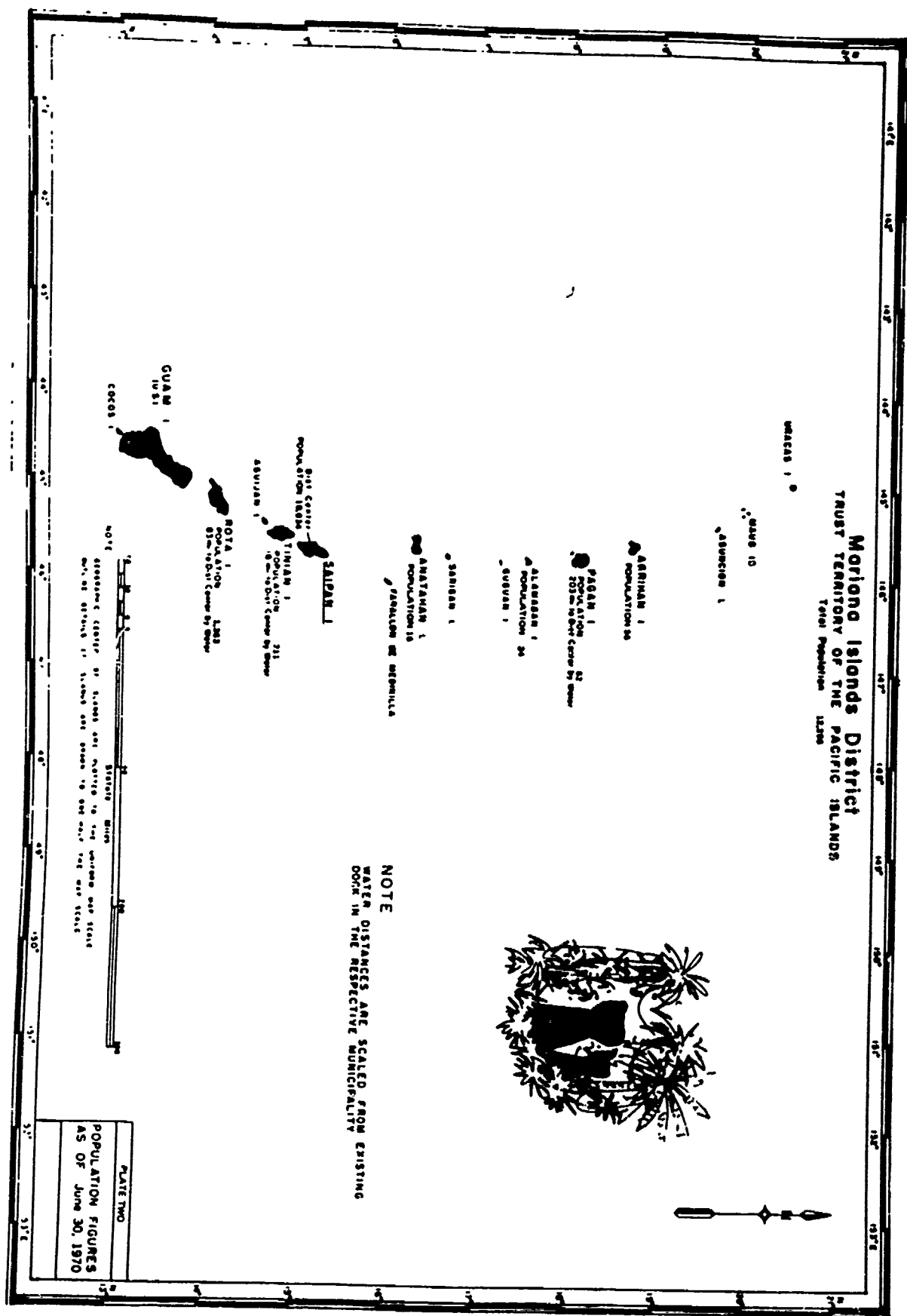
Welder - 1 (300 AMP)

Loader - 1

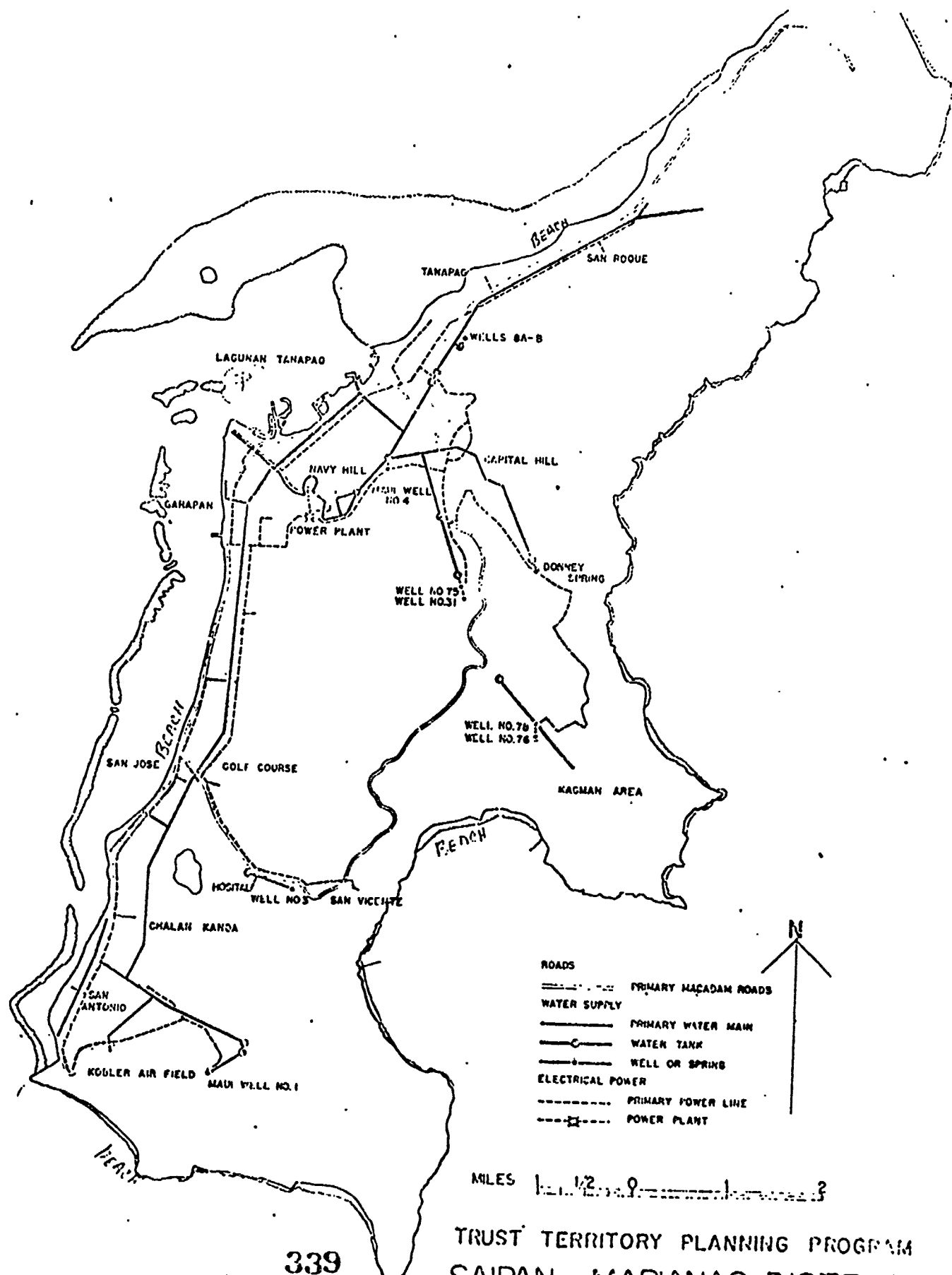
Grader - 1

Generator - 1

Floodlight - 5 KW, 8-500 Watt lights



H-1-MN5



3582.0

MARSHALL DISTRICT

3582.1 The most common oil pollution incidents will occur in the harbor areas of Majuro and Ebeye. The pumping of bilges of commercial vessels should be closely watched.

Spills may occur during tanker operations from broken pipe lines, valves and hoses. As the transfer line is always full of fuel, there may be oil leaks from pier valves.

3582.2 Cleanup from a large spill will be best managed through Public Works and the Local On-Scene-Cordinator. Fire protection should be the main concern due to the large population near the port area.

3582.3 Reports of oil spills should be monitored by the Sanitarian's office and the Local On-Scene-Cordinator.

Messages can be sent through Trust Territory Communications Center addressed to COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM.

Disaster warnings and a general call for assistance from the public should be issued through the radio station WSZ0.1440KC

3582.4 EQUIPMENT LISTINGS

Public Works: James Pualoa

Trucks, pickup - 1 (1/4 ton) 9 (1/2 ton)

Truck, Dump - 6 (2 1/2 ton), 6 (5 ton), 2 (10 ton)

Truck, Garbage - 1

Truck, Tank - 1

Loaders - 2

Bulldozer - 2

Grader - 2

Crane - 1 (60 ton) 2 (28 ton)

Air Compressors - 1 (150 CFM) 1 (600 CFM)

Welder - 1 (300 amp, portable)

Genators - 1 ea. (750 KW, 500 KW, 300 KW, 125 KW,
100 KW, 10 KW, 5 KW)

40 (2 1/2 KW)

Boats - 1 (LCU), 1 (36 ft), 1 (18 ft.), 1 (15 ft),

1 (13 ft) 2 (6 ft)

Personnel - 112

Agriculture Department: George Nakanishi

Truck, pickup - 1 (1/2 ton)

Bulldozer - 1

Boats - 1 (36 ft), 1 (22 ft), 1 (18 ft.), 4 (12 ft),

1 (6 ft)

Public Safety: Tulensa MacWhaleng

Patrol jeeps - 2, 2 (LAURA)

Fire Trucks - 2 (TANKER), (Pumper)

Personnel - 5 Firemen

Communications - 6, Hand Radio, FM

McBil Oil: DeBrum

Trucks, pickup - 1 (1/4 ton)

Trucks, tank - 1 (1200 gal.)

Trailer, tank - 1 (1000 gal.)

Hose - 50' 2 inch oil hose

Empty 55 gal. drums - various small amounts

Fire extinguishers - 1 (150 lb Ansul dry chemical)

13 (50 lb Ansul dry chemical)

2 x 4 - 100 pieces

Radio - 2 hand radio transceivers

Sea Bees: Home Base, Majuro

Truck, dump - 2-2 1/2 ton

Truck - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)
 Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed), 1 (1/2 ton), 1 (Tank, 400 gal)
 Tractor - 1
 Welder - 1 (300 AMP)
 Loader - 1
 Grader - 1
 Generator - 1
 Floodlight - 5 KW, 8-500 Watt lights

MAJURO

American International Construction Inc.

Bulldozers	3
Road Grader	2
Trucks, Dump	10
Trucks, Tank	3
Loaders	4
Fork Lifts	2
Cranes	5
Empty 55 Gal Drums	500
Portable Radios	15
Laborers	200
Portable Pumps	8
Portable Tanks	4
Small Boats	2
Timber for Oil Boom	10,000 ft
Hand Tools	Large assortment

EBEYE

Public Works	Frederick Hansen
Bulldozers	2 (1) D6 Cat, (1) D7 Cat
Road Graders	2
Truck, Refuse	1
Trucks, Dump	4 5 Cubic Yards
Loader	1 1 1/2 Cubic Yards
Fork Lifts	2
Crane	1 10
Boats	2 M Boats

3583.0

PALAU DISTRICT

3583.1

The primary area in the Palau District in which oil spills may occur will be in the Malakal Harbor area.

- (1) Spills during oil transfer operations at the Mobil pipe heads.
- (2) Spills while fueling ships and small boats.
- (3) Bilge pumps.
- (4) Pipe line and oil tank leaks, Mobil filling pipes and power plant operations.
- (5) Underground leaks from oil pipes, tanks, and sunken vessels.
- (6) Malakal passage groundings and outer reef groundings.
- (7) The collection of numerous small spills in the harbor may require cleanup from time to time.

3583.2

Public Works should be able to provide most equipment for routine cleanup and should assume direct control to coordinate cleanup efforts.

3583.3

Reporting and Communications:

Reports of oil spills may be received by any Coast Guard unit; Anguar LORAN Station or Buoy Tender. In most cases reports can be sent directly to Coast Guard MIO/COTP, Guam by telephone, message, radio, or if of a routine nature, by letter.

Coast Guard MIO/COTP, Guam can be telephoned through Palau Communications Center and asking for Guam 332 2109 by day
or 343 2986 by night

Messages should be addressed: COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM

Telephone communications can be had with Saipan, Guam, Palau District, and other Districts through Palau Communications Center by calling 235.

The Sea Bee team also maintains single sideband radio communications with Guam

All groundings and potential oil spills should be reported as soon as possible and treated as an actual spill.

3583.4

EQUIPMENT LISTINGS.

Public Works - David Shay

Trucks, dump 7

Trucks, refuse	1
----------------	---

Trucks, tank 4

Loaders 3

Graders 3

Cranes	4
--------	---

Pumps, portable	6
-----------------	---

Timbers for oil boom - telephone poles

Workers 10

Boats 5

Marine Resources - Toshiro Paulis - 252

Boats - (1) 75 ft 380 hp

(1) 36 ft 35 hp

(1) 30 ft 22 hp

(1) 18 ft outboard 120 hp

(1) 22 ft inboard/outboard 160 hp

Diving Equipment

(1) Air Compressor

Full gear and qualified divers

Communications Equipment:

Single sideband radio for boats, Marine Resources

Office & District Center

Transportation Division - Koror. Dachuo Johnson 253

Boats - (1) M Boat

(1) LCVF

(1) LARK 5 (DUCK)

H-1-PA2

The tug WANDANK, LCU PACIFICA, and other TT vessels may be available if not deployed from Palau.

Communications: - Single side band radio

Public Safety: Eusevio Termeteet - 322; 222

Police, Koror - (4) Jeep

(1) Sedan

(1) Pickup

29 Patrol personnel

Boats - (2) outboard 14 ft
15 ft

Communications: (7) hand radio (FM) 106.35

Police, Peleliu - (1) Sedan

(1) Outboard

Fire - (2) Fire Trucks (pumper & tank truck)

Dillingham: - C. R. Williams 351

Sedan (1)

Pickup (3)

Dump truck (1) 10 ton & (2) 5 ton

Forklift (1)

Loader (1) 2 1/2 CY

Bulldozer (1) CAT D8

Air Compressor (1) 600 cfm (1) radial

Welding Machine (2)

Chip Spreader (1)

Pump (1) Portable Diesel 2 inch

Mobil Oil: Yaheluu Dismas 367

J. M. Taitano

Pickup -(1)
Tank truck -(1) 1200 gal.
Pumps -(2) Hand pumps
Fire Equipment -(8) 20 lb Ansul
 -(1) 150 lb Ansul
Empty drums -10-25 (55 gal)
Timbers -150 2 x 4 x 10
Hose - 200 ft 2"- oil hose
Hand tools - 2 rakes
 - 4 shovels
 - 2 Matchetes
Laborers - (6)
Communications - (2) hand radio
Palau Boat and Drydocking - 253
Drydocking for 100 tons & 25 tons
Welding and boat repairs.
Sea Bees
Truck, dump - 2-2 1/2 ton
Truck, - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)
Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed), 1 (1/2 ton)
 1 (Tank, 400 gal)
Tractor - 1
Welder - 1 (300 AMP)
Loader - 1
Grader - 1
Generator - 1
Floodlight - 5 KW, 8-500 Watt lights

MICRONESIAN OCCUPATIONAL CENTER

357

Bulldozers	1	
Road Grader	1	
Trucks, dump	1	
Bucket Loader	1	
Fork Lift	2	
Crane	1 (Lima)	
Empty 55 gal drums	25	
Radio		Citizens band & Marine radio
Laborers	90	
Portable Tanks	1	
Small Boats	5	
Hand Tools		Various

3583.5 Telephone Numbers

Boat Yard - 253

Coast Guard - Guam 332 2109 - day
343 2986 - Night

Communications - 235

Dillingham - 351

District Administrator - 203

District Sanitarian - 350

Judiciary - 261

Malakal Harbor Wharf - 266

Marine Resources - 252

Mobil Oil - 267

Public Safety - 322; 222

Public Works - 230

3584.0

PONAPE DISTRICT

3584.1 The problem of oil pollution in Ponape District will most likely occur in harbor areas. Oil transfer operations should be watched as well as bulk storage areas for the condition of pipes and dikes. Commercial areas may cause a continuous oil problem from service stations and the power plant.

Groundings and oil from sunken vessels should be reported and action taken if necessary.

3584.2

3584.3 Communications.

The Sanitarian's office shall monitor all water areas for oil pollution and notify the Coast Guard when an incident occurs. Messages can be sent through Trust Territory Communications addressed to COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM. Public disaster warnings can be issued through the radio station WSZD.

3584.4 EQUIPMENT LISTINGS.

Public Works George Knight

Trucks, - 1 1/2 ton, 2 ton, 5 ton, 10 ton

Trailers - 20 ton, 31-35 ton, lowboy 31-35 ton.

Crane - (38-Bucyrus) - (51-Bucyrus, Crawler) -

Bay City, Wheel

Loader - JD - 500, CAT 966

Bulldozer - CAT D-6, & D-6C, D-7E & D8

Road Grader - 1

Air Compressor - 1

Generators - 3 1/2 to 10 KW

Pump, portable - 3" & 6" Centrifugal

352

Boats - LCM, LCU, outboard

Laborers - Various, upon request

Ponape Transportation Authority D. Wayne Judd

Trucks, dump - 8 (5 yds), 4 (2 yds)

Bulldozers - 4 (D6), 2 (D4)

Loaders - 1 (2 1/2 yds), 1 (1 1/4 yds),, 1 (7/8 yds)

Grader - 1

Cranes - 1 (40 ton)

Spraying equipment - 2 portable units

Pumps, portable - 1 ea. (4" & 2") centrifugal

Portable tanks - 2 (400 gal)

Small boats - 2 (16 ft outboard)

Hand tools - various

Laborers - 50

Sea Bees - Home base Ponape

Truck, dump - 2 (2 1/2 ton)

Truck - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)

Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed), 1 (1/2 ton)

1 (Tank, 400 gal)

Tractor - 1

Welder - 1 (300 AMP)

Loader - 1

Grader - 1

Generator - 1

Floodlight - 5 KW, 8 500 watt lights

Mobil Oil - Ben Franklin

Truck - 1 (tanker 1200 gal)

Hose - 300 ft 2" oil hose

353

Fire extinguishers - 1 (150 lb Ansul dry chemical)

10 (10 lb Ansul dry chemical)

Radio - 2 hand transceivers

Public Safety - Tomasiano Martin

Trucks - 2 fire trucks

(Tanker, Pumper)

Jeeps - 4 patrol jeeps

Personnel - 18 patrol police

Firemen - 6

Radio - 5, FM hand units

Marine Resources - Dick Wass

Divers - 7 and full equipment

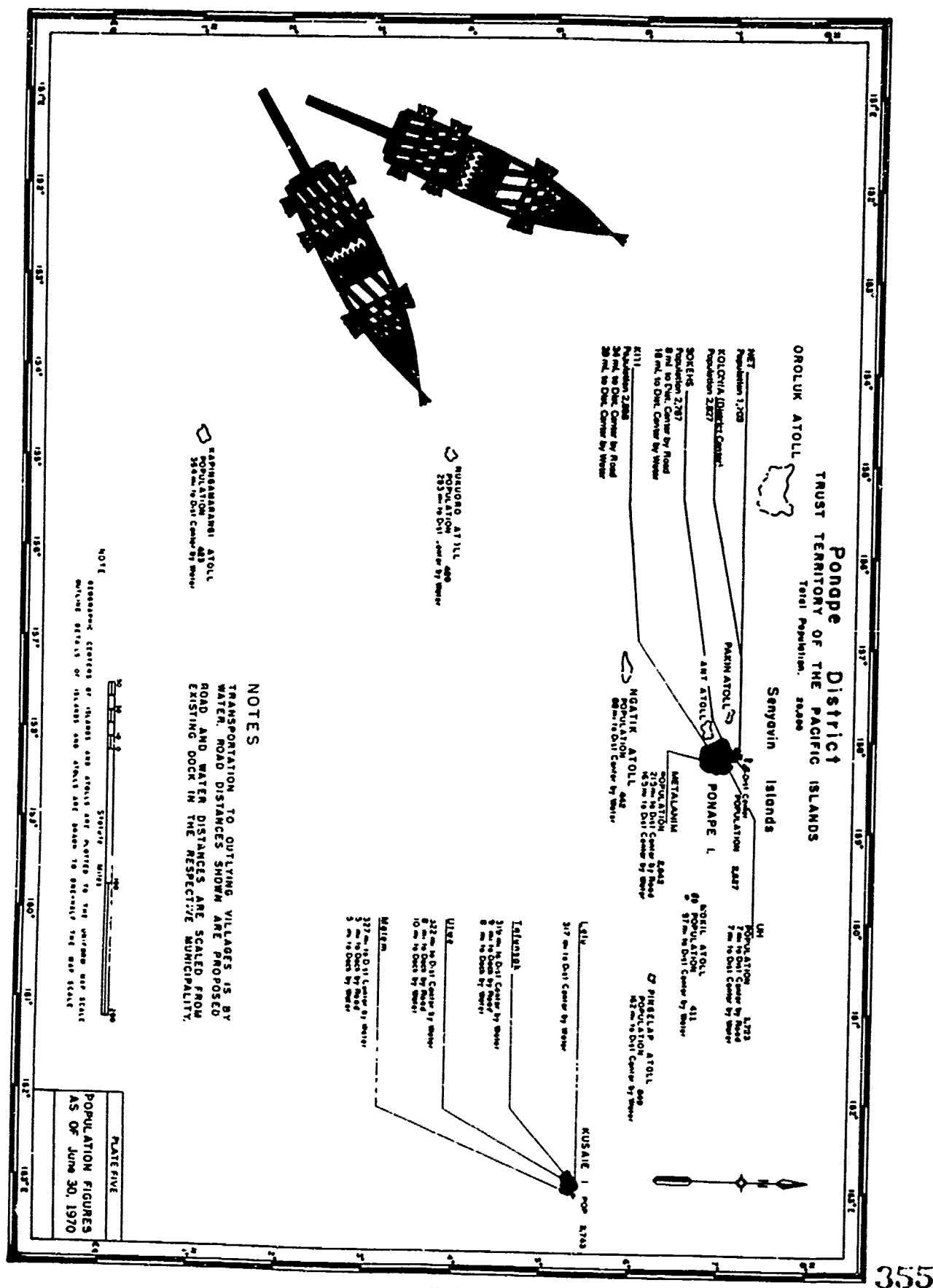
Compressor - 1 tank compressor

Boats - 18 ft., 15 ft., (outboards, 40 hp)

Environmental Health - Mishio Aimin

Boats - 17 ft. outboard

Personnel - 9, investigation & water monitoring



H-1-P04

3585.0

TRUK DISTRICT

3585.1 The chances of groundings are great in the Truk District, particularly in the western areas as this is a common shipping route to Japan. In addition, the reef approaches and harbor areas may have groundings or oil spillings from ships pumping bilges and taking on fuel. The oil bulk plant should be careful to see that all fittings and dikes are tight when not in use for tanker operations.

3585.2

3585.3 Communications.

Public Works and the Sanitarian's office shall monitor all water areas for oil pollution and notify the Coast Guard when an oil pollution incident occurs. Messages can be sent through Trust Territory Communications addressed to COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM.

Public disaster warnings can be issued through the local broadcasting station WSCZ.

3585.4 EQUIPMENT LISTINGS.

Public Works. Lyle A. Knowles

Trucks, dump - 9

Truck, refuse - 1

Truck, tank - 1 (1200 gal.), 2 (4000 gal)

Loaders - 3

Bulldozers - 4

Grader - 1

Forklifts - 5

Crane - 1 (25 ton mobile), 1 (65 ton) 1 (25 ton)

Pumps, portable - 2 (2" 50 GPM)

Timbers for oil boom - 20 (40 ft. telephone poles)

Boats - 3 (16 ft.) 3 (36 ft) 2 (LCVP) 1 (LCM)

Laborers - 40 PW - 150 on request

Hand tools - various

Radio - 22 (FM portable radio in district.)

Sea Bees:

Truck, dump - 2-2 1/2 ton

Truck, - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)

Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed), 1 (1/2 ton)

1 (Tank, 400 gal)

Tractor - 1

Welder - 1 (300 AMP)

Loader - 1

Grader, - 1

Generator - 1

Floodlight - 5KW, 8-500 Watt lights

Mobil Oil - Maketo Robert

Truck - 1 (1200 gal. tanker)

Hose - 100 ft. 2" oil hose.

Fire extinguishers - 1 (100lb CO₂), (150lb Ansul)

12 10lb Ansul)

Personnel - 3-

Timbers for oil boom - 200 (2"x4"x12 ft)

Radio - 2 hand transceivers

Marine Resources - Ronald Powell

Divers - 8 divers and equipment

Compressor - 1 diving compressor.

Boats - 3 (18 ft), 2 (17 ft), 1 (32 ft)

Radio - 2 transceivers

H-1-T2

Public Safety

Jeeps - 3, 1 (fire jeep)

Trucks - 2 Fire Trucks

(Tanker & Pumper)

1 - Weapons carrier

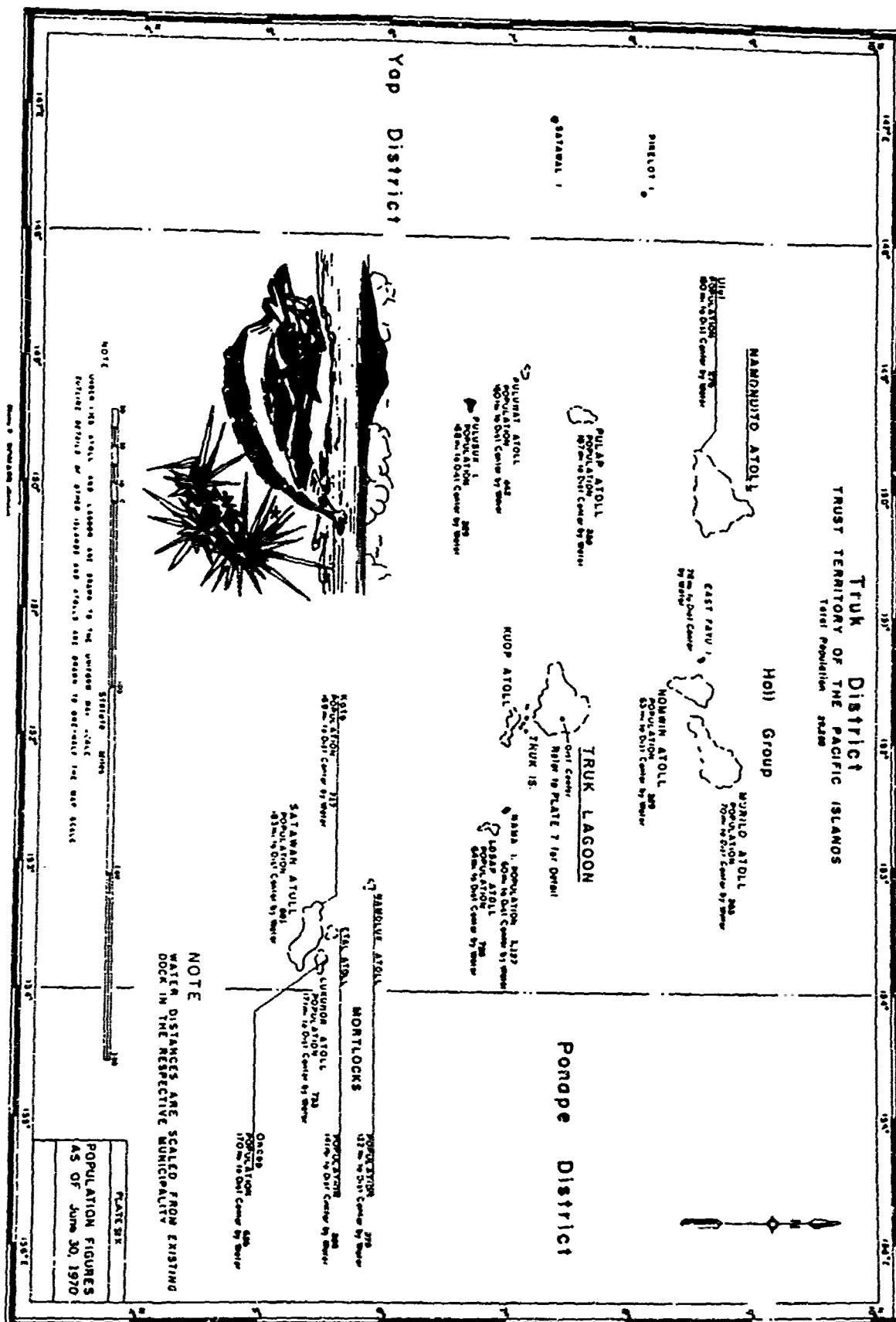
Personnel - 64 police

6 TOL 56 MCEN 2 SATAWAN

Firemen - 4

Radio - 4 (FM hand units)

Boats - 2 outboard





3586.0

YAP DISTRICT

3586.1

In the Yap District there is a greater possibility of oil pollution from ship groundings. Several shipping tracks from Australia and ports in the South Pacific to Japan, pass through the Yap District and the other Caroline Islands. The LOSC of Yap District should be watchful for oil pollution in every case of a grounding. All groundings should be reported as soon as possible To Coast Guard COTP, Guam.

Oil discharges in Tomil Harbor, Yap from shipping operations should be discouraged and reported to Coast Guard COTP, Guam. Tanker off-loading should be watched for oil spills during transfer operations.

Damage to the Mobil piping system and tank storage yard is another potential oil pollution source, as well as Coast Guard LORAN Station, Yap, fuel transfer system.

3586.2

Yap Public Works Department will be the fastest source of cleanup response equipment. Phone 252.

3586.3

Communications.

Oil spill reports can be received by Coast Guard LORAN Station, Yap who will relay the report to COTP, Guam. The LORAN Station has direct communications with Guam.

Messages can be sent through Trust Territory radio addressed to: COGARD MIO/COTP GUAM.

Military Civil Action Teams have a Single Side radio communications that can pass messages to COTP, Guam.

3586.4

EQUIPMENT LISTINGS:

Public Works: Phone 252

Fred Du Pont home phone 238
Marcilino Milaire

Bulldozers - 2-D7 1-D6

Bucket loaders - 2 Cat. 920

Road Graders - 2-D12

Cranes - 4

Laborers - about 100 on short notice.

Trucks - 5 dump trucks.

Boats - LCU, LCM, LCVP

Pump - 2" suction pump - 1000 gpm fire pump

Barge - 200,000 gallon

Police & Fire Department

Fire trucks - 2 pumpers (1000 gpm - 500 gpm)

Personnel - 22 T.T. Police

5 Yap Police

Mobil Oil - 227 Basil Limedgimnang

Empty 55 gal. drums - 20

Trucks - 1-1000 gal. tank truck

Laborers - 5

Communications: 2 walkie talkie

Sea Bees:

Truck, Dump - 2 2 1/2 ton

Truck, - 1 (1/4 ton), 2 (1 1/4 ton)

Trailer - 1 (Tilt bed) 1 (1/2 ton)

1 (Tank, 400 gal.)

Tractor - 1

Welder - 1 (300 AMP)

Loader - 1

Grader - 1

Generator - 1

Floodlight - 5 KW, 8 500 Watt lights

